# NORTH-CHINA HERALD

AND SUPREME COURT AND CONSULAR GAZETTE

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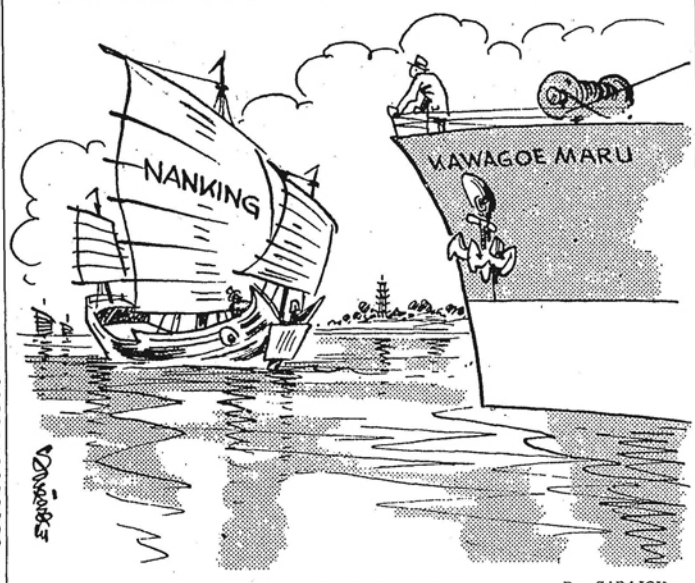


WILL THEY COLLIDE? *By SAPAJOU*

## A SEARCH FOR MOTIVES

On Aug. 2 the "North-China Daily News," published on its front news page a special article in which an attempt was made analytically to examine the "Enigma of the War Position in North China," with the object of presenting various different views held in China regarding the possibility of resisting Japanese aggression or otherwise. The "China Weekly Review" in quoting certain passages from that article observes that as it

> was given a prominent position in the leading British newspaper many Chinese have suspected an official British motive in again counselling a policy of peace. They recall that British officials in China have always advised compromise rather than resistance to Japan beginning with the Manchurian affair in 1931.

Whatever may be the official British view, the "North-China Daily News" is not concerned to present it except when duly labelled as such. Since the crisis began this journal has endeavoured according to its lights to give its readers the fullest possible information on the points at issue on the basis of material which it considers suitably accurate for the purpose. The article in question like others preceding it in the same prominence derived from that simple journalistic aim and from no other inspiration, official or non-official. The "North-China Daily News" has carefully avoided giving China any advice for it recognizes that the question of determining her relations with Japan is one for China herself to settle. If by any chance the considered opinion of an outside and sympathetic observer, sincerely anxious to present the issues as they appear in the course of careful study of events, has a value to Chinese readers this journal is satisfied that it has discharged one of its functions. It does not arrogate to itself the right or privilege of advising the Government of China or, it may add, of presenting the official British view. Both the Government of China and the responsible British authorities are perfectly capable of fending for themselves in the matter.

## THE BETTER 'OLE

In times of distress and excitement it is the natural human tendency to want to do something or to go somewhere, to avoid the apparent menace of the immediate moment. The fact that no-one can precisely define the danger or its probable source does not affect this uncertainty. The salutary rule: "when in doubt do nothing" is forgotten. So Shanghai has seen streams of rickshaws bringing refugees from Chapei into the Settlement and streams of steamer passengers leaving the Settlement for other ports. Poignant though these scenes are they have their lighter moments such as, for example, is revealed in the "Tsingtao Times" which records the experiences of two brothers, one a resident of Tsingtao, the other a resident of Tsinan. To each the same idea came on viewing the gloom around him There was a need to find that "better 'ole" of which Bairnsfather once drew a vivid picture. The train was the resort of both but in reverse directions. Halfway between Tsingtao and Tsinan the brothers met on a platform of a small wayside station as their respective trains were waiting. They exchanged ideas and found that they had independently come to the same conclusion but with an essentially divergent premise. The Tsinan man thought Tsingtao was safe. His brother held to the contrary view. Whether the result of this revelation was to send them each back to his original starting place, the story does not tell. It would have been a fitting termination to a quaint episode.

## "SLANDERED" SWATOW

A side-light on the prevalence of rumour and scaremongering in the South is forthcoming from a special despatch from Swatow. Apparently the unfortunate folk of Swatow have been thrown into a state of panic by extraordinary press accounts of conditions prevailing in their midst. The accounts have found hospitality in Hongkong newspapers, thanks, it is alleged, to the assiduity of certain informants in Canton. Receiving these newspapers, the people of Swatow have somehow arrived at the conclusion either that they must be very unobservant or that Hongkong has special knowledge of their own predicament. The result has been to present the Swatow authorities with a pretty problem in the handling of excited residents some of whom have gone as far as to seek the amenities of Hongkong in the belief that if the news in the Hongkong papers is not confirmed by past events it may easily be prophetic. Fortunately commonsense and a certain amount of counter-propaganda by the local authorities have restored Swatow to the semblance of calm which is its normal lot. The suggestion that the Hongkong authorities should be invited to use their influence in the matter is sound, but circumlocutory. Surely, Swatow might have the audacity to give one or two of the editors of the journals concerned a suitable exposition of the actual state of affairs. Responsible newspapers are usually only too glad to have first-hand information of that kind and to check their other and less direct sources accordingly.

## AN OBSESSION

Little hope can be derived from Mr. Koki Hirota's latest emphasis on the ideological aspect of the present Sino-Japanese crisis. The demand that China should join an "anti-Communist" front gives China no tangible hint of Japanese requirements. Diplomatic deals can hardly be practically concerned with shadows. What is the Communism of which Mr. Hirota speaks? How can China join the German-Japanese pact without some definite idea of the Communism which it is ostensibly designed to oust from the Orient? It is, of course, perfectly easy to declare, as Herr Hitler and Signor Mussolini have frequently done, that Communism is the enemy. Herr Hitler, at any rate, has "purged" Germany of Communism but it may be doubted whether he is prepared to join in a modern crusade to that end in the Far East. China has dealt with her own brand of Communism in her own way. Nor is there ground for imagining that an outsider would be more effective. The real issue, however, is the present clash in North China and even if the Central Government fell in with Mr. Hirota's views it is difficult to see how the effort could practically dispose of the actualities of the moment. If Mr. Hirota is making a veiled reference to the "Russian bogey", China is not much better enlightened. The events of the last six years seem to have shown that whatever Japan may do in North China or Manchuria, the imperturbability of Soviet Russia is not likely to be shaken. If the "bogey" were more substantial some evidence of its activities would surely have been forthcoming in the light of Japan's present adventure. It would seem that in surrendering his conscience to the Japanese Army Mr. Hirota is launching Japan upon a course of action which is more likely than any other to convert Communist fantasies into grim realities.

## PIQUE ON THE PEAK

The Press in Hongkong does not have an easy time, judging from fitful glimpses of its relations with other institutions in the Colony. Not so long ago a journal there had to stand up with quiet firmness to a most fantastic and ill-conceived effort at dictation from a suddenly but hastily composed combination of local firms who were temporarily bitten with the idea of laying down the law on world-politics. The challenge was courageously met and it is to be hoped the lesson was learnt. This journal's Hongkong correspondent has casually referred to an official speech which seemed to show that instruction on the functions of the Press would not be amiss for The Peak. Evidently official ire had been drawn by the audacity of a newspaper in printing correspondence on school examinations. At a school speech day the Officer Administering the Government, Mr. N. L. Smith, permitted himself to observe that

> newspaper columns are all very well for discussing suggested donkey rides at Repulse Bay beach or ZBW radio programmes, but school curricula are a technical matter which may well be left to the representative Board whose main concern they are.

Coming from the head of the Colony's administration these remarks give a depressing idea of the mentality on which the Government at Home has to rely for guidance on Hongkong affairs. Mr. Smith might well be exhorted to undergo a refresher course in reading the newspapers of his own country and he might then have a dim idea of the absurdity—to say nothing of the insolence—of his remarks. In the light of his Government's handling of the Hongkong University issue a little decent diffidence on the subject of lay intrusion into educational matters would have been advisable. It is not surprising to learn that the newspaper attacked returned to the charge with interest.

## ECONOMIC ADVANCE

The Report of the National Economic Council for 1936 succinctly sets out the general line of economic advance under the Council's auspices and shows that good work has been done. Highway construction has been steadily extended and the provincial governments receive a tribute of approval for their increased attention to that development. By the end of 1936 the Council had constructed 23,876 km. of national highways —an addition of 3,069 km. during the year—and it has 7,000 km. under construction or projected for completion in the near future. These roads are said to make motor traffic possible on 110,000 km. of highways and so minister in a most important way to improved economic conditions. The year saw the completion of three big shoplocks on the Grand Canal and other improvements of that important artery. Construction of a movable dam on the San Ho in the south-eastern corner of the Hungtze Lake for regulating the waters of the Hwai River flowing towards the Yangtze was begun. These are only some of the Council's achievements in hydraulic reconstruction to which the provisional laboratory set up in the National Central University in Nanking is expected in due course to make valuable contribution. The benefits of this research should be more marked when this provisional laboratory is replaced by the permanent institution projected to be finished next year. The report also discusses advances in public health administration, agricultural rehabilitation and the investigation of land tenure.

## PERILOUS UNANIMITY

Sheridan long ago emphasized the danger of the unanimity which is too emphatic—"where they do agree on the stage their unanimity is wonderful". That thought occurs to the mind as the resolution of the Japanese House of Representatives is studied in relation to the actual facts of the situation in China. Much responsibility rests on those who have used their control of the Japanese press to create among their countrymen the belief that Japanese relations with China have been in a desperate plight for some months. Since the beginning of the year foreign residents in Japan have been much struck by the persistance with which capital has been made in Japanese newspapers out of every incident involving Sino-Japanese friction. It is obvious that the "war fever" prevalent in Tokyo could not have been generated without artificial assistance of that kind. The representatives who made themselves responsible for the sweeping resolution passed on Aug. 6 are to be pitied. They are the victims of as gratuitous a piece of organized distortion of facts as could well be conceived for the delusion of a nation. They have been made to declare that Japan has maintained "a fair and cautious attitude" since the clash at Marco Polo Bridge, in blissful ignorance, apparently, of the drastic measures taken by the Japanese military on the spot to strengthen their forces, extend their operations and, to use General Kiyoshi Katsuki's vividly, provocative words, to "chastise the outrageous Chinese". They have accused China of a lack of "conciliatory spirit" when it has been obvious to any detached observer that the Government at Nanking is at its wits' end to discover what Japanese requirements are and how they may be met without plunging into war. The ponderous assertion that China has "wantonly violated agreements and pledges" is so wildly inaccurate that it deserves ranking beside the discovery that "China has feverishly pushed on war preparations against Japan"—a feverishness which is so little discernible that the steady reinforcement of Japanese troops completely overshadows it. Japan wants, so the resolution avers, "co-operation" and not "territory", "lasting peace in East Asia" and the rejection of "China's anti-Japanese policy which defies international faith." The only obstacle that can be noticed at the moment as blocking the way to peace in Asia or international faith is Japanese militarism which is not only assailing the integrity of China but threatens ultimately to involve the Japanese nation in economic and political catastrophe.

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# CHINESE POLITICS

## PROVINCIAL LEADERS IN NANKING

### General Pai Chung-hsi Arrives from Kwangsi: General Yu Han-mou Up from Canton

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Nanking, Aug. 3.

THE report that General Chiang Kai-shek flew to Kuling yesterday to confer with General Pai Chung-hsi turns out to have been premature as the Kwangsi leader is not expected to arrive until to-morrow. A special plane was sent south for him at 11 o'clock this morning. General Yu Han-mou arrived from Canton to-day, however, and during the past couple of days the Generalissimo has held conferences here with other important provincial leaders, notably General Yen Hsi-shan, who remains in Nanking, and General Han Fu-chu, who returned to Tsinan yesterday.

While these conferences, and especially the impending visit of the hitherto implacable General Pai, have helped to produce an impression of national unity, thoughtful Chinese and foreign observers here are pondering over the implications of the able analysis of the war position in North China published by the "North-China Herald" as a special article on August 4. I have reason to believe that at least one influential civilian group has not given up hope of discovering an acceptable compromise basis.

Chinese government officials having been advised to evacuate their families into the interior if possible, and thus free themselves of domestic responsibilities owing to the revival of the crisis, there was a general exodus of civilians from Nanking to-day both by rail and steamer.

As an air raid precaution, occupants of red tiled houses, including the Soviet Embassy, have been requested to repaint the roofs grey, and the city's buses, normally white, have been recoated with a sort of olive drab, in order to render them less conspicuous.

For the most part, however, the city remains calm, though apprehensive.

#### Gen. Pai Arrives

Nanking, Aug. 4.

Nanking to-day greeted with enthusiasm the arrival of General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route Army in Kwangsi, at 4 o'clock this afternoon from Kweilin. He was accompanied by Mr. Li Jen-jen, C.E.C. member resident in Kwangsi.

General Pai was greeted at the aerodrome by a large gathering of high government officials, including General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, General Cheng Chien, Chief of the General Staff, General Chien Ta-chun, Chief Aide-de-Camp to the Generalissimo, Mr. Chang Kia-ngau, Minister of Railways, and Mr. Liang Han-tsao, Secretary-General of the Legislative Yuan.

Interviewed to-day, Mr. Li stated that the army and people of Kwangsi were ready to join the rest of the country in a war of resistance against foreign aggression.

After dinner General Pai had a lengthy conference with the Generalissimo. Though the nature of their interview has not been divulged, it is generally believed that the North China situation was discussed.—Central News.

#### Two More Generals

Chengtu, Aug. 5.

General Liu Hsiang, Chairman of the Szechuen Provincial Government and Pacification Commissioner for Szechuen and Sikong, will fly to Nanking on Aug. 9 in company with General Lung Yun, Chairman of the Yunnan Provincial Government, who is expected to arrive here on Aug. 8.

While in Nanking General Liu, it is understood, will make a report to General Chiang Kai-shek on military affairs in Szechuen and Sikong and seek instructions from the latter regarding the current situation.

Much significance is being attached to the imminent departure of Generals Liu and Lung for Nanking, where many important conferences have been held recently between the Central authorities and many prominent military leaders from other parts of the country, including General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of Shantung, General Yen Hsi-shan, Pacification Commissioner for Shansi and Suiyuan, General Ho Chien, Chairman of Hunan, General Yu Han-mou, Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung, and General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army.—Central News.

#### Fly From America

Manila, Aug. 5.

Continuing their dash back to China in order to offer their services to Nanking, two Chinese generals, who crossed the Pacific in a Clipper flying-boat, hopped off from here this morning for Hongkong.

They are Major-General Wen Ying-hsiang, former Commissioner of the Public Safety Bureau in Shanghai, and General Hsiao Cheng-ying; former Mayor of Tientsin, both of whom decided to cut short their stay in the United States as a result of the North China crisis.

They were entertained to a dinner last night by the Chinese Consul-General here.

General Wen left China a few months ago as one of the military attaches connected with the Chinese delegation to the Coronation of King George.—Reuter.

#### Mr. Soong for Nanking

Shanghai, Aug. 6.

Mr. T. V. Soong, Chairman of the Bank of China and member of the National Economic Council, left for Nanking yesterday morning by train.

Gen. Tsai Ting-kai, former Commander of the 19th Route Army, together with Gen. Tan Chi-siu, also of the Army, Mr. Kan Chia-hou and Mr. Tsou Lu, member of the C. E. C., and a veteran Kuomintang member, are expected to arrive here from Hongkong on Sunday in the ss Empress of Japan on their way to Nanking.

#### Hupeh Chairman Arrives

Nanking, Aug. 6.

Gen. Huang Shao-hsiung, Chairman of the Hupeh Provincial Government, arrived here from Hankow at 9.30 o'clock this morning by air. Shortly after his arrival, Gen. Huang paid separate calls on Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan, and Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Vice Commander of the Fifth Route Army.—Central News.

#### Gen. Pai Busy

Nanking, Aug. 6.

General Chiang Kai-shek, called on General Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the 5th Route Army, yesterday to have another lengthy talk with the latter on the North China situation, it was revealed here to-day. Since his arrival from Kweilin on August 4, General Pai has been occupied with conferences on important affairs.—Central News.

## NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE

### Mr. Hsieh Kwang-sen Takes Over Nanking Post

Nanking, Aug. 4.

Mr. Hsieh Kwang-sen was to-day appointed Minister of Justice by the Central Political Council in succession to Mr. Wang Yung-ping.

Mr. Hsieh, who completed his education in Paris after graduating from St. Ignatius College and Aurora University, Shanghai, was Secretary-General of the Judicial Yuan for a number of years. While in Paris he was correspondent of "Eastern Miscellany" and "Revue Bleue," and assisted M. Corider in revising "Histoire Generale de la Chine et de ses Relations avec les Pays Estrangers." He is 40 years of age.—Reuter.

## POLITICAL ISSUE TO BE BANNED

### Educational Conference Will Ignore Chinese Message

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

A memorandum by Dr. Hu Shih and Dr. Chiang Mon-lin, the well-known Chinese intellectual leaders, placing on record their protest against the Japanese bombing of Chinese schools and educational institutions in North China, is not likely to be included in the agenda of the World Education Conference.

Largely as a result of the belief of the Chairman, Dr. Paul Monroe, that the Conference should steer clear of political issues, it is learned that the Committee of the Conference plans to ignore the memorandum.

Dr. Chiang, who was educated in Columbia University, is President of the National University of Peiping. He was Minister of Education in 1928. Dr. Hu Shih is internationally famous for his writings, and has been dean of the School of Literature of the National Peiping University since 1931.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE ENVOY RETURNS

### Situation Grave, But Working for a Solution

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

Arriving here from North China yesterday afternoon by the Dairen Maru, Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe Japanese Ambassador to China, reiterated his determination "to exhaust all diplomatic steps" for a solution of the present Sino-Japanese crisis.

In a brief statement read to the Japanese press at his official residence on Route Pichon, the envoy declared: "The Sino-Japanese situation is grave and delicate and the circumstances seem to me to be gradually pointing towards a dangerous crisis. I intend to exhaust all diplomatic steps in securing a solution."

Beyond this, the ambassador declined to comment.

Asked whether or not he would proceed to Nanking, the Ambassador said he did not know.

The envoy, who declined to answer any questions on his arrival at 4.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, received Japanese correspondents and reporters at his official residence at 10 o'clock.

Previous to meeting the press, he conferred with Mr. Suemasa Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General; Mr. Akiyoshi Tajiri, first secretary, and other members of the Embassy staff.

#### Nanking Spokesman's View

Nanking, Aug. 7.

Interviewed by newspapermen today, a spokesman of the Waichiaopu stated he had no definite information whether Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador to China, was coming immediately to Nanking from Shanghai, although when the Japanese Ambassador left for Tientsin he told Chinese officials of his intention to return to the South after about one month's absence.

Questioned anent the Government's attitude in the event Mr. Kawagoe desiring to open negotiations with Nanking, the spokesman said such negotiations might be entered at any time as long as diplomatic relations continued to exist between China and Japan.

He emphasized, however, Sino-Japanese relations had reached such a critical stage that the issue of peace or war would have to be determined at this very moment.

"It is still not too late to avert a disastrous conflict by strong determination and greatest efforts on the part of Japan towards that end," the spokesman declared. "Failing such efforts," he added, "it would be difficult to discover any ray of hope for peace."—Central News.

#### Envoy to Confer

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

The Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe, may possibly have conversations with the leaders of the Nanking Government, but it is unknown yet whether he will enter into formal negotiations with the latter, Domei learned to-day from authoritative sources.

No instructions have been sent to Mr. Kawagoe since his arrival in Nanking from Dairen on August 7.—Domei.

#### Patience Nearly Ended

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

"Japan's patience is nearing a point when she will have to chastise China for the latter's insincerity and injustice," Gen. Gen Sugiyama, War Minister, told the press to-day

"Army action, based on international justice, appears to be the only way for Japan at present," he added.

Unless China immediately "reconsiders" her attitude, the situation will take a turn for the worse, Gen. Sugiyama declared.

The Chinese, he said, were guilty of "acts of treachery," while in moving troops to North China they violated the Doihara-Chin Teh-chuen Agreement.

Japan, he went on, has always desired a settlement of the North China incident, and "many times" asked China to reconsider her attitude, so as to make possible a localization and non-aggravation of the incident.

"However," Gen. Sugiyama declared, "our sincerity was set at naught by China's treacherous acts. Unless China reconsiders her attitude, we shall not take the initiative in opening diplomatic negotiations."—Domei.

THE Kwangtung Provincial Government was reported to have given orders to the people in the province to store three months' foodstuffs in preparation for any emergency.

## BRITISH LOANS FOR CHINA

### Details of £20,000,000 Issue Being Studied

London, Aug. 5.

The City is extremely interested in the announcement that an agreement for the flotation of a loan to China of £20,000,000 has been reached in principle. The moral effect of the agreement—a demonstration of confidence in China's future—is believed likely to have a most beneficial influence.

There is no doubt of the accuracy of Reuter's information on the subject.

There is also reason to believe that the United States, France and Belgium have expressed interest in the project as well as approval.

As stated, the details of the loan have still to be worked out. This task is always a lengthy business. Naturally, there is no idea of floating the loan in the present disturbed conditions in the Far East.

Despite the warlike preparations between China and Japan, the best opinion in the City adheres to the belief that a solution will be found owing to the obviously suicidal results a declared war would have for both parties.

Although Chinese and Japanese loans have fallen considerably, actual selling has been very little, and to-day there were signs that buying had been begun again at the attractively low levels.—Reuter.

#### A Denial of Reported Loan

London, Aug. 4.

Authoritative City circles to-day unanimously denied reports that Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Minister of Finance, had concluded with British bankers an agreement "in principle" for the flotation of a £20,000,000 loan

Pointing out that the present Far Eastern crisis had caused a steep fall in Chinese bonds, these informed quarters declared that the situation was sufficient to make the flotation of such a railway loan "impossible."

"Leaving the international aspect aside," a prominent banker told Domei, "these circumstances would be sufficient to rule out any political loans."

City circles also noted that competent British leaders, both in Government and in finance, had been out of town during the last several days for the summer holidays. This would preclude negotiations with Dr. Kung, it was pointed out.

"The Times" reflected this sentiment by reporting that "the fall in Chinese bonds, of course, renders the flotation of a Chinese loan out of the question. Therefore statements regarding Chinese railway loan contracts must be regarded as representing what the Chinese authorities hope to achieve in the future. Reports of new Chinese railway loans at the present stage must be looked upon as a little premature."—Domei.

#### Dr. Kung Arrives in Paris

Paris, Aug. 5.

Dr. H. H. Kung, Chinese Finance Minister, arrived at the Gare du Nord at 9 o'clock, this morning, from London. He intends to remain in Paris for several days, and is staying at the Hotel Plaza Athenee.

Interviewed in London as he entrained for Dover to take the channel boat last evening, Dr. Kung was full of enthusiasm for his visit in London, gratitude for the cordial reception he had received from the English people, and apparently well satisfied with the loans he has obtained in the City for Chinese railways and reconstruction.

He announced that the second railway loan (of £4,000,000) was definitely concluded, although it had been under discussion since last Friday. Its purpose, it will be recalled, is for a new line between Pukow and Singyang, Honan.

Dr. Kung stated he had exchanged documents on behalf of the Chinese Government with interested groups in Great Britain, specifying the particulars of the £20,000,000 loan for the conversion of China's internal loans announced yesterday. No final decision had been taken, he said, as regards the date of issue for this loan.

The departing statesman was accompanied by Mr. L. T. Chen, Secretary of the Central Bank of China, and was seen off at the station by the Chinese Ambassador and Mme. Quo Tai-chi; Dr. C. C. Wang, director of the Railway Budgeting Commission; Dr. Cheng, counsellor, and Mr. Tang, secretary, and many other members of the Chinese Embassy staff.—Havas.

THE Hupeh people's association for helping the defenders of North China, which had sent a message of sympathy to Colonel Chi Hsin-wen of the 29th Army after he had been wounded in the Lukouchiao battle, received a reply from the brave Colonel recently. Besides expressing his thanks, Colonel Chi says that he is ready to return to the battlefield as soon as his wound is cured.

## CHINA UNITED TO DEFEND RIGHTS

### Dr. H. H. Kung Gives Views in Paris Statement

Paris, Aug. 5.

The Japanese militarists in North China, against the saner opinion of some of Japan's own leaders, seemed to be aggravating the situation, declared the Chinese Minister of Finance, Dr. H. H. Kung, in a statement to-day.

"The Chinese people are naturally peace-loving," Dr. Kung asserted, "but our rights of independence and existence as a nation cannot be sacrificed. To-day we are united and ready to defend our fundamental rights at any cost. If a major conflict occurs the responsibility rests with Japan.

"I am confident," the Minister added, "that if the influence of world opinion is brought home to the people and responsible statesmen of Japan, their counsel may prevail over the aggressive war party in Tokyo and thus spare Japan, as well as China and probably the world at large, the consequences of a major conflict."

Dr. Kung is here to wind up several official matters, and may visit other continental capitals before returning to China.—Reuter.

#### "Tanaka Plan"

Paris, Aug. 6.

The present Sino-Japanese trouble in China is one more step in carrying out the famous Tanaka plan, the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, declares in an interesting interview in "L'Intransigeant" yesterday.

Japan casts an envious eye upon the mining resources and agricultural lands of North China, he continued. The Amur River incident of some weeks ago was merely staged to test what Soviet Russia's reaction would be to Japanese aggression in this area. He urged the Western Powers to intervene and stop Japan from what might be a serious threat to the peace of the entire world.

Dr. Koo went over the earlier incidents of the Peiping-Tientsin struggle: The alleged "abduction" of a Japanese soldier, subsequently found by Chinese troops, as an excuse for the bombardment of the Chinese garrisons at Wanping; the fact that the Japanese carried out manœuvres in the Wanping zone, in spite of the provisions of the Boxer Protocol.

"The attitude of excessive conciliation on the part of the U.S.S.R.," he continued, referring to the sinking of a Soviet gunboat on the Amur, "led the Japanese to believe that they could carry out their plan of aggression.

#### Conflict Inevitable Now

"It is not at the point of bayonets that you persuade a people to co-operate, still less to co-operate economically. It is to be anticipated that serious conflict between China and Japan is inevitable, and that once hostilities are engaged, we will resist to the last gasp.

"The end of the struggle will not arrive until after energetic intervention on the part of nations desiring to make peace respected, or until after the financial exhaustion or economic bankruptcy of the aggressor.

"Every nation in the world is at grips with its own very serious difficulties at the moment, but all must remember that military aggression, wherever it occurs, is a direct menace to international peace and the security of all peoples."—Havas.

## NATION URGED TO KEEP CALM

### Rights of Foreigners Must be Respected

Nanking, Aug. 9.

Perseverance and calmness are essential for maintaining peace and order at the present moment of crisis, declared Mr. Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, at this morning's memorial service at the Kuofu.

"While our soldiers are fighting at the front," Mr. Lin counselled, "we in the rear must exert our utmost in stabilizing the financial structure and increasing production."

Co-operation of the people with the Government in protecting the lives and property of foreign nationals resident in this country was also urged by the Chief Executive.

Foreigners of all nationalities, Mr. Lin said, must be justly and magnanimously treated.

Following the meeting, Mr. Lin San received in separate interviews Gen. Pai Chung-hsi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Fifth Route Army, and Gen. Liu Hsiang, Pacification Commissioner for Szechuen and Sikong.—Central News.

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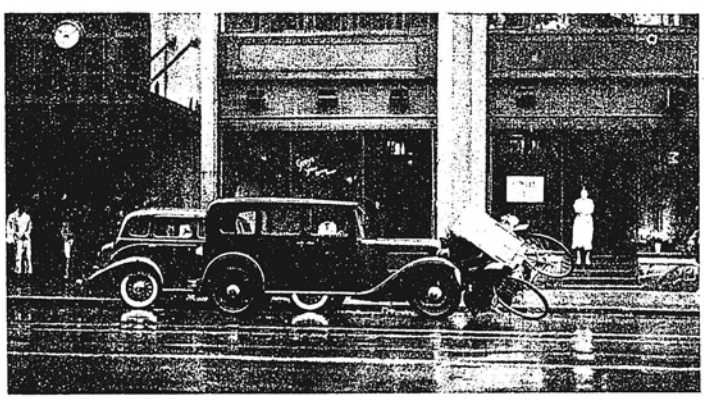
# First Typhoon of the Year

*N.C.D.N. Photos*

Shanghai had a near escape from a violent typhoon at the commencement of the week. Here shop coolies wrestle frantically with a falling signboard.

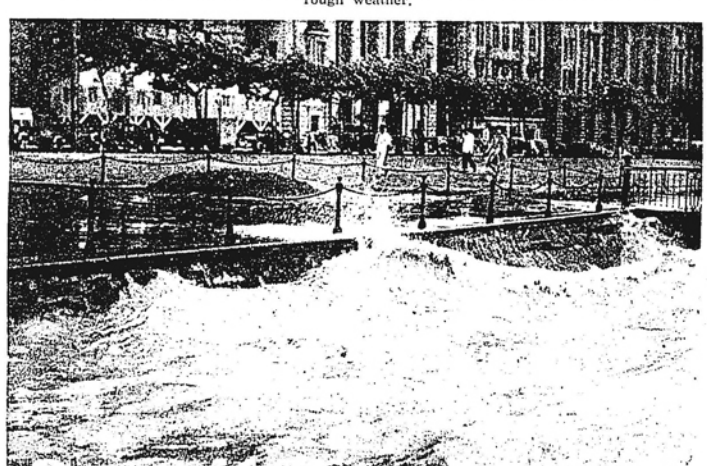
Mandalay Road like several other thoroughfares was flooded, to the great delight of the children.



Accidents such as these which were common were no one's fault in particular, high winds putting rickshaws out of control.

A glimpse of the outer path of the Bund strewn with débris cast up by the high tide and rough weather.

Running the gauntlet at the junction of Nanking Road and the Bund was a favourite, if at times difficult sport.



Someone called it Brighton in miniature, though the waves after all were small, but large enough to keep most craft off the Whangpoo.

Talking of rickshaws getting out of control, many occupied were blown over, as the one on the left which, just righted, had a shaft broken, with an occupant inside.

Soochow Creek, Shanghai's typhoon shelter was crowded, and at spots it was almost possible to cross from shore to shore on the junks.

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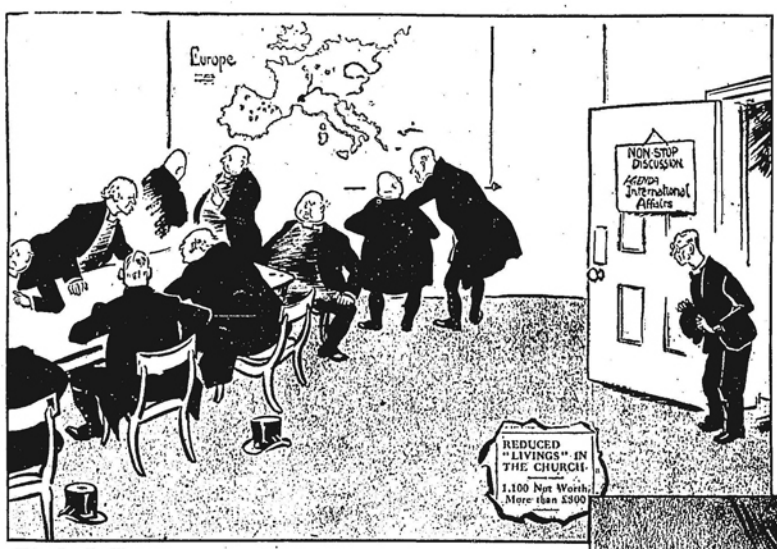
# The World's Wit and Humour

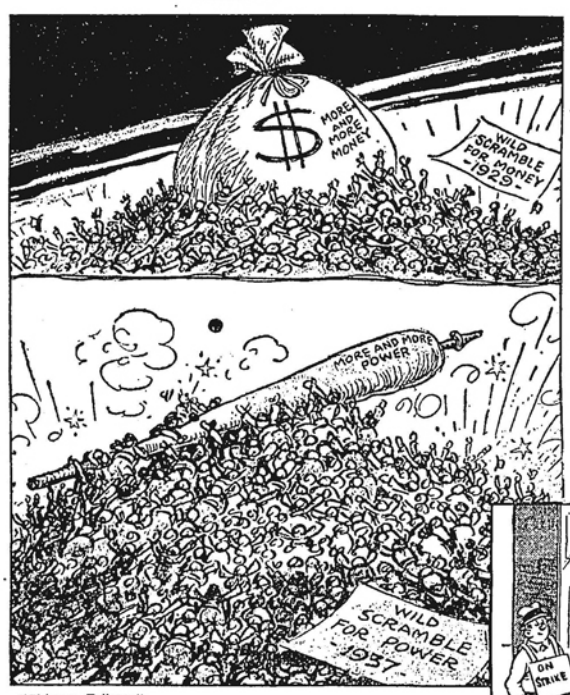



"Morning Post"

CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME

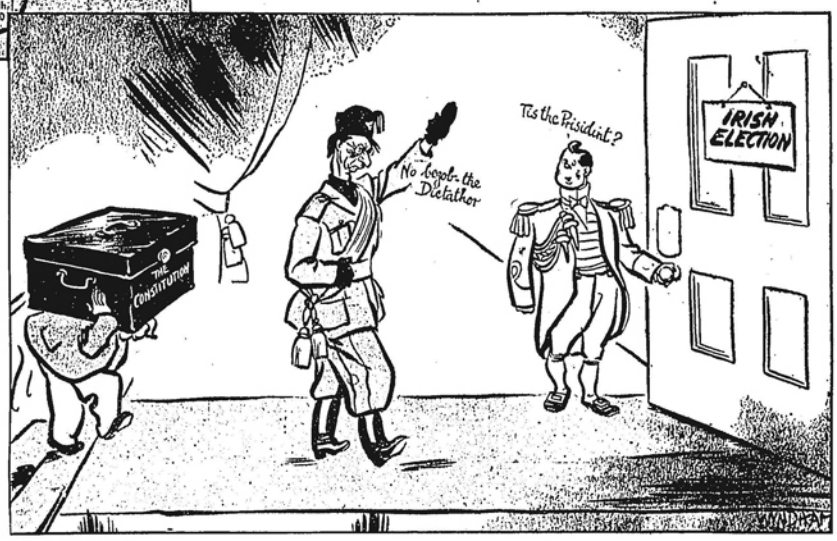
"Windsor Magazine"

"Good heavens, the laundry basket!"




"Chicago Tribune"

THIS WILD WORLD




"Morning Post"

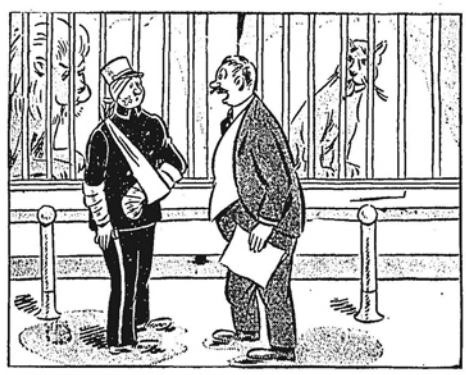
ADOLF DE VALERINI—NO LESS!

"New Yorker"

"He says he's just plain worn out."

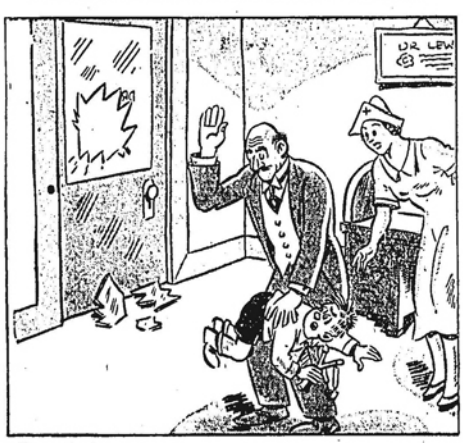
"Oregonian"

"They haven't opened yet and they're striking already."



"Oregonian"

"I wish you'd stop fighting with your wife, Jack. You're giving our animals a bad reputation."




"Oregonian"

"How about a local anesthetic before you begin, pop?"

"Washington Post"

"NOW LET IT RAIN."

An uncomplimentary view of the U.S. neutrality provisions.

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## BIRTHS

CHAILLAN.—On Sunday, August 8, 1937, at The Hospital Sainte Marie, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. R. CHAILLAN, a daughter.

HUTCHISON.—On August 6, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. D. A. HUTCHISON, a daughter.

LETO-PIEDRA MARTEL.—On August 9, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Francesco Leto, a daughter—MARIA-CRISTINA.

MARTIN.—On August 3, 1937, in London, to Dane and Gavie McCrea Martin, a son—DAVID NOREN ALLAN.

NEWBIGGING.—On August 8, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, to PEGGIE, wife of D. L. Newbigging, a daughter.

## MARRIAGE

FORESTIER-McLORN.—On August 7, 1937, at the Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai PATRICIA SYBIL, only daughter of the late Mr. George McLorn, Chinese Maritime Customs, Shanghai, and of Mrs. Florence McLorn, Shanghai, to GEOFFREY GORDON, son of Mr. E. T. Forestier, London, and the late Mrs. Forestier.

## ENGAGEMENTS

GREY BROWN-FITCHFORD.—The engagement is announced between GORDON, son of Mrs. Grey Brown and the late Dr. Grey Brown of Edinburgh, and RAY, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Fitchford of Tientsin.

WALDY-de COSIER.—The engagement is announced of MICHAEL WALDY, son of Mrs. A. V. Horn, Hamburg, and DOROTHY, daughter of Mrs. M. C. de Cosier.

## DEATHS

CHANG.—On Tuesday, August 3, 1937, at her residence, Lane 91, House 39 Edinburgh Road, Mrs. CHANG YAP SHEE, aged 71 years, the dearly beloved mother of Dr. H. C. Chang.

GONSALVES.—On Monday, August 2, 1937, at the Shanghai General Hospital, MANOEL VICTAL, aged 7 months, the dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gonsalves.

LEE.—On Monday, August 9, 1937, at his residence, Lane 102, House 22 Great Western Road, Rev. LEE YUIN SHENG, aged 84 years, the dearly beloved husband of Lee Chia Chun Pin and father of Mr. Tao Nan Lee, manager of the Bank of Communications, Hongkong, Mrs. Rose Huang Lee, Mr. Hwa Nan Lee, Mrs. Sarah Chang, Mrs. Phoebe Tsu, Mrs. Amy Chang, Miss Mali Lee, Miss Rachel Lee and Kwei Lan Lee (deceased). (Hongkong papers please copy.)

MATHESON.—On Tuesday, August 3, 1937, at the Country Hospital, Shanghai, GEORGE, dearly beloved husband of Anne Matheson.

MOLLAND.—On August 1, 1937, at Peiping, China, ELIZABETH ANNE MOLLAND, widow of the late Charles Edwin Molland.

## IN MEMORIAM

PEARSON.—In loving memory of our dear mother, SUSAN PEARSON, who passed away on August 10, 1932.

## A SENSELESS WAR

*Aug. 4.*

"Is it already too late" asks a correspondent "to stop this senseless war?" Competence to answer that question lies with the two principals. The outside critic, endeavouring to sum up the issues involved, can, so far as that limited function serves, merely indicate possible means of escape without presuming to commend them. The position obviously has deteriorated seriously in the last week. No practical purpose is attained by reiterating charges or apportioning blame. It has to be accepted that Japan is determined to exercise the full authority of her armed might in bringing to an end what she regards, rightly or wrongly, as an intolerable obstruction of her economic and political aims in China. It is true that to secure the necessary support from an intensely patriotic nation her Government has permitted or encouraged what many people still consider to be an exaggerated *ex parte* view of her grievances against China and of the actual conditions which Japanese have to face here. That, however, is incidental to the main issue of obtaining Chinese co-operation in Japanese commercial activities in North China and the consolidation of the Manchoukuo-Korea-Japan bloc. Japanese military forces have been steadily strengthened. A national mobilization has been set on foot, due financial and political measures have been taken in Japan to enforce the application of the armed argument to China's obduracy with the utmost rapidity and effectiveness. The war machine is gathering momentum. The eleventh hour has been reached. On China's side there is a manifest reluctance to engage in a war in which, as the Generalissimo himself frankly recognized in his speech at Kuling over a fortnight ago, China is much the weaker. How great is that disparity the events of the succeeding days have vividly shown. Despite plucky spasmodic efforts at resistance, the Japanese troops even though by no means up to their full strength, have virtually obtained the mastery of Hopei and are apparently advancing without check toward the Yellow River and beyond. As this situation has developed the task of China's military forces has been correspondingly rendered more difficult. No longer can they be on the defensive with all the advantages which that gives, but to defend themselves against further encroachment they have actually to assume the offensive if war is fixed in their minds.

Let there be no thought that this picture is drawn with any idea of criticising China's handling of a cruelly unfair menace to her security. The mere fact that she has been uncertain of her plans testifies to her leaders' sense of responsibility and grasp of actualities. They feel on the one hand that resistance to such overwhelming superiority will inevitably result in the destruction of progress and achievements lately recorded by diligent effort and that the very unity of the nation may be jeopardized by the dismay and confusion likely to accrue from the event. On the other hand they just as strongly hold that the provocation to their national integrity has reached a point at which non-resistance is unthinkable and may so prejudice their Government in the eyes of the people that not even the plainest evidence of the unpreparedness of the national defences will afford acceptable grounds of condonation. It is easy to imagine that these opposing views are being carefully weighed and painfully discussed by General Chiang Kai-shek and his colleagues. The menace has brought to Nanking General Han Fu-chu and General Pai Chung-hsi for consultation with the Generalissimo—a notable gain in Chinese solidarity, for which Japan has unwittingly earned gratitude. Yet it may be doubted whether the joint appreciation of the situation thus reached has produced conclusions which greatly favour the irrevocable step of waging war in the full sense of the term against Japan. The alternative may—it must—involve a poignant admission of weakness which, as the present world wags, precludes proper insistence on Chinese claims. Assuming the worst in that effort at humiliation would it be comparable in its dire effects on the framework of Chinese polity and national structure with a catastrophic struggle plunging the countryside into the horrors of death and destruction, at the end of which even greater humiliation might be certainly invited? "They are ringing their bells now, they'll be wringing their hands before long" was the retort of Sir Robert Walpole when at last his brave refusal to go to war had been broken down by popular clamour. He proved a true prophet. General Chiang Kai-shek has been trusted in his almost superhuman patience in preserving peace with Japan. Is it not worth while to continue that trust if thereby China can be spared to proceed along the lines of rehabilitation, albeit with a further impairment of territorial integrity, but with the essential morale of her administration preserved for the maintenance of the economic programme on which so much of her people's happiness and welfare depends?

The tragedy of the crisis lies in the apparent failure of both sides to get to grips in direct diplomatic talk, with their respective problems. Japan is determined on war, but behind that determination lurks a healthy fear of its economic consequences for her own people. China is allowing herself to drift into war in the belief that Japan is relentless. Is it not pertinent to ask Japan whether she really believes that by going to the limit of aggression she can achieve China's friendship and co-operation? Is it not for China to say whether relentlessness is likely to be diminished by the disordered excitement of a crushing conquest? Does it satisfy either side if the stubborn refusal to solve the present differences by peaceful means works havoc on both—as it admittedly is bound to do? If China could give a sign that she would respond to some generous gesture from Japan, cannot Japan in her strength, see fit, by offering it, to earn the respect of the world for her moderation and, perhaps, China's gratitude for a courageous forbearance? Japanese spokesmen have expressed the opinion that China has before now mistaken generosity for weakness and that recent obiter dicta of her statesmen have made extravagant claims which require forceful correction. Enough has happened during the last month by the positive action of Japan and by the negative action of Nanking to suggest that, if they existed at all, such illusions have been dissipated. Whatever may be the rights and wrongs of the origin of the crisis, any movement by Japan to facilitate China's resilement from the fateful step now apparently imminent would not and could not be attributed to aught but a sense of strength allied to a generous desire for peaceful relations. Japan has therefore ample assurances of the practical advantage of an eleventh hour offer of peace. Nor can she entirely ignore the fact that when once the die is cast, she will, in the circumstances as well understood throughout the world, have the gravest difficulty in avoiding the responsibility which such an event will cast upon her shoulders. The opportunity of regaining the confidence of her sister powers is surely not to be despised.

## TOILS OF DISTRUST

*Aug. 6.*

The desperate need for optimism in the present crisis is marked by Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe's guarded expression of his intention to try and avert a frontal clash. To begin with, war hysteria is unpleasantly active in China no less than in Japan. Despite the significant fact that journals closely in touch with the Government at Nanking do not conceal their doubts of China's ability to put up any effective resistance, there is far too much airiness in the talk of "feverish preparations" for "resistance to the bitter end", of "last sacrifices", of "soliciting assistance from friendly powers" and too little appreciation of the realities of the military situation and of the need for diplomatic definitions. The Government is plainly concerned with the duty of finding a way to avoid China's exposure to a war which would be palpably one-sided. Voluble assertions of national solidarity receive a poignant comment from the caution with which negotiations between various Chinese leaders have to be treated lest the first condition precedent to a unanimous front toward Japan be not obtainable. Thus there is actually loss of time in getting to a direct contact with Japanese views, for, without assurances of unanimity, it is obviously dangerous for the Government to commit itself to offers on China's behalf. The process of drifting into a war which no-one seriously wants is spreading its baneful influence over the situation. At a time when concentration should be devoted to preparations on the basis of a long-devised plan of campaign, the Government is forced to occupy itself with measures to ensure the national unity which apparently it has already hypothecated to a policy of resistance. Mr. Kawagoe's task is further complicated by the steady continuance of Japanese reinforcement of the troops already consolidating their position in control of the North, and ready to advance southwards at the given word.

The main difficulty confronting the Japanese Ambassador lies in the extensive character of his nation's commitments in China. He has so little margin for compromise. When he refers to the agreement of 1935 it is well to endeavour to recall the actual conditions relevant thereto. In the summer of 1935, Japanese pressure, unsparingly exercised, had forced General Yu Hsueh-chang and his troops out of Hopei by measures including provocation on which the less said the better for the reputation of its instigators. General Sung Cheh-yuan, having been Japonically declared a "bandit" and replaced by General Chin Teh-chung as Governor of Charhar, was restored to Japanese favour as commander of the garrison troops of the Peiping-Tientsin area and not long afterwards (on Sept. 2) as General Yu Hsueh-chang's successor in control of Hopei. At the same time Major-General Keniji Doihara was picturesquely creating a new Japanese framework in which to fit the jig-saw of Northern autonomy, with the blessing of the Kwantung Army. It is true that the Japanese Government's intention to treat the Central Government as the Government of China, affirmed by Mr. Akira Ariyoshi at the time of the presentation of credentials in June was reiterated in October. General Doihara, however, was presumably not ill-pleased with the emergence, in November, of the East Hopei autonomous area, until then the demilitarized zone determined by the Tangku Truce of May 31, 1934 as the result of the absorption of Jehol by Manchoukuo. In the background of these alarums and excursions was the agreement reported to have been signed in June 1935 by General Ho Ying-chin, War Minister, in his capacity as temporary Chairman of Peiping Military Council, subsequently dissolved on Nov. 30 by the orders of the Central Government. The exact terms of this agreement have not been published but generally they are considered by the Japanese to justify most of the claims now made for their virtual control of the North and its complete severance from the rest of China, whatever be the interpretations of Mr. Ariyoshi's assurances referred to, and of the "new concept" to which they naturally gave birth.

Assuming therefore that the Japanese Government is prepared to go to great lengths in moderation and that the Chinese Government will swallow much to save the country from a disastrous military adventure, it is really difficult to see that either side has sufficient latitude. The minimum demands by one are likely to be grossly in excess of the maximum concessions by the other. Japanese comment seems to suffer under the hallucination that a conciliatory Japanese policy in the last year has in some way been contumaciously and ungratefully treated by the Chinese. Yet the aggressive activities of 1935, so far from being corrected, have actually been steadily pressed to their logical conclusion. The East Hopei autonomous area gave cover for the regrettable smuggling assault on Chinese revenues and administration during 1936 and the present year. Each successive month has seen a tightening, of Japanese control in Peiping and Tientsin, accompanied by military occasions not even given the cloak of anything but the most negligent appearance of restraint. The Japanese Government's moderation could not be said to have found expression in actions to match the admirable sentiments with which it had been adorned by Mr. Naotake Sato, Mr. Koki Hirota and Mr. Shigeru Kawagoe himself. Indeed those sentiments frequently seemed to be promptly contradicted by untimely pronouncements from military spokesmen in the North. At the best there was a marking of time, not an intention to abandon ground gained by voracious encroachment. So Mr. Kawagoe has a truly superhuman task to define his Government's plans for avoiding war in terms which Chinese experience can regard as acceptable. On their side Chinese peace-seekers might, conceivably, be prepared to waive previous contentions even to the point of recognizing the need for some special régime in the North to signalize the close economic and political associations of that part of China with the Manchoukuo bloc, provided the essential claims of Chinese sovereignty south of the Great Wall were admitted, if only in the most academic form. This would be clearly a position which only the desperate plight of a weaker nation anxious at all costs to avoid war could justify to a resentful people, yet, now as events have developed, it might possibly fail to satisfy Japanese conceptions of a satisfactory agreement unless, at the last moment, there were a dramatic change of heart in the Government of Prince Konoye, giving the fullest practical significance to Burke's definition of magnanimity as the "truest wisdom". This cursory review of the situation is, it will be seen, far from reassuring. It shows that both sides may be inextricably caught in the toils of a mutual distrust and incapacity to face fundamentals. They are both drifting; if the immediate outlook for China is the more depressing, the ultimate conclusion for Japan can hardly be regarded with any particular exultation by men of real vision and statesmanship.

## SHANGHAI'S ROLE

*Aug. 9.*

There is still ground for hoping that by some adroit adjustment of their respective views, the Chinese and Japanese Governments will be able to come to an agreement which averts the peril of a major conflict. Both sides are taking steps to prepare for the worst. The Japanese evacuation of Hankow is not to be regarded entirely in that light. It has been accomplished with admirable dignity and with evident co-operation from the local Chinese authorities. Although, obviously, it must put a large number of Japanese citizens to inconvenience and distress which it would have been hoped that they could be spared, it may be inspired by a desire to ease the situation rather than to aggravate it. The Japanese authorities, it is true, are relieved of an obligation which might prove burdensome in the event of hostilities. They may, however, also be given credit for a drastic action which reduces to a minimum in Hankow the danger of any untoward happening prejudicial to the search for a peaceful solution of the main issues elsewhere. Here in Shanghai they are largely covered by the international status of this city, and, in addition, they have established with the Chinese authorities a good contact to which they have made valuable contribution by adopting measures calculated to promote restraint and maintain satisfactory relationships. Responsible Chinese, headed by the new Mayor, have shown their sense of the wisdom of a mutual forbearance. Other communities will assuredly desire to assist in this essential task and to do all that lies in their power to encourage the preservation of an atmosphere appropriate to Shanghai's specially delicate position. The chief duty of every Shanghailander at this critical time is to remember that his or her civic status is for the nonce of major importance. National feelings cannot be dragooned or suppressed but they should be directed into such channels as are compatible with the basic internationality of this important city.

Shanghai can do much to facilitate a peaceful settlement. It cannot—and should not—do anything to precipitate bellicose sentiments on either. The chief responsibility for determining the unfortunate differences which have arisen between China and Japan rests on the shoulders of the Central Government at Nanking and the Japanese Government at Tokyo. Shanghailanders have a right to form and express their opinions thereon always remembering the limitations of their position and the international polity in which they live. The French Concession is under French, the International Settlement under International, and the City Government of Shanghai under Chinese control. The neutrality of the Concession requires no elaboration. The International character of the Settlement involves elements of Japanese and Chinese direction which has to preserve with the other national elements a corporate neutrality, using that term in the non-technical sense. The position of the Chinese municipality is not much different, for the agreement of May 1932 which brought to an end the Sino-Japanese hostilities

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of that year imposed on the Chinese authorities certain obligations which they are understood to have recognized, for keeping the area round Shanghai free of military commitments. It is important, then, without entering into abstruse questions of international law, to remember that Shanghai as a whole is international in its composition and should be sedulously preserved from direct participation in such military activities as may, unhappily, accrue, from the present crisis in the event of the efforts of the peace-makers proving unsuccessful. Chinese will the more readily appreciate that point when they realize how, in the last few days, the French Concession and the Settlement have been looked upon by their fellow-countrymen as refuges from the uncertainties of a potential war. It is clear that Chinese citizens here must have strong feelings on the course of recent events; so have their Japanese fellow-citizens. Each will do well to show tolerance of the other's point of view, especially as any contrary action would neither advance nor retard their respective causes and would certainly import into the situation here a complication which both countries would fain see avoided.

This prescription has been generally endorsed and the comparative quietness which has governed Shanghai's occasions during the last month does credit to Chinese and Japanese leaders alike. Now that the major issues under treatment at Nanking and Tokyo have developed in gravity it is natural that the predominantly Chinese population of Shanghai should feel the effects of certain patriotic appeals quite properly issued from the Central Government. It is highly important, however, that severe discrimination should be brought to bear on the manner in which response is forthcoming. What may be most creditable and, indeed, imperative in purely Chinese territory may, in the peculiar circumstances here, be open to valid criticism, as calculated to impair Shanghai's neutrality. Leaving out of account the domain of the City Government which may be expected to continue along the lines so sagely prescribed by its Mayor in the exercise of his authority under the National Government and with due regard to the obligations under the agreement of May 1932, already cited, it should at once be observed that in the International Settlement—as also in the French Concession—there can be no toleration of activities which connote direct participation in hostilities between China and Japan, either present or prospective. However correct may be the organization of "anti-aggression" associations outside Shanghai it cannot be attempted without involving belligerent responsibilities. In Shanghai, therefore, it is incompatible with the state of neutrality which all communities do desire to maintain here. To humanitarian efforts for red cross work, relief of war victims and the like, the same objection cannot be maintained. So long as there is a possibility that peace will prevail and that Tokyo and Nanking will eventually solve their difficulties without recourse to major hostilities, it is proper for Shanghai, with reasonable attention to international courtesy and fairness, to form and express opinions. Raging, tearing propaganda, from whatever side, should be eschewed, if only on the practical ground that it is least conducive to the common aim of restoring stability. If, unfortunately, peace should not prevail, Shanghai, in its own interests which, incidentally, are those of China as well as of Japan and other foreign powers, will then be well-advised to concentrate on the cultivation of neutrality and address itself to the problem of the conflict in an objective frame of mind. Whatever may be the outcome of the crisis, Shanghai cannot serve itself or the two principals to the dispute better than by adopting a rigid line of neutrality and so preserving its resources, both moral and material, for the beneficent work of reparation when the occasion comes.

## U. S. LABOUR OUTLOOK

*Aug. 7.*

It has been rightly said that one of the difficulties with which conservatism is faced in these days is that of securing efficient writers to keep its cause before the public, and indeed it has been remarked in the United States that really good conservative propagandists are very difficult to find. It has been suggested that this is due to the fact that most journalists are, consciously or unconsciously moving towards the Left, as, indeed, the whole world appears to be going. If that is the case, then writers for the daily press have merely recognized the political symptoms of the day, and have either been convinced of the reality of the change which is taking place, or feel the futility of preaching the gospel of content with things as they are. There are others who are convinced that the lack of adequate propagandists is due to the conviction that the old fashioned conservatism is a dying creed and that the sooner it is abandoned the better. That conservatism, however, does still exist and is likely to fight a hard rearguard action before it is eventually submerged in the newer political outlook, and a striking example of how it looks at present day difficulties may be found in the July review of the National City Bank of New York. The most pertinent passage is as follows:—

> It is certain that the more widespread the strikes become, and the more they run counter to the desire of the majority of the workers to keep at work, the nearer they are to the end. The re-opening of several steel plants during the past week, with the workers furnished protection against violence, supplies evidence that the great majority want employment, and are anxious to work at the wages and conditions established. This much is clear, and it affords promise that the disturbance incited by minority groups will run their course without reaching greater extremes.
>
> In the end the force of public opinion is the best assurance against the disruption of production by minorities. The most extreme possibility that could be imagined is that all organized labour should strike at once. If it did the strikers would represent no more than one-tenth of all the gainfully employed, and how long would it be before the over nine-tenths were heard from? Would they go on supporting the strikers, at great cost to themselves? Would the farmers keep on producing food for them, without demanding a voice in the matter? These are aspects which the labour leaders evidently must take into consideration.

It has been very rightly said that the United States is now passing through an industrial crisis similar to that which Great Britain had to face during the latter half of last century and the early part of this, with this greater disadvantage to the United States that whereas the process of accommodating organized labour in Britain arose from a slowly formulated demand, in America Labour is organizing with a phenomenal rapidity. What has been written above in this year of grace might have been, and probably was written many years ago in connection with the Labour movement in the British Isles. It undoubtedly was, in its inception, a movement of mere minorities, often for years ineffectual, but as they succeeded in convincing their fellows of the benefits to be derived from combination, what started as a minority movement became one of the majority. It is suggested that to regard what has recently happened in the United States as the mere ebullition of turbulent persons representing the more unruly aspects of Labour may be temporarily true; it may even be that its present leadership has about it all the qualities of those "rackets" about which so much complaint is heard. But the British Labour movement in its infancy was not entirely free from similar and equally justified criticism. It seems, from the history of the Labour movement, inevitable that in its earlier stages its direction should fall into the hands of men who can only be classed as undesirables, but that same history has shown that as it increases in importance men of a different calibre have come into it, but which is cause and which is effect it is even now not easy to ascertain. It may be quite true that if organized labour in the United States should strike at once it would represent a mere tenth of those gainfully employed. But the question which American conservatives have to ask themselves is as to how long it will be before that one-tenth is transformed into a substantial majority of the workers. To suggest that organized labour in the United States will remain in its present dimensions is to take a very short view of the situation. True there are factors, such as the present unsavoury history of the movement, which appear to justify that view, but if the development of organized Labour in other countries is any criterion the problem which conservative interests will really have to face will arise when the organization of Labour passes from the "racketeer" to the dyed-in-the-wool Labour leader.

All political movements have their "growing pains"; American Labour is having its at the present moment, but the time may come,—there are those who believe that it will come,—when with approaching maturity they will disappear, and a healthier body than at present exists develop. The ideas of the worker himself will change if again the analogy with Britain may be drawn,—from the violent communist, socialist complexion of to-day to a moderation which would make the unruly pioneers foam at the mouth, due ultimately to a full realization by Labour of its real relationship to Capital and the final conviction that the latter cannot be indiscriminately plundered. This does not preclude concurrence with the National City Bank's reviewer's opinion that "the hopeful aspect is that sentiment naturally puts the worst construction upon labour troubles when they are most severe." Yet it would probably be rash to imagine that the Labour movement in the United States is for ever to be limited to the minority of workers. Comfort, however, may be drawn from the fact that a huge reformation must ultimately take place in the American Labour movement. It is inconceivable that the solid body of respectable earnest workers in the United States will tolerate for ever the abuses which are being perpetrated in their name at the present time, and it may be expected that sooner or later a revolution will occur which will oust those present leaders whose tactics give rise to the profoundest suspicions. With the passage of Labour leadership from irresponsible to responsible hands the problems which American Capital at present faces may be posed in different and less worrying terms, but that workers gainfully employed will for ever remain outside the pale of a properly organized Labour movement cannot reasonably be expected. All that Capital in the United States can hope for is a change in Labour's views; it cannot expect with much justification that the movement towards organization will be either thwarted or completely defeated.

## A POSITIVE MOVE

*Aug. 5.*

Mr. Neville Chamberlain is less inclined than his predecessor to allow the process of decentralization to deprive him of the Prime Minister's right to deal direct with any matter on which Cabinet responsibility as a whole has to be accepted. He stands behind his men no less than Mr. Stanley Baldwin did but he insists on being so apprized of the circumstances of important issues that his judgment is not blindly based on loyalty to a subordinate Mr. Baldwin's ingrained distaste for close study of foreign affairs and perhaps a constitutional diffidence in temperament gave a dangerous turn to what might otherwise have been an admirable trait. This was glaringly shown in the downfall of Sir Samuel Hoare for, after the fatal conversations with M. Pierre Laval, Mr. Baldwin had to forget that loyalty to a colleague in preference to the greater loyalty to the Cabinet. Had he kept himself more closely in touch with the trend of Sir Samuel Hoare's departmental occasions, the catastrophe might have been avoided. Criticism of Mr. Baldwin on this point can be all the more freely indulged in for the demerits which it notes were to overwhelmingly outweighed by his splendid services as teamster of the nation in times of domestic or imperial crisis. Mr. Chamberlain is trained to business methods. He wants to ensure impartiality in his treatment of his various ministerial colleagues so that his acceptance of responsibility for any particular action is based not so much on personal confidence as on personal knowledge of the pivotal facts at issue. This does not mean that Mr. Anthony Eden, for example, need fear any theft of his own thunder. It rather ensures to the Foreign Secretary, as to other Ministers, the freedom to discharge his duties with the clear knowledge, that he has the discriminating support of his chief, and, in fact, that satisfactory condition which in less important activities is described as "knowing where you are".

Whether this will lead Mr. Chamberlain to revert to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald's practice of occasionally attending the meetings of the League of Nations, together with the Foreign Secretary is open to doubt. It does show, however, that the new Prime Minister is ready to take a more direct part than his predecessor in developing foreign policy. In the present European situation that is all to the good. The deep anxiety caused by the deadlock over non-intervention in Spain has been emphasized by Mr. Eden whose recent speeches have shown a positive point of view which plainly indicated a feeling that the Cabinet, in the fullest sense of the word, was at his back. Mr. Chamberlain's direct communication with Signor Mussolini has the advantage of adapting democratic procedure to the difficulties which arise from the dictatorial method of proceeding by pronouncements. Frequently the ease with which Signor Mussolini by a speech out of the blue can commit his country to some drastic reversal or trend of policy has been contrasted with the more cautious technique of diplomacy which has to consider the requirements of parliamentary institutions. So Anglo-Italian misunderstanding has grown to dimensions which have given cause for considerable foreboding. It is impossible accurately to define its orgins. Nor is it helpful to examine the recriminations on both sides. On Dec. 31 last by an interchange of notes between the British Ambassador and the Foreign Minister at Rome, an agreement involving mutual assurances regarding the Mediterranean policy of both countries was duly reached. Hopes that it would remove irritation and restore friendship were not destined to be fulfilled, because of the complications arising from the continuance of Italian support to the insurgents in Spain. Fears that the Italian Government would eventually find itself unable to abide by the terms of the agreement were naturally developed, for it was felt that with large commitments to the fortunes of General Franco, Count Ciano's disclaimer of any intention to engage in any negotiations for impairing the *status quo* in the Mediterranean. In its turn this feeling generated Italian suspicions which, however preposterous they may have seemed to British minds, could not be allayed in the peculiar conditions attaching to the instruction of public opinion in a totalitarian state.

Mr. Chamberlain has recognized the danger of allowing differences in constitutional structure to impede intercourse between the political heads of the two nations. No doubt neither he nor Signor Mussolini has departed from purely general examinations of their common problems. The pitch of professional diplomacy has not been queered. Rather have the two Prime Ministers laid down broad lines of agreement coupled, it may be surmised, with assurances of a desire to renew an honourable and cherished friendship which has given substantial benefits to both nations. The air has been cleared in advance by Mr. Eden's recent affirmation of Great Britain's intention to respect the rights of other nations in the Mediterranean as well as to ensure her own vital interests in the preservation of that maritime link with her overseas Dominions. Circumstances, into which it is not necessary now to enter at any length, impelled the Italian Government to vindicate its policy toward Abyssinia and in defiance of the League by singling out Great Britain as the leading opponent to Italian interests. No notice was taken of the unanswerable retort that Great Britain merely acted under the solemn obligations of the Covenant to which she, with other nations, was a party. The liveliness of propaganda which must be produced to support polemics of that kind naturally created an exceedingly delicate situation. It just as naturally subsided when the immediate goal had been attained and, incidentally, the event proved the need for putting some limits to commitments. This easing of the situation has been entirely to the taste of the British Government. It arises from no weakening of the basic refusal to take ideological sides, although the "Daily Mail", which, for domestic reasons finds much comfort in the ideological pose, is inclined to throw up its cap in premature rejoicing on that point. Signor Mussolini is not foolish enough to imagine that Mr. Chamberlain is leaning toward *fascismo*, any more than toward communism. Nor does *rapprochement* with Italy—to which both Germany and France have given appreciative salutes—imply sympathy with the "anti-communist" front. Indeed, Great Britain's attitude is mainly inspired by a determination to avoid either of the two totalitarian creeds, the essential features of both being in British eyes undistinguishable from each other and equally repugnant to British as to French institutions. Friendship is returning to Great Britain and Italy, not because of any political conversion but because of the practical conviction that it is an asset of which both countries stand equally in need.

## AN ARMY REFORM

*Aug. 10.*

Mr. Leslie Hore Belisha's dynamic qualities are eminently suitable to the introduction of a radical change in army organization. His announcement that the Army Council may shortly propose to modify the present short-service system in the British Army should, however, not be taken to indicate a suddenly formulated decision. The shortage in recruitment has been under serious consideration for some time. Mr. Alfred Duff Cooper, Mr. Belisha's immediate predecessor and now First Lord of the Admiralty, devoted a large amount of energy in bringing this aspect of the defence problem to public notice. The result has been much canvassing of conditions obtaining in the Army. Under the microscope of criticism the army has not come out badly. Yet it has been revealed that if the life of a British soldier has many attractions denied to members of other professions, there are certain definite disadvantages which make recruitment on the voluntary basis by no means easy. The Army Council has shown itself alive to the importance of removing material grievances such as can be winnowed from the chaff of the "grousing" in which every good soldier is entitled to indulge, but it has been clear that fundamentals have to be tackled. This was recognized during the debate on the Army Estimates last March when in replying to various criticisms Sir Victor Warrender, on behalf of the Government, made the significant observation that it was a "complete fallacy" to suppose that the "Army Council was inseparably wedded to the Cardwell system". Sir Victor declared that the Council

> realize that, however well it might have served us in the past and whatever might be its advantages at present, it involved some not inconsiderable disadvantages.....

The House, in short, was informed that the Army Council had been keeping the short service system under consideration. As Mr. Duff Cooper himself, in introducing the Estimates, had admitted that the

> main difficulty in obtaining recruits was the uncertainty of the career and the danger that a man might find himself at the end of seven years' service without any prospect of obtaining a further job.....

the trend of the experts' conclusions may readily be perceived. Mr. Belisha in fact is announcing the completion of the process of study. The short service system will either go or be profoundly modified.

The decision has much historical interest, for the scheme, introduced by Lord Cardwell, who ranks with Lord Haldane as one of the great army administrators in modern British times, was itself devised to stimulate recruitment. Linked up with the short service was the system of creating a reserve and the immediate effect was to treble the number of recruits enrolled. Conditions in those days (1870) were specially favourable. The soldier found it comparatively easy to find employers at the termination of his service and his liability as a reservist to be called up in an emergency was, if anything, regarded by his employer as a guarantee of his worth. Even after the South African War these conditions held and it is certain that, thanks to other sweeping reforms with which Lord Cardwell's name is associated and, above all, to the genius of Lord Haldane in building up the expeditionary force, the Cardwell system gave Great Britain a voluntary army which thoroughly earned the soubinquet of "little and good". Catastrophic changes after the Great War and the great expansion of trade unionism with all it connoted greatly affected the efficacy of the short service system. At first this was not apparent, partly because the problem before the Army authorities became that of demobilization and, later, retrenchment which, in accordance with the short-sighted traditions of the British people, definitely discouraged men from looking to the army as a career. Nor is it unfair to add that the

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modern rendering of those traditions was developed on lines which added a dubious moral deterrent to the economic handicap. It showed itself in the falling off of candidates for commissions as well as of recruits for the ranks. Kipling's familiar lines rang true once more:

> O'it's Tommy this, an' Tommy that, an' "Tommy go away";
> But it's "Thank you Mister Atkins," when the band begins to play

In spite of this the reorganization of the post-war British Army proceeded and managed in some magical way to attract quality if it could not get the quantity. In the light of the prevailing conditions the wonder is that officers and men were secured to maintain the old traditions with such satisfactory results—in every respect except that of numbers, a defect which has become of pressing importance for the development of the rearmament programme.

The growth of trade unionism necessarily reduced the market for the services of the soldier discharged on time expiry. The authorities endeavoured, not without success, to meet this difficulty of establishing vocational training so that the man on leaving the Army had a trade at his back. The trade unions were at first reluctant to concur in what they first regarded as a threat to their solidarity, but their co-operation was secured and although it resulted undoubtedly in a severe limitation of the opportunities open to the ex-soldier it certainly gave him better prospects when once he had complied with the conditions governing employment in organized industry. Nevertheless the general tendency of the worker to look more and more for security made the soldier's career look far too much of gamble. In the debate already mentioned, the motion of Mr. W. Mabane, a Liberal supporter of the Government, crystallized the view that the shortage of recruitment was due to the fact that conditions of service in the Army

> no longer bear a proper relationship to military requirements or to civilian conditions of life

and that the Government should

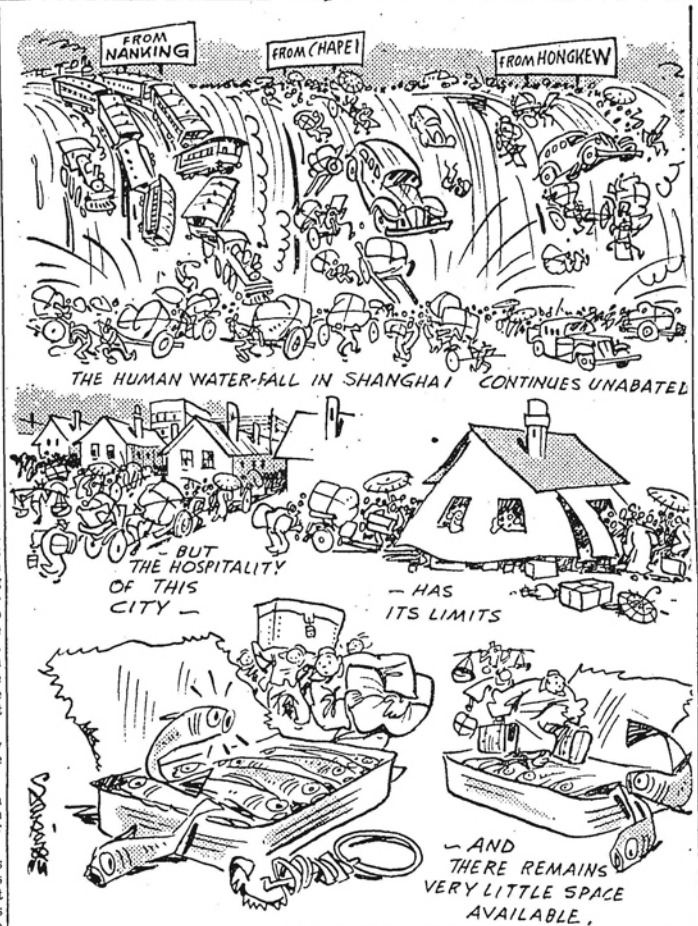
> reorganize conditions of service to provide a full career for those who desire service in Imperial garrisons, a short-term service for those who desire to be reservists.....

Here again it will be seen that the emphasis is laid on the shortcomings of the Army as a career under present conditions and present standards. The short-service system permits a limited number of men to re-engage at the expiry of their first seven years, but, generally speaking, that affects only about 15 per cent. of the whole. The result is that many men are forced to seek civil employment at an age when, as already explained, the openings are few and a good proportion of them would like to remain with the colours. The success enjoyed by the Admiralty and the Air Ministry in expanding the strengths of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force respectively should convince the Government that the Army Council has no reason to fear a breakdown of the voluntary Army provided the intending recruit can be assured first of a career as well as a healthy occupation and secondly of a reasonable chance of a secure livelihood on return to civilian life. Mr. Belisha's advisers evidently believe that the modification of the short-service system, reinforced by many reforms which have recognized the needs of the modern soldier and have now been or are being instituted, will solve this problem. If it does the Government will have made an administrative change of great importance to the defence of the country as well as to the general welfare of the community as a whole.

# *SHANGHAI NOTES*

## CHAPEI EXODUS

The responsible authorities will, it is hoped, take measures to stem the apparently quite unnecessary and highly dangerous exodus which has been proceeding from Chapei. Well-meaning busybodies, reading too much into official orders, have been unwittingly stimulating the in no sense well-meaning activities of profiteers by spreading reports which have prompted Chapei's unfortunate residents to pack up and betake themselves to the Settlement or French Concession. Unhappy memories of 1932 have, of course, contributed to the precipitate decision involving many poor people in expenditure which they can ill-afford and exposing them to serious losses, besides adding an element of gratuitous disquietude to the situation. The admirable co-operation of the local Chinese and Japanese authorities has so far succeeded in preserving calmness and an absence of panic in Shanghai. It is fully justified, for the Japanese show every sign of desiring to refrain from action which might disturb international relations here, and it is understood that the Chinese authorities are no less anxious to maintain normality; indeed the imposition of martial law is designed to give power for expeditious attention to any possible element of mischief. It may be that certain dispositions of the Peace Preservation Corps have occasioned some apprehension but they are not entirely responsible for the extensive panic which has produced this unhappy exodus. In any case, their movements should be readily explainable to the inhabitants in reassuring terms. The various local authorities are, no doubt, conferring on this subject. The foreign municipalities are presented with just as awkward problem by this constant stream of refugees into their areas as the Chinese City Government is by the wholesale evacuation of its own area. Moreover, it seems that from Chapei the movement has new spread to Hongkew and the Shanghai Municipal Council, for example, has a double duty to stop it. Mr. O. K. Yui set a good precedent the other day by a thoughtful proclamation counselling calmness and a refusal to be misled by rumours. Concerted measures on those lines are to be recommended for the restoration of confidence among humble and peace-loving citizens.


FROM NANKING
FROM CHAPEI
FROM HONGKEW
THE HUMAN WATER-FALL IN SHANGHAI CONTINUES UNABATED
— BUT THE HOSPITALITY OF THIS CITY —
— HAS ITS LIMITS
— AND THERE REMAINS VERY LITTLE SPACE AVAILABLE.

SARDINE ROOM ONLY By SAPAJOU

## CHRONIC DEAFNESS

Norman Angell wrote "The Great Illusion". It brilliantly forecast the ultimate results of a world war. Yet the World War happened. The participants formed a League to abolish war as an instrument of policy; some of them fortified it with a pact or two. Sir Norman Angell is again brilliantly demonstrating the futility of war. The world is again exhausting its resources in equipping itself for another war and, in the meantime, various dress rehearsals are being staged in odd corners of the earth, China not excepted. Pacificists are vocal enough and gallantly endeavour to say something fresh on the subject. Just as Norman Angell forestalled them in vain before 1914, so Mark Twain, as Major F. R. Barry has reminded readers, in his bitterly sardonic "Unspoken War Prayer" said in a small space nearly all that could be said in exposition of the senselessness of war. It may be discouraging to think that those words were unheeded by the generation for which they were written, and that even the peace-seekers have to support the call for rearmament. Still there must be some virtue in the accumulation of wisdom as the years pass and perhaps some day mankind will, with one accord, see the folly of its servitude.

## CHINESE JEWS

For two thousand years there were Jews in Kaifeng, Chinese in speech, dress and fashions but Hebrew in their religion, their kittels, tallisses and twillims, not being forgotten. That fact forms the subject of a fascinating sketch in the current number of "Tien Hsia," by Dr. Walter Fuchs, formerly in the German Consular service here. Coming mainly from Persia in the time of the Han Dynasty (200 B.C.) they settled down in Kaifeng and found hospitality denied to them in other lands at that time:

> Chinese citizens they were, free and never secluded in a ghetto or quasi-ghetto, but Jews in faith, giving loyalty to the Emperor what was the Emperor's and piously to God what was God's. They read their thoras and taught their children the old language. They had their boys circumcised and they did not intermarry with those not of their race. Following the Bible even to the time-honoured eating-rules as laid down by Moses, they disdained the ritually "unclean" and it is in this way that they came to be called in China *Tai Chin Chiao*, meaning "those who extract the sinews"—clean dietitians. And this was a term of commendation, for respecting a time-honoured law or custom has ever been in China a subject of esteem.

In the 7th Century the importance of the community induced the Emperor to appoint a special mandarin for Jewish affairs. In the 15th Century the great Synagogue was renovated with the help of a grant from the Imperial exchequer. In the 17th Century when Father Ricci was the first European to come into contact with the community it had suffered from the natural and political misfortunes which had overtaken Kaifeng, but subsequent Jesuit visitors brought back reports of the colony, the habits and the scriptures of its people. By the 19th Century, however, it had virtually disappeared, although, as Dr. Fuchs shows, some efforts were made by pious Jews in Shanghai to ascertain whether there still remained authentic descendants of the once vigorous Jews of Kaifeng. In 1901 about 140 adults at Kaifeng called themselves *Tai Chin Chiao*, but except that they did not worship idols or eat pork there was no difference between them and the rest of the population. They had no knowledge of Hebrew, nor did they observe any Mosaic or Rabbinical Law. Their synagogue was no longer existing. In the event for various reasons, including lack of funds, it was decided that *Tai Chin Chiao* had to all intents and purposes ceased to be Jewish. The holders of the title deed of the Synagogue sold it to a Christian Mission at Kaifeng.

## KNOWING THE EMPIRE

The British Broadcasting Corporation does a service to the dissemination of knowledge by including in its programmes talks by laymen and laywomen expounding their experiences in the particular work in which they happen to be experts, if the paradox be permitted. Thus postmen in the Shetland Islands have explained to the wireless public what it is like to deliver letters in that remote part of the world. Miners tell of their life in extracting coal from the ground and so on. The other day a New Zealand bank clerk and an Australian army officer successively broadcasted from London their experiences of being temporarily engaged in Great Britain on their respective occupations. The bank clerk praised the standard of English living, the orderliness of English life but clearly felt that New Zealand gave greater opportunities of variety than a country where a bank clerk could work for forty years in the same branch office. English hospitality struck the New Zealander favourably and he was mildly tickled by the rigid silence of the crowded English train compartment or tube or bus. He ventured to express the opinion that after daily companionship in a public conveyance it was reasonable to expect without committing a solecism to be able to interchange "the time of day" at the end of a year. The army officer found that life in the British Army gave more holidays than were available to the Australian Army officer yet the British officer did not play games as frequently as his Australian counterpart. Australia's Army being chiefly militia, made up of detachments spread over a huge area, gave much greater difficulty in organization than in England where large formations were concentrated in a small area. What struck him forcibly however was the extraordinary haziness of so many British people regarding the geography of the world. This defect was not confined to civilians for the Australian was taken aback considerably when one of his younger brother officers, desiring to be friendly, observed that he had a cousin in Australia, "stationed in Johannesburg."

## A ROUTINE PRECAUTION

As some misapprehension has led to the suggestion that the Shanghai Municipal Council has issued a formal order restricting the movements of its police officers to non-Chinese areas, it may be well, first to assert that no such order has been issued and secondly to outline what appears to be the foundation on which an elaborate but inaccurate disquisition has been based. Owing to the imposition of martial law in certain Chinese districts of Shanghai it is possible that foreigners proceeding to places like Woosung and remaining there till after dark may be detained until daylight under orders of the martial law authorities. As the present requirements of the Police make it imperative that the force should be as little short of effectives as possible and consequently that officers and men should not be in danger of being delayed in reporting for duty, the Commissioner, as a matter of routine, has drawn attention to the existence of this martial law régime and pointed out the inadvisability of officers off duty paying recreative visits to places in Chinese territory whence their detention might make it impossible for them to return in time to report. No restriction has been placed on the movements of officers or men desiring to go into Chinese territory where such disabilities are not likely to apply.

## A RENT CASE

An interesting point is raised by "Oriental Affairs" in an illuminating exposition of the rent case on the main features of which editorial comment was made in these columns about a fortnight ago. It will be recalled that the plaintiff who sued a recalcitrant tenant for rent not only experienced such delays by the process of successive appeals that the arrears of rent accumulated to a substantial total owing to the tenant's continued occupation of the house, but also had to incur further potential loss in the original court's reduction of the rent by 15 per cent. "Oriental Affairs" questions the applicability of the law regarding the Court's authority to vary rents to such cases:

> It is obvious that when the Chinese Courts can and do interfere in this arbitrary and illogical manner in the contractual relations between tenant and landlord, Shanghai real estate must be regarded as an investment of very dubious value. A decision of this kind—which appears to make it quite hopeless for landlords to resist demands for rent reductions, and to expose them to continuous obstruction, if not actual blackmail, from their tenants—must of course react unfavourably, also, upon the mortgage market. The security, afforded by real estate must become an unknown quantity if, when the mortgagee after great difficulty secures possession of it, he finds himself mulcted in land taxes amounting to twice the sum payable ten years ago, but is unable to collect more than 85 per cent. of the agreed rentals. If this is really in accordance with Chinese law it seems high time that Article 442 of the Civil Code received reconsideration, with a view to ensuring equality of legal protection to landlord and tenant. It is a lopsided arrangement to say the least, that enables the tenant to refuse, and vacate in the event of a demand for increased rental, but denies to the landlord the right to evict him or collect his agreed rent, if he makes a claim for rent reduction.

It will, of course, be assumed that the Courts administer the law in reasonable manner, but there does seem to be ground for contending that the power of a judge to order the reduction—or even the increase—of rent without any apparent limitation is open to abuse. It further undermines the whole basis of the security of mortgage deeds by reducing the relations between landlord and tenant to a farce. It thus deals another blow to that recovery of credit facilities to which Chinese and foreigners here are so eagerly looking and on which the Chinese Government can hardly gaze with indifference in the light of its own important interests in Shanghai's commercial prosperity. In the House of Commons on June 14, Mr. Anthony Eden assured Mr. C. Moreing that although he had no evidence that the credit of the Chinese Government has been adversely affected by the attitude of the Chinese Courts to foreign mortgages, he would bear that point in mind. A week later Mr. Eden indicated that he was further investigating the whole position of the mortgage problem here for he informed Sir John Wardlaw-Milne that he was considering whether any further steps would be appropriate to deal with the proviso which, as already pointed out in these columns, has so largely vitiated the recent revision of the law relating to the auction of mortgaged property, that revision being ostensibly though, consquently, ineffectively designed to remove the disabilities preventing expeditious foreclosure in the event of the mortgagor's default. It is hoped that the attention now being given to this subject by the British Government will assist the Chinese Government in coming to a satisfactorily prompt decision.

## AUTUMN COMES

Only very impressionable or exceedingly optimistic Shanghailanders could put their heads out of their bedroom verandahs yesterday morning early and assert that they could sniff the perfume of Autumn's cool presence. It could not be gainsaid that Autumn had begun for the Calendar testified to that fact, but there was otherwise nothing to show that the bondage of the hot weather had broken in the slightest degree. The aftermath of the typhoon still lingered to faint hint of coolness, but there were signs of a rapid recovery of technique by the stoking apparatus of the hot weather régime. It may be that a fortnight hence the sleuths who track down the advance guards of Autumn's array will begin to report results. In reality the hardened resident will refuse to be moved until he detects in the air of daybreak that definite crispness which makes him think pleasantly of a gallop on the racecourse. The hot weather still rules, and it has probably a good deal up its stifling sleeve, but it would be ungracious not to salute the arrival of Autumn even if that mellow personage presently has to conform to the tyrannical bidding of the heat and humidity combined.

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## HOPES OF RECOVERY

The twelfth edition of "The China Architects and Builders Compendium"—appearing after an interval of two years—makes a cheerful reference to the signs of Shanghai's recovery from the disastrous stagnation of 1935 and 1936. Although building activity is still below what might be regarded as normal for a city of this size, the Compendium discerns

undoubted signs of improvement, and with the general recovery of trade, many business concerns are looking up the plans of enlargements and redevelopment which they had shelved during the lean years, and deciding whether the time has now come to put their schemes into practice.

Drawing attention to the importance of the housing problem as expounded in the report of the Shanghai Municipal Council's special Committee of inquiry, the Compendium fears that no improvement is to be expected until some satisfactory solution is found for

(a) Improving the houses themselves.
(b) the assisting the landlords to enforce and collect their rents, while protecting the tenants from unjust demands
(c) the protection of those wishing to provide money for building

On the report itself an opportunity is seen for architects and property owners to get together and produce new and revolutionary designs for Chinese housing accommodation.

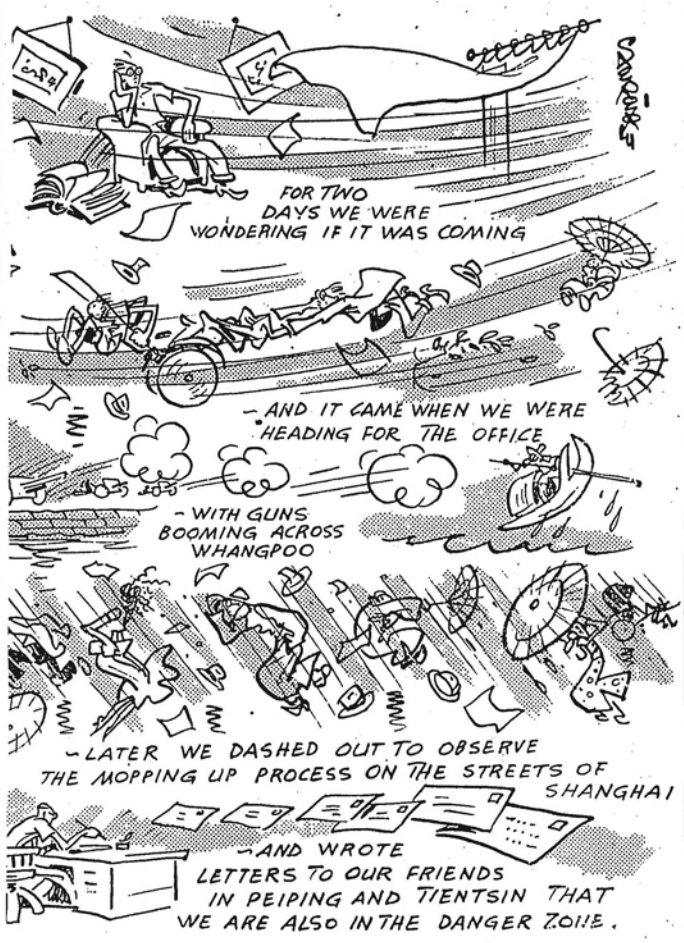
These views naturally deal with a particularist aspect of the problem, but they have a real value for all that. Experience has shown the path of housing reform has been frequently smoothed by enlisting the sympathy and enthusiasm of architects and builders even though their interests incline them to reservations on some of the basic economic issues involved.

## MOTES AND BEAMS

Japanese commentators have been severe on the dissemination of inaccurate information. There seemed to be quite a little pother just before the week-end because Reuter's Agency ventured to report from London that a loan to China had been agreed to "in principle" although details had yet to be settled. The substantial—nay the verbal—accuracy of this message does not seem to have been disturbed by the subsequent, if obvious, assertions that, during the present crisis and in the event of hostilities breaking out between China and Japan, the actual arrangement of the loan would not be attempted. It would be interesting to know what the purists who have assailed Reuter and, incidentally, Dr. Kung over that announcement, would like to say about the Japanese newspaper in Shanghai which has recently published lurid stories of untoward happenings in Nanking or the Japanese broadcast which on Sunday informed the world from Tokyo that China was about to declare a moratorium. It must have given Reuter particular satisfaction to be able authoritatively to deny that broadcast gaffe. It is also to be noted that Domei, the Japanese news agency, shows a definite sense of its disapproval of reckless reporting by taking the precaution to make it clear that, in circulating certain statements by the Japanese press in Shanghai, it guarantees the accuracy of the translation but declines to accept responsibility for the statements themselves. Returning to the loan message, Dr. Kung's enthusiasm has occasionally led him to be a little over-communicative, but, especially at a time like this, he might be pardoned for showing that China had been able to secure tentative offers of financial aid in the event of her not being embroiled in major hostilities. No fair-minded critic could regard that as committing anyone to intervention in the present dispute nor as the equivalent of a contract signed, sealed and delivered. Reuter had a specific item of news and cabled it; there was no propaganda perversity in the action. Dr. Kung himself may have felt that in his regard the news had a propaganda value but only in the most harmless and justifiable sense. There is a considerable difference between propaganda which is based on fact and that which is developed on imagination.

## A LOYAL WORKER

With the death of George Matheson Shanghai has lost another of its residents who during their residence here have served it so well. Matheson, as a police officer, came much in contact with the rickshaw coolies of the city, and the hardship of their lot was such as to stimulate him into seeing what could be done for them. Thus in June, 1913, twenty-four years ago, ill-health having obliged his retirement from the force, Matheson established the Rickshaw Mission in which he combined a simple evangelism with care and comfort, so far as his limited funds would permit, for those whom he sought to serve. This he carried on privately for many years, and as Founder and Honorary Director served the Mission for well over two decades. Quiet and unassuming, Matheson carried on his own business but devoted much of his time to the coolies who came to look upon him as their ever-ready friend in time of trouble. At times his activities were handicapped by lack of funds, but Matheson always managed to carry on the work he loved so much, until in many ways it began to receive the general recognition which it deserves. Thus it was that some years ago Matheson succeeded in interesting this journal in his work. Representatives of this paper visited the mission and described what was being done, and it seemed only logical that eventually the "North-China Daily News" should start its fund which was designed not only to give the pullers some immediate Christmas cheer, but to provide money to assist the Mission to carry on. Dogged with ill-health George Matheson never failed in his duty to those he had taken under his care, and his work for them never flagged. His endeavours came to full fruition when as a result of the report of the Rickshaw Commission the Mission was placed on a sounder footing than it had ever been before. To his widow the deepest sympathy is extended to her in her bereavement, the grief for which should be modified by a realization of the fine work he did during his life.


FOR TWO DAYS WE WERE WONDERING IF IT WAS COMING
-AND IT CAME WHEN WE WERE HEADING FOR THE OFFICE
-WITH GUNS BOOMING ACROSS WHANGPOO
-LATER WE DASHED OUT TO OBSERVE THE MOPPING UP PROCESS ON THE STREETS OF SHANGHAI
-AND WROTE LETTERS TO OUR FRIENDS IN PEIPING AND TIENTSIN THAT WE ARE ALSO IN THE DANGER ZONE.

A DECLARED TYPHOON

By SAPAJOU

## MUITSAI PROTECTION

The Anti-Muitsai Society of Hongkong has addressed to the Secretary of State for the Colonies a petition which is now being signed, proposing an ordinance for consideration as a basis for a system for the general protection of transferred children. With the objects of the society there is every possible sympathy, but it is impossible to escape the conclusion that the proposed Ordinance is so drawn as to endanger any prospects of its being favourably considered in its present form. For that reason it is suggested that it might be better to amend it now before it is forwarded to the authorities in London. One of the most serious objections that is likely to be raised is against the proposed provision that any person who shall have in his household for any period longer than three months, any female, not being a naturally born daughter or granddaughter, who is under the age of 12 years, or having left the custody of her natural parents before she attained the age of 12 years is under the age 18 years, shall notify such female to a duly appointed Protector of Young Women within 13 weeks of her entering his household. The objection to this clause is that it does not take sufficient cognizance of the fact that a man may have other close relatives besides his daughter and granddaughter whom he might be called upon to maintain, and it would be somewhat of a serious hardship if he were obliged to notify the residence in his house of such relatives as nieces and other blood relations who might have, if not a legal, at least a moral claim upon his support. If the proposed section were redrafted enforcing the notification of those in his house who bore him no such relationship the objection to this part of the Ordinance might easily be dissipated. But an even more revolutionary proposal is made with regard to the powers of the Protector of Young Women and Children. It is proposed that:

17. The Protector shall have the following powers:

(a) To enter, during the day time, any place in which a protected person resides for the purpose of ascertaining particulars of the condition and treatment of such protected person.

(b) To enter, at any time of the day or night, any premises whatsoever in which the Protector has reasonable cause to suspect or believe that any protected person is concealed or detained or otherwise in need of protection, care or succour, or medical or other attention or assistance.

It is admitted that the difficulties of dealing with the muitsai question are serious, and that they are such as to justify the demand for extraordinary powers to be vested in the officials entrusted with this intricate work, but that the Protector should be endowed with powers that in other connections only a search warrant issued by a magistrate could confer, is to ask for the suspension of constitutional rights with which the authorities may not see fit to agree. In other respects, too, the proposed legislation bears all the earmarks of enthusiasm, and consequently some of its faults, and there can be little doubt about it that whatever legislation is ultimately adopted in this connection it will be very considerably modified from that which is now put forward.

## IMPROVED PROSPECTS

The Directors of the Cathay-Grand Corporation are to be congratulated on their cheering report on the affairs of their company which they have so successfully steered through the difficulties of reorganization. On the financial aspect of their achievement it is sufficient to note that the resumption of payment of dividends will not be much longer delayed, provided the record of the past year in the accumulation of a surplus for the management, as agréed upon, is maintained. On general grounds the Shanghai public has reason to be thankful that two theatres which minister to its entertainment with particular success have been practically extricated from the slough of despond. Each in its own way serves a special clientele and an alertly progressive management has been assiduous in studying the tastes and convenience of the audiences. It is to be hoped that conditions will continue to give the film exhibitors in Shanghai a sporting chance, for the first-release houses all seem to fill a real need in the social life of the city. Nor is it altogether rash to assert that the prosperity of that limited number has a beneficial effect on the other houses which in their turn do useful service.

## CRICKET'S WANE

Appropriately enough the coming of Autumn (*Li Chiu*) marks the first stage in the waning of the cricket season, in Shanghai. The League have completed its fixtures and the Shanghai Recreation Club Colts learnt that they were runner sup to the declared Champions, the Shanghai Cricket Club Nomads. Cricketers will not abandon their game awhile for there will be other traditional matches and the innovation of a knock out competition to carry the fun on into mid-October. Indeed considerable interest will attach to the doings of local cricketers in the latter half of the season, for in due course the selectors will have the task of choosing a team to journey to Hongkong for the Interport match. Last year Shanghai received and defeated Hongkong, the margin being 217 runs. All but two—and those Shanghai's normally most dependable bats—ran into double figures in Shanghai's first innings which reached the record figure of 479, H. V. Parker scoring 100 not out. There is great keenness among Shanghailanders to ensure another victory this year for that would bring Shanghai level with Hongkong in the record of the interport series between the two places. Altogether Hongkong have won eighteen matches to Shanghai's seventeen, two matches having been drawn.

The Wuhan association for relieving the drought victims of Szechuen, which has sent $40,000 to that province, again remitted $10,000 to Chungking on July 29 and $10,000 to Chengtu. The association has now another $10,000 which will be used for relieving the children in the drought area.

## From the Daily News Ads.

Mr. R. H. (Bob) Webb has resigned his position as Sales Manager of Columbia Radio.

An agent is wanted for Gleniffer Engines, Ltd. of Glasgow and further information may be obtained by addressing Box 506, *N.-C.D.N.*

The export of rice abroad and to Manchuria, including Dairen, is provisionally prohibited by Chinese Government instructions, as announced by the Customs.

All bicycles as from January 1, 1938 shall be equipped with a red reflector disc capable of reflecting the lights of following vehicles, as per S. M. C. announcement.

The Medical Laboratory Office for the S.M.C. has been removed to the first floor, Room 111, 239 Hankow Road, with entrance at the corner of Honan and Hankow Roads.

Notice is given by the S. M. C. that a new type of licence entitled "Tandem Bicycle Licence" will be enforced. The licence is also available in the French Concession.

The China Architects and Builders Compendium 1937 has just been published by the North-China Daily News and Herald, Ltd. and is obtainable from all booksellers for $5.

The Shanghai Power Company notifies holders of Coupon debentures that interest coupon number 7 are payable at the offices of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, Shanghai.

A new publication, "China Motor and Highway Review" to be edited and published by Miss Jeanne E. Farmer, will appear on September 1. Enquiries may be addressed to the Review, 118 Museum Road.

Large supplies of coke suitable for heating apartments and mansions are now available for contracts and application may be made to the Shanghai Coke Company, the sole distributors, in 715 Yu Ya Ching Road.

The Shanghai Municipal Council Health Department Booklets will be printed by the Cosmopolitan Press and advertisers are notified that representatives will call upon them and make adjustments of their contracts.

With reference to the new issue of 200,000 ordinary shares of the Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., shareholders are reminded that subscriptions to the new issue must be sent to the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation on or before August 11.

As from September 1, all rates of freight hence to Rangoon and Calcutta are increased by 15 per cent. Rates to Bombay have also been increased by 15 per cent. A new tariff is in the course of preparation and will be issued as soon as possible.

The Church of the Air announces that because the typhoon damaged the antenna mast it will be impossible to give the programme for the coming week. Notices will be given through the Press as soon as the broadcast starts again.

The August issue of "Oriental Affairs" contains articles on "Opium Racketeering in the Settlement," the "Sino-Japanese Crisis," "Insecurity of Property Ownership," "Interest Rates and Foreign Capital" "Tso Tsung-T'ang the Sino-Burmese Frontier" and the other usual features.

The directors of the Shanghai Gas Company Limited have declared an Interim Dividend, in respect of the year 1937, of twenty-five Chinese Dollar Cents per share, payable on September 7, to shareholders on register on that date. The transfer books of the company will be closed from September 1-7, both days inclusive.

Notice is given by Messrs Hansons that all persons having any claims upon the estate of Walter William Houfe, late of Worthing, Sussex, England, are requested to send in writing particulars of their claim to Hansons before the sixth day of October next and those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment to Hansons.

With reference to the Ting Kee Godown fire on August 3, Messrs Nielsen and Malcolm (Shanghai) and the Chinese Auctioneering Company, Limited, notify owners of insured cargo that claims with godown warrants must be submitted as soon as possible either to the local representatives of the Underwriters or to themselves. Owners of uninsured cargo should declare their losses forthwith so that the salvage may be properly allocated.

**The North-China Daily News** can be mailed to you in China and Japan every day of the week for $16 a half-year; the *North-China Herald* costs you $18 a year. With the development of communications in China and daily postal deliveries to an increasing number of cities, a subscription to the *North-China Daily News* is well worth consideration. Important events happen quickly both in China and abroad, so quickly that few residents in the Far East can afford to wait a week for the news. A note to the Secretary of the *North-China Daily News* asking for a sample copy incurs no obligation and will be appreciated.

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# NEWS FROM THE INTERIOR

## THE SITUATION AT A GLANCE

### August 5.

The eagerly anticipated visit of General Pai Chung-hsi to Nanking became reality yesterday, when the Kwangsi leader stepped out of the special plane sent by General Chiang Kai-shek to convey him to the capital. A Nanking report through Central News stated that he had conferred with the Generalissimo last night and it was believed that the North China situation was discussed.

Reports continue to be received from Japanese sources of Chinese preparations for defence against an impending Japanese advance. It is further reported that there is a large concentration of Chinese troops, Salt Guards, and Paoantui in Shantung province. Chinese foresee an imminent battle at the Nankow Pass, where it is said that 4,000 Japanese troops from Peiping and Kupeikou are massing for an attack on Chinese positions in and around Kalgan.

Evacuation continues on all sides. Japanese nationals are leaving all interior Chinese cities; Chinese are removing from Nanking and big coastal cities to interior points; and a huge exodus of Chinese from the Chapei area marked yesterday in Shanghai.

Daventry's broadcast yesterday evening stated that London had received a report that the headquarters of the so-called East Hopei Autonomous Government had been moved from Tungchow to Peiping. This was regarded as a sign that the Japanese have assumed full control over the area.

### August 6.

In a speech before the Diet yesterday, Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, said that the major point of the proposals to China consisted of co-operation "in joint defence against Communism," in which respect he felt that co-operation between the two nations "is not impossible."

The exodus from Chapei and Hongkew into the International Settlement and the French Concession yesterday reached alarming proportions. A conservative estimate places the number of refugees from Chapei between July 26 and August 5 as 50,000.

Chinese crowds looked on in silence, while Japanese residents cheered wildly, when a Japanese motorized column consisting of 400 vehicles traversed Peiping en route from Fengtai to Tungchow.

Over 650 Chinese, including 100 women, have registered at the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao, offering war-time service to the Chinese Government in case of hostilities.

### August 7.

Tension heightened in Hankow yesterday when Japanese sandbag barricades were strengthened. Foreign residents in the Japanese Concession were warned to evacuate immediately, while Chinese residents made for special Chinese areas.

General Chang Tzu-chung resigned from the chairmanship of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council on the grounds of ill-health.

The Chinese Government is reported to have decided to evacuate all Chinese nationals from Japan.

The House of Representatives, Tokyo, unanimously passed a resolution supporting the Japanese Government's policy towards the North China incident.

Scaremongers continue to amass wealth from gullible residents of Chapei and Hongkew by keeping the exodus from those areas at a fever pitch and filling their own houses with refugees.

### August 8.

The evacuation of all civilian Japanese from Hankow was completed yesterday. The official Japanese explanation is that the Foreign Office desire to prevent the outbreak of any incident which might aggravate the general situation.

Large numbers of Chinese refugees in Shanghai attempted to board the ss. Kutwo just before she sailed for river ports. The police had to help shift some 2,000 would-be passengers and their belongings before the ship was able to sail for Hankow and river ports with 500 people on board. Ships sailing for Ningpo were also filled to capacity.

Mr. S. Kawagoe arrived in Shanghai yesterday, and reiterated his determination to "exhaust all possible steps" for a solution of the present Sino-Japanese crisis.

### August 9.

The few remaining residents of Nanking, outside of officials and newspapermen, left that city for Shanghai.

Conditions were virtually normal in Tientsin yesterday; the food situation improved with the release of 1,000 bags of flour from the British Concession and 4,200 bags of Saigon rice from the French Area.

Tsingtao is now a "dead city" at night, for all stores close their doors at 8 p.m. The Chinese authorities have protested against Japanese marine patrols, pointing out that they are already according adequate protection to Japanese lives and property.

General Tsai Ting-kai, Field Commander of the defunct 19th Route Army, arrived in Shanghai, and called on all army men in China to come forward and fight alien aggression under the leadership of China's highest military command.

### August 10.

A Japanese officer of the Naval Landing Party in Shanghai, a Japanese seaman and a Chinese member of the Paoantui were shot dead yesterday evening after an affray near the Hungjao Aerodrome. According to the Chinese, the Japanese tried to enter the aerodrome and shot at a sentry, when the Chinese fired in self defence. According to the Japanese, the two Landing Party members were motoring along the road when they were fired on by Chinese with rifles and machine-guns.

Should the investigation show the Chinese were to blame, the Japanese may demand the withdrawal from the Shanghai area of the Paoantui, on the grounds that they number in their ranks a number of "regular" soldiers.

## HEAVY CASUALTIES IN NORTH CHINA

### Chinese and Japanese Losses Estimated by Tokyo

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

According to a communiqué issued by the War Office, the casualties among the Japanese troops in North China from July 7 to noon on August 3 were 364 killed and 869 wounded.

Official information reaching the War Office puts the number of Chinese soldiers killed at Nanyuan at 2,500.

Japanese troops are reported to have disarmed 3,200 Chinese troops at Peiyuan, 4,000 at points west of Peiping and 1,000 at Tungchow, and to have captured 100 men near Nanyuan.

Four field guns, they claim, were also captured, along with four howitzers, three heavy and eight light trench-mortars, over 200 machine-guns of Czechoslovakian make, 5,000 rifles, over 100 pistols and 1,500 Chinese swords.—Reuter.

## JAPANESE REPORT RIDICULED

### War Minister and Mr. Wang Ching-wei Very Much Alive

Nanking, Aug. 8.

Japanese press reports of an alleged coup d'etat in Nanking, freely circulated in Shanghai, were received in official circles here with much surprise and extreme indignation. The Japanese report alleged that General Ho Ying-chin, Minister of War, had been "detained" and Mr. Wang Ching-wei, Chairman of the Central Political Council, had been "shot and killed."

General Ho Ying-chin, it was learned, was among those present at a luncheon party given at noon to-day by General Chiang Kai-shek, in honour of the various provincial chairmen and army commanders now gathered here.

Mr. Wang Ching-wei, who was alleged by the Japanese reports to have been killed, was very much alive, and was also one of those present at the luncheon.—Central News.

## ALL JAPANESE WITHDRAW FROM HANKOW

### Wholesale Civilian Evacuation Follows Night of Tension: Armed Forces Leave

Hankow, Aug. 6.

TENSION heightened here this afternoon as the marine patrols in the Japanese Concession strengthened the sandbag barricades which had been built across roads facing the Chinese area, while heavily-manned Japanese armoured-cars patrolled the streets or were posted in readiness throughout the Concession.

In the Chinese area, Chinese troops were posted in readiness behind the recently constructed sandbag barricades and in the concrete pill-boxes at the road intersections near the Japanese Concession.

The last batch of Japanese women and children, totalling 400, are leaving port to-morrow morning in a steamer bound for Shanghai.

Foreign residents living in the Japanese Concession and its vicinity have been warned to evacuate immediately, while Chinese residents have been hurriedly making for special Chinese areas. British and other foreign consulates are fully prepared for any eventuality, having previously arranged concentration areas for their nationals.

No incidents have occurred so far.

A certain amount of anxiety was caused last night when lights in the Japanese Concession were extinguished between the hours of 10 and 11 for the purpose of defence practice by the Japanese.

The Chinese responsible for the defence of the adjoining special administrative district misinterpreted the blackout, immediately put stronger guards in their pill-boxes and took other precautions.

#### Normal by Midnight

The populace in the vicinity had an anxious hour, but complete normality was restored by midnight. It was understood that the Chinese authorities were aware beforehand that this practice would take place, but a hitch occurred which prevented their warning from reaching the adjoining Chinese district.

Interviewed by the "Central China Post," the Japanese Consul-General stated that the Japanese Commander-in-Chief had an interview recently with General Ho Cheng-chun, the Chinese garrison commander, at which each side declared that it had no intention of attacking the other.

The Consul-General further stated that the Japanese had strict orders from Tokyo to abide by the Cabinet's decisions and not to do anything on their own initiative.

Asked whether the Japanese would defend their Concession in the event of a Chinese attempt at occupation, he said: "There need be no doubt on that point."—Reuter.

#### Wholesale Evacuation

Hankow, Aug. 6.

Five hundred women and children left this morning for Shanghai in the ss. Ching Yang Maru and the ss. Feng Yang Maru. About five hundred men, with the exception of about eighty Ex-Servicemen who have been pressed into a volunteer force, have been ordered to proceed to the N.K.K. hulk by 6 o'clock to-night.

All Japanese residents have been instructed to store all their belongings in the warehouse of the local Japanese Residents' Corporation.

The Japanese sailors, landed here last night following the reinforcement of the Chinese troops, will remain in position until the evacuation of civilians is completed. They will also be later withdrawn to the various Japanese naval vessels together with the volunteers.

Three Chinese aeroplanes roared over the Japanese concession at a low altitude apparently observing the Japanese defence lines. The local Japanese naval authorities declared a state of emergency at 11 o'clock last night when, they asserted, there were "increasing indications" of a possible Chinese attack on the concession.—Domei.

#### Civilian Evacuation Completed

Hankow, Aug. 7.

All civilian Japanese and armed forces with the exception of Consular officials, left Hankow at 5 o'clock this afternoon thus completing the evacuation that got under way yesterday. Remaining were also the Japanese landing party ant the units of the Eleventh Torpedo Boat flotilla.

The evacuating Japanese sailed by the Shinyo Maru and the Yoyang Maru. The gunboat Seta will convoy the vessels to Shanghai.

The concession to-day presented a picture of feverish activity as the residents rushed their belongings to the warehouse of the Japanese Residents' Corporation for storage. Along the fringe of the Japanese settlement were marines, consular policemen and volunteers mounting a strong guard at the boundaries. Japanese private and public property will be left in the custody of the local Chinese authorities who will be requested to assume responsibility for its safe-keeping with a view to an eventual return to Japan after the present crisis is over.

The Japanese concession spent an anxious night as it was realized that Chinese troops in overwhelming numbers had the area surrounded on three sides. These Chinese forces, estimated at 10,000 men, this morning began cutting down trees along the boundary road. At the same time, another group moved into the adjoining former German Concession and mounted machine-guns on rooftops, overlooking Japanese defence positions at street intersections.

The order to all residents to store their belongings in the warehouse of the Japanese Residents' Corporation, which was temporarily remanded last night, again went into effect this morning.—Domei.

#### The Official Explanation

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

The evacuation of the Japanese Concession in Hankow was ordered by the Foreign Office in a desire to prevent the outbreak of an incident that would aggravate the general situation, Domei was informed yesterday by Japanese official circles in Shanghai. The officials emphatically denied the reports that the Japanese Concession is being handed over to the Chinese authorities.

What really happened, they explained, was that the Chinese authorities were requested by the Japanese Consulate-General in Hankow to give assurances regarding the security of Japanese property in the Concession. The withdrawal of Japanese residents from Hankow, it was emphasized, is in no way different from the exodus of Japanese from Chungking, Soochow and Hangchow, each of which has a Japanese concession.

Orders to evacuate Hankow, Domei was informed, were issued because of the steadily growing tension. At the end of July the situation was further aggravated by the action of the Chinese Trade Guild in ordering a boycott of Japanese goods and a suspension of transactions with the Japanese. Fuel was added to the fire by the construction of defence works in Chinese streets bordering on the Concession by the "strongly anti-Japanese Chinese soldiers," the officials said. The anti-Japanese movement was also assiduously fanned by the City Tangpu and such anti-Japanese-bodies as the Society for the Encouragment of Resistance to the Enemy.

With tension growing every hour, the Concession was believed to be in danger of a sudden attack. Therefore, the officials said, on the evening of July 5, bluejackets were landed from the Eleventh Torpedo Flotilla and posted at positions facing the Chinese entrenchments.

#### "Non-Aggravation" Policy

In view of the seriousness of the situation, the Japanese acting Consul-General ordered all Japanese residents to evacuate the Concession, in accordance with the Japanese Government's policy of "non-aggravation" of the current crisis, the officials added. Japanese Consular authorities, Domei was informed, will remain in Hankow for the time being to negotiate on the protection of Japanese private and public property.

The officials recalled that the Nanking Government and the Chinese authorities in Hankow have been asked by the Japanese Embassy in China and the Consulate-General in the Yangtze port to give all possible assistance in carrying out the evacuation smoothly.

#### Hankow Tension Eased

Hankow, Aug. 9.

A general feeling of relief has descended upon Hankow following the evacuation of the Japanese Concession here by Japanese armed forces as well as residents.

The last detachment of Japanese bluejackets left yesterday, completing the withdrawal, which was carried out smoothly and without a hitch.

A force of 60 Chinese police have now entered the Concession, in accordance with the request made by Japanese Consular officials, to safeguard Japanese interests and property.

The transfer of administration is only a temporary measure which, it is presumed, will be removed when the North China "incident" has been settled.

For the time being there will be only one entrance to the Concession, and it will be open daily only from six in the morning until seven in the evening. All persons entering or leaving are liable to be searched.

The Japanese area presented a desolate and somewhat pathetic picture when Reuter's correspondent toured the place. There were signs everywhere of hurried departure, such as half-finished meals on tables, open and bare cupboards, and floors strewn with refuse. Many Japanese did not even bother to lock up the doors of their houses.

Meanwhile, foreigners living in outlying districts are returning to their homes, whch they had previously evacuated.—Reuter.

## CANTON JAPANESE TO EVACUATE

Canton, Aug. 4.

Evacuation of Japanese women and children from Canton was ordered today by the Japanese Consul-General, Mr. Toyoichi Nakamura. More than 150 residents will leave here within the next few days for Hongkong, en route to Japan. Immediate evacuation has been made impossible by the refusal of Chinese coolies to work for the Japanese. More than 50 women and children have already left the city following the outbreak of hostilities in North China.—Domei.

#### Trouble At Canton

Canton, Aug. 7.

With Chinese servants and other employees refusing to work, the evacuation of 160 Japanese women and children hit a snag here to-day. This situation compelled the Japanese Residents' Corporation to hire lighters to transport the household articles of the refugees.

Most of them will leave on the Fukken Maru sailing from here on August 10 and on the Tatsuta Maru leaving Hongkong on August 12.

Meantime, the activities of student orators and other agitators tended to increase the tension here. All vessels sailing for Hongkong as well as trains heading for the British colony are crowded to capacity with Chinese fleeing Canton.—Domei.

#### Nanking Evacuation

Nanking, Aug. 8.

Six Japanese, the only remaining Japanese residents of Nanking outside of officials and newspapermen, sailed for Shanghai in the ss. Loyang Maru at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

Staying behind are the members of the Embassy and of the Consulate-General, resident military and naval officers, and a majority of newspaper correspondents.

The ss. Jang Yang Maru, carrying Japanese evacuating Wuhu, passed here at 2 o'clock this afternoon, while the ss. Juiyang Maru was sighted at 3 o'clock bound for Shanghai from Kiukiang.

The Hankow refugee ships, the ss. Feng Yang Maru and the ss. Hsingyang Maru are expected to pass here this evening.—Domei.

#### Amoy Situation Quiet

Amoy, Aug. 6.

Despite a crop of rumours to the contrary, the situation at Amoy continued to be quiet in the last few days. Chinese authorities in Amoy and Foochow have issued proclamations discrediting alarmist reports and enjoining the people to carry on their occupations as usual.—Central News.

#### Wuhu Japanese Leave

Nanking, Aug. 7.

Japanese residents of Wuhu, numbering about 50 men, women and children, were evacuated to Shanghai by the Jang Yang Maru yesterday, the Japanese Embassy here was advised to-day.—Domei.

## TSINGTAO ACTIVITY CURTAILED

### "City of Dead" at Night Due to Chinese Fears

Tsingtao, Aug. 8.

Tsingtao, one of the gayest and most popular summer resorts in China, now resembles a dead city at night.

Meanwhile the Chinese authorities have protested to the Japanese authorities against the patrolling by Japanese marines of the areas where large numbers of Japanese nationals reside. The protest was made after the Japanese naval authorities had ignored official Chinese representations.

A representative of the Japanese Consulate here, it was learned, approached the Chinese authorities on the night of August 5, stating that Japanese marines would patrol the "Japanese" areas at night for the protection of Japanese nationals.

The Municipal authorities were stated to have stated that such measures were not necessary, since the Chinese authorities had promised, and were according, adequate protection to the lives and property of Japanese residents here.—Central News.

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## WAR FEVER SWEEPS NANKING

### Drive for Military Funds to Start Shortly

With the imminence of major Sino-Japanese hostilities, multifarious patriotic activities have been started in Nanking in aid of the defenders of Chinese territory, according to Central News.

Under the sponsorship of the Nanking Anti-Aggression Association a city-wide campaign for war contributions is being planned. All schools, newspaper offices, trade unions and other public bodies have been asked by the Association to organize canvassing corps.

In a few days groups of canvassers armed with pennants and moneybags are expected to be seen in the streets soliciting contributions from the pedestrians for the war chest. For the convenience of the voluntary contributors, boxes will be placed at the entrances of parks, cinemas, theatres and other public places. The contributions will be collected every day by responsible officers of the association.

As a prelude to the canvassing campaign, slogans urging the public to contribute funds for national defence are being shown in all cinemas prior to the opening of the show.

#### First Aid Classes

Attached with equal significance as financial aid is medical aid to the defenders of Chinese territory. The Central Hospital has already sent two first-aid corps to the front. More will be sent later on when necessary.

Meanwhile, training classes for first-aid workers have been opened by the Nanking Red Cross Association, the Nanking Anti-Aggression Association and other charity or patriotic organizations. It is stated that such workers will be trained within the shortest possible time and rushed to the front to give medical aid to the wounded soldiers. Indicative of the readiness of the public to serve the nation, practically every class is claiming a large enrolment. For instance, the class sponsored by the Nanking Red Cross Association has an enrolment of 300.

To unify the training and organization of first-aid corps throughout the country the National Health Administration has established a People's Ambulance Office. With Dr. J. Heng Liu as director, the new organ will supervise the organization and functioning of first-aid services.

#### The Women's Part

Women in Nanking in the meantime are not behind their male compatriots in the patriotic fervour. Madame Chiang Kai-shek first sounded the call to all Chinese women to form a united front against Japanese aggression. In response to her call representatives of various women groups decided at a joint meeting on August 3 to pledge their full-hearted support to her appeal.

In line with their decision they inaugurated a Nanking Women Anti-Aggression Association on August 4. Immediately after its inauguration, the patriotic women's organ swung into action. A campaign has been started for canvassing funds, medicine and other materials for the defenders of the nation. Women war-service workers are being advertised for. It is anticipated that large numbers of the fair sex will answer the call. Steps are also being considered by the Association for rescuing and safeguarding unclaimed children in the war zone.

Besides the Nanking Women's Anti-Aggression Association there are still other women organs providing help to national defenders. Notable among these are the Nanking Women "Comfort" Association and the Y.W.C.A. The former are advertising for female compatriots to help in sewing work while the latter are canvassing for medicine for the Chinese troops.

## CHINESE TO LEAVE JAPAN

### Evacuation to be Made in C.M.S.N. Steamers

Nanking, Aug. 6.

The Chinese Government is reported to have decided to evacuate all Chinese nationals from Japan.

The decision was reached recently after a joint meeting of officials of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Finance, Communications and Overseas Affairs Commission.

It is understood that the China Merchants Steam Navigation Company will be instructed to dispatch several of its large steamers to Japan for the purpose.

Concerned over the safety of the large number of Chinese students in Japan, Dr. Wang Shih-chieh, Minister of Education, yesterday called on Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to discuss measures for their withdrawal.—Central News.

By SAPAJOU

—AND THERE IS NO FIRE-ENGINE!

## LULL IN NORTH CHINA

### Conditions Almost "Normal" in Tientsin: Mopping-Up Process Conditions

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

A COMPARATIVE lull prevails in North China, but the mopping up of small parties of troops of the 29th Army is continuing, according to messages received here to-day. A Tientsin dispatch says that Japanese 'planes bombarded two Chinese troop-trains moving towards Peiping along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway on August 4.

The Okasaki detachment, it adds, came into contact and routed about eighty Chinese troops near Liangsiang at about noon on August 4. No casualties were inflicted on the Japanese, but the Chinese troops are stated to have lost twenty men, thirty rifles and 200 hand-grenades.

The Nara detachment, states the Peiping correspondent of the "Asahi Shimbun," has come into contact with and annihilated 250 East Hopei militiamen believed to have participated in the recent massacre of Japanese and Koreans at Tungchow.

#### Policy Upheld

At an all-party conference held here to-day, it was decided that a joint resolution be submitted to the House of Representatives to-morrow upholding the Government's North China policy and urging it to seek "a fundamental solution to the China problem."—Reuter.

#### North China Tension

Peiping, Aug. 6.

The "threatening attitude" of the Central Government troops at Nankow, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, may lead to hostilities, Japanese military authorities said to-day. One regiment of the 13th Army Corps from Suiyuan is at present in Nankow, while Japanese troops hold Changping, about six miles nearer Peiping.

Reliable foreign reports affirm that between 10,000 and 15,000 fresh Japanese troops have arrived at Tientsin during the past few days, bringing the total of the Japanese forces in North China to nearly 45,000.

Outwardly conditions in Peiping are now almost entirely normal. Following the example of the majority of other foreigners, a large number of Japanese and Koreans have returned to their homes outside the Legation Quarter, the defences of which have been relaxed. Police of the Chinese City have been disarmed.

One train daily is now running each way between Tientsin and Peiping.—Reuter.

#### Tientsin Quiet

Tientsin, Aug. 8.

With street-cars running and all restrictions on traffic lifted by all Concessions, conditions were virtually normal in Tientsin to-day.

Mr. Liu Yu-shu director of the Police in the Peace Maintenance Society, has established his headquarters in the mansion of the late General Yuan Shih-kai in the former Austrian Concession. With this step, police protection was again available in the Chinese controlled areas, with the exception of the former Russian concession, where police measures were still inadequate.

With the release of 1,000 bags of flour from the British Concession and of 4,200 bags of Saigon rice from the French area, the food situation was considerably alleviated yesterday.

Further improvement is expected with the reopening of two Chinese flour mills in a few days.—Domei.

## *Peiping Sees Imposing Military Parade*

Peiping, Aug. 5.

The city witnessed an imposing spectacle of modern war machines to-day, when a Japanese motorized column, consisting of 400 vehicles, including thirty tanks, eight field guns and 2,000 men, traversed Peiping en route from Fengtai to Tungchow. The troops were enthusiastically welcomed by Japanese residents, while Chinese crowds looked on in silence. There were no incidents. Fighting is reported to have occurred north of the Nankow Pass, but details are lacking.—Reuter.

## ITALIANS EXPLAIN PONTOON BRIDGE

### Japanese Did Not Build to Their Concession

Nanking, Aug. 3.

Press reports that the authorities of the Italian Concession in Tientsin had granted permission to the Japanese troops to build a pontoon bridge across the Haiho to the Italian Concession were denied by a spokesman of the Italian Embassy to-day.

The spokesman also took exception to the reports that the Italian authorities there had also refused Chinese refugees permission to pass through the Italian Concession.

The pontoon bridge, according to the spokesman, was built by Japanese troops from the Japanese Concession diagonally over the Haiho to the opposite bank and not straight across the river to the Italian Concession.

As the Haiho is under Chinese jurisdiction, the spokesman said, the Italian authorities had no power to interfere with the action of the Japanese soldiers.

With regard to the reported refusal of passage through the Italian Concession to the Chinese refugees, the spokesman explained that the population in the Concession had increased from 10,000 to 20,000 within 24 hours after the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in Tientsin, with all houses and parks full.

In view of the fact that the refugees continued to pour in, there was a shortage of food in the Concession, and the authorities therefore decided not to take in any more refugees, the spokesman said.

As regards wounded Chinese soldiers, the spokesman asserted, the Italian Concession authorites have been trying their best to accommodate them and give them free medical treatment.—Central News.

## PRISONERS STARVE IN GAOL

### Food Rushed by New Tientsin Peace Commission

Tientsin, Aug. 6.

Aided by the Japanese Army, the newly established Peace Maintenance Commission to-day plunged into the arduous task of municipal rehabilitation.

First attention was given to the supply of food to the police force, the inmates and warders of the city gaol and thousands of refugees from the Chinese town. Provisions supplied free of charge by the Special Service Section of the Japanese Garrison were rushed this morning to the 1,425 prisoners and 200 warders, who were facing starvation in the gaol.

Five thousands bags of flour, likewise contributed by the Special Service Section, were distributed to-day among the members of the Chinese police force. The Commission today also moved to purchase food for the refugees with $10,000, of the $100,000 contributed by Lieutenant-General Kiyoshi Katsuki, Commander-in-Chief of the Garrison, for relief purposes.

#### New Commission

The distribution of food among the refugees, thus far carried on haphazardly by private philanthropic organizations, was taken over to-day by the Commission with the co-operation of the Special Service Section. The Commission, which will function temporarily, until the restoration of tranquillity in the area, is headed by General Kao Ling-wei, 69, Premier in the Peking Government, 1923-24.

Heralding the return of peace to the area, a mixed train will leave here for Peiping to-morrow noon.

#### Civilian Casualties

Civilian casualties during the "reign of terror" in the city, July 29-31, were placed to-day by the Chinese authorities at: Killed 320; Wounded 100.—Domei.

## N. CHINA SCHOOLS' NEW OFFICE

### Broadcast of War Knowledge from Nanking

Nanking, Aug. 6.

In view of the unsettled situation in North China, a joint office will be established here by the various Government colleges and universities in Peiping and Tientsin to handle important matters.

The establishment of this common office, it is understood, had been approved by the Ministry of Education.

To intensify publicity on armed resistance against Japanese aggression, the Ministry of Education has decided to broadcast more extensively "war knowledge" through the Central Broadcasting Station here.

Hours usually devoted to the broadcast of educational items, it was learned, will henceforth be used for the dissemination of war knowledge over the radio.

A number of experts have already been asked to speak before the microphone on such subjects as "Modern Warfare," "War Communications," "Medicine," "First Aid Methods," and other similar topics. —Central News.

## GEN. CHANG TSU-CHUNG RESIGNS

### Hopei-Charhar Chairman's Untenable Position

Peiping, Aug. 6.

Following rumours that his relations with the Japanese had become very strained, General Chang Tzu-chung, Commander of the 38th Division, this morning announced his resignation from the chairmanship of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council on the plea of ill-health. General Chang is reported to have entered a hospital.

The administration is to be carried on by a committee of five members of the Council, comprising General Chih Hsieh-yuan, General Chang Yun-yung, General Chang Pi and Messrs. Chia Teh-yao and Li Shih-hao.

It is understood that General Chang found his position untenable owing to pressure on him to adopt a definite stand against Nanking.

According to Chinese press reports, a new organization, known as the Hopei-Charhar Advisory Council, has been formed under joint Sino-Japanese auspices for the purpose of "registering opposition to the advance of Nanking troops into North China so as to maintain friendly relations with Japan and avert the disasters of a war."—Reuter.

#### An Assembly

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

The impending replacement of the Hopei-Charhar Political Council by a Hopei-Charhar Assembly, comprising delegates from all hsiens in the two provinces, was reported to-day in messages from Peiping.—Domei.

## TROOPS GATHERING AT NANKOW

### Japanese Said to be Moving North in Force

Nanking, Aug. 9.

Nankow, the important gateway to Charhar along the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, was during the last two days the scene of military preparations by Japanese troops, according to reports received here from reliable sources to-day.

The southern section of the Peiping-Suiyuan line, now in Japanese hands, was choked with Japanese troop trains. Over 4,000 Japanese troops have been sent north from Nanyuan, while another 1,000 troops were despatched from Kupeikow toward Nankow.

Japanese troops gathered near Nankow, it is reported, have now reached 25,000.

With the exception of Shaho, where a few minor clashes between Chinese and Japanese troops were reported, situation at most of the places north of Peiping was quiet.—Central News.

## NANKING ARMS FOR AIR RAIDS

### Guns Placed on Hills Round City: Houses Camouflaged

Nanking, Aug. 9.

With the evacuation of Japanese residents in upper Yangtze ports regarded with apprehension by Chinese officialdom, the capital to-day, hurriedly prepared anti-aircraft defences.

The wholesale withdrawal of Japanese from the interior of China, a step which was not taken even in the tense days of the Manchurian and Shanghai conflicts, is considered by Chinese here as an indication that the Japanese armed forces will subject Nanking to an aerial bombardment in case of widespread hostilities.

One hundred first-line aircraft, Domei learned, have been concentrated near Nanking in the last few days, many of the 'planes being recalled from concentration centres further north.

#### Guns in the Hills

The hills around Nanking to-day formed a bristling ring of anti-aircraft guns. Particularly heavily fortified were Lion Hill, Purple Mountain and the Kiangning fortress.

On the roofs of various Government buildings could also be seen honded anti-aircraft machine guns.

Painters were engaged in obliterating landmarks by covering with neutral colours the roofs of various structures.

The Chinkiang and Kiangyin fortresses are also fully manned, with 15 aircraft assigned to defend the latter which is reported to be the best in China.

Anti-aircraft detachments are also understood to have been posted at Wusih.—Domei.

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## WAR'S GRIM DESTRUCTION IN TIENTSIN

Death and destruction stalked Tientsin's Chinese areas on July 29, when Chinese Paoantui clashed with the Japanese forces there, and Japan's war birds rained fire and deadly bombs into the midst of formerly peaceful streets. Recalling vividly Chapei after the 1932 fighting are the above pictures. Top left, two Japanese sentries stand guard over the East Station. In the background are the carcasses of Japanese army horses killed in the fighting. Top right, a Chinese building after fire had swept it. Lower left shows Japanese troops fighting at a concession gate. Mopping up action against Chinese snipers by Japanese is shown in the lower right picture.

# CHINESE MEASURES OF DEFENCE

## Japanese Report Nanking is Waiting for U. S. Pilots: Chinese Denial

Tokyo, Aug. 4.

PLANS for meeting the Japanese advance along the Paotingfu line of defence are being elaborated at daily meetings of Chinese military leaders in Nanking, according to press reports received here to-day from Shanghai and the Chinese Capital.

General Chiang Kai-shek, the Shanghai correspondent of the "Nichi-Nichi" reported, is reluctant to move his troops north of the Yellow River to meet the Japanese in battle.

The correspondent adduced the following reasons for Gen. Chiang's alleged stand:

1.—The Generalissimo desires to invite foreign intervention in the current Sino-Japanese dispute, by injecting new complications into the North China incident.

2.—General Chiang is awaiting the arrival of new aeroplanes from Europe, and American volunteer pilots from the United States.

3.—General Chiang wants to enlist the services of the Kwangsi Army, and

4.—The Generalissimo desires to have the co-operation of the 200,000 Communist troops for operations against the Japanese troops.—Domei.

### Japanese Raise Objections

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Formal representations against the reported plans of crack American aviators to join the Chinese air force will shortly be made to the United States' Government, Domei learned to-day from authoritative sources.

The demarche will call the attention of the American Government to the unfavourable effect which such plans, if materialized, would have on the existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States.

Such a project, Domei was informed by Gaimusho officials, would not only run counter to the American representations made some time ago for a peaceful settlement of the North China incident, but would also contravene the spirit of the Neutrality Act.

Mr. Yakichiro Suma, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Washington, has already, according to press reports, called on Mr. Stanley Hornbeck, Chief of the Far Eastern Affairs Division of the State Department, to call the American Government's attention to the matter.—Domei.

### Americans Offer Services

Los Angeles, Aug. 5.

Persons close to Lieutenant Russell L. Hearn, soldier of fortune and former aide to Marshal Chang Tso-lin in Manchuria, said to-day that the organization of an American brigade of aviators, infantrymen and artillerymen to aid China against Japan had exceeded expectations.

Seven thousand persons have already volunteered for service, the informants said. Most of those volunteering have been ex-service men.

Applications from individuals and groups are arriving from a score of cities and towns, including New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland, Newark, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Seattle, Jacksonville and Atlanta, they said. One Trenton, N.J., volunteer offered to bring fifty men with him. A Boise, Ida., physician offered to form a medical corps.

The brigade thus far is reported to include 1,000 aviators. Some of the volunteers have demanded salaries of U.S. $500 monthly, while others have asked even more.

The Brigade has not offered specific pay, in order to avoid prohibition of its activities under terms of the Neutrality Act, which forbids "recruiting for hire."

Reports received here said that China had agreed to furnish equipment and munitions. It was worthy of note that Lieutenant Hearn for five years was on the staff of the "Old Marshal" and that he fled China when Marshal Chang was assassinated in 1928. Thus far the Bureau of Investigation of the Department of Justice has remained silent as to the activities of Hearn and the Brigade.—United Press.

### Chinese Embassy Denial

Washington, Aug. 8.

Chinese officials have no connection with the reported enlistments of American citizens in the Chinese Army, a spokesman for the Chinese Embassy said to-day. Dozens of letters have been received, however, each day from persons seeking to volunteer for service with the Chinese Army.

Senator Key Pittman of Nevada, in the course of arguments on a bill to ban pickets with banners from approaching foreign embassies and legations in this country, remarked to-day that Americans in the China "war zone" were confronted with a "desperate situation." The American Government, he added, "has been striving for a month to have both the Japanese and Chinese governments give our nationals safe conduct, but so far has not accomplished much."—United Press.

### Mr. Hull's Stand

Questioned regarding Tokyo dispatches saying that Japan had received assurance that no recruiting for the Chinese Army would be permitted in the United States, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, said to-day that no representations had been made to the United States regarding the situation. He reiterated that the United States would enforce whatever laws affect such recruiting, equally against all nations.—United Press.

### Plane Purchase Report

Washington, Aug. 7.

The report from Tokyo concerning a $5,000,000 order from China for American bombers has not been substantiated by enquiries here. It appears, from an examination of the records of the Munitions Board, that the report refers to the total value of exports of all 'planes, civil and military, to China during the last eighteen months.

Since the Munitions Board began operations in December 1935, American manufacturers have shipped to China 130 aeroplanes valued at $4,651,575. In addition, permits were granted last month for a total of $293,226.—Reuter.

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A JAPANESE consul in Canton has requested the Chinese authorities in Canton for the dissolution of the Chinese body known as the "People's Aggression-Resistance and National Salvation Association" on the ground that it is an anti-Japanese body. The request has been rejected.

# NANKING SHORT OF NEWSPRINT

## Vernacular Dailies Cut Down Size of Publications

*Nanking, Aug. 6.*

Acute shortage of newsprint in Nanking, coupled with its rising price, has forced metropolitan papers to economize by reducing the number of their sheets.

The official "Central Daily News," which usually has twelve pages, appeared this morning with only eight. The "New Capital Daily," another influential paper in Nanking, to-day announced that to conserve its physical assets, the number of pages for each issue of the paper will be reduced by half from eight to four daily.

Both the "Hsin Min Pao" and the "Morning Post" had already adopted the same policy.—Central News.

# PEIPING JAPANESE BACK IN HOMES

## Military Invaders Occupy Former Capital

Tokyo, Aug. 9.

After a thirteen-day enforced stay in the Legation Quarter, Japanese residents in Peiping this morning returned to their homes, according to reports received here to-day.

The step, the messages said, was made possible by the entry of Japanese troops into the city yesterday.

Major-Gen. Torashiro Kawabe, Commander of the Japanese detachment, said that his troops entered Peiping to "maintain peace and order."

The Japanese Army, he added, regards the Chinese troops as foes, but has no intention of antagonizing "law-abiding Chinese people."—Domei.

### Peiping Occupied

Peiping, Aug. 9.

China's ancient capital to-day found itself under complete Japanese military occupation.

In a lengthy statement, the Japanese military command last night warned against interfering with its "tactical operations."

"Regardless of whether such parties are individuals or organizations," the announcement read, "violators of this injunction will be dealt with according to law, without hesitation."

# GEN. TSAI TING-KAI WELCOMED

## Big Canton Turnout for the Former Shanghai Hero

Canton, Aug. 4.

An extremely warm welcome was accorded General Tsai Ting-kai, former commander of the 19th Route Army, on his arrival here this morning by steamer from Hongkong after many months' absence abroad.

A huge crowd, including General Wu Te-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, General Hsiang Han-ping, Deputy-Commander of the Fourth Route Army, and other officials, thronged the wharf to greet the soldier who became internationally famous for his stand against the Japanese during the Shanghai hostilities in 1932.

During his stay here General Tsai will visit his former subordinates and will call on the local authorities. Later, he is expected to offer his services to Nanking.—Reuter.

### Off for Shanghai

After visiting Canton for one day, during which he called on the local military leaders and laid a wreath at the cemetery for soldiers of the 19th Route Army, General Tsai Ting-kai left for Hongkong to-night to catch the Empress of Japan for Shanghai, whence he intends to proceed to Nanking.

Interviewed by Reuter, General Tsai, who is now greyhaired, declared that he had decided to sink all personal differences and fight under a united banner for China should diplomatic exchanges fail and war break out. The Central Government, he added, had already organized its defence policy, and his trip to Nanking was for the purpose of offering his services to the Generalissimo. General Wu Te-chen, Governor of Kwangtung, and the highest military leaders in Canton thronged the smoke-room of the steamer to wish General Tsai bon voyage.—Reuter.

# TIENTSIN DAILIES SUSPENDED

## "Ta Kung Pao" Unable to Carry On

Tientsin, Aug. 4.

Two newspapers, Chinese-owned, suspended business here to-day.

Included was the "Ta Kung Pao," which, founded in 1902, had the longest history as a modern Chinese newspaper in North China. It was also regarded as one of the best publications of its kind in the country.

In an announcement printed in to-day's issue, the daily declared that it was unable to continue publication "under the present circumstances." "For the time being," it added, it would publish only in Shanghai. The southern edition was started about a year ago.

The "Evening Post," a Chinese-owned English language daily, only a few months old, also went out of existence.—Domei.

# SUPPORT OF NANKING URGED

## General Wu Te-chen Exhorts Kwangtung Citizens

Canton, Aug. 3.

A stirring appeal to Kwangtung to support Nanking in the present crisis was made by General Wu Te-chen, the governor of Kwangtung, in an address at the Sun Yat-sen auditorium before many thousand representatives of provincial military and civil officials.

The problem facing the Chinese nation, General Wu declared, was whether the people were able wholeheartedly to unite with General Chiang Kai-shek and emerge triumphant from the present crisis.

The Chinese nation, he proceeded, had hitherto pursued a policy of patience and conciliation, and had also been steadily building up the nation's strength before accepting any military challenge. The limit of the country's patience, the Governor asserted, had now been reached, and war seemed inevitable.

He urged Southerners to prepare "for this the biggest of all struggles and to stand by Nanking to the bitter end."

### Japanese Anxious

Although conditions here remain comparatively quiet, anxiety is being felt by the Japanese community, thirty of whom have left Shameen since the beginning of July. It is reliably learned that the Chinese staffs of many Japanese firms have walked out, and that lighterage companies are refusing to discharge Japanese cargoes.—Reuter.

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# CANTON IN FAVOUR OF WAR

## Mr. Tsou Lu Appeals to Government to End Talks with Japan: Many Societies Formed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Canton, Aug. 1.

Mr. Tsou Lu, as one of the Central Executive Committee, yesterday appealed to the National Government to declare war on Japan. Immense advantages will accrue to the nation by taking the bold step, he said.

Until the country proclaims a state of war, trade will go on between the two nations, and Japanese warships may freely come and go, he continued. Help from abroad may come, which surely will not come if this continue as an undeclared war. And the people of China will only stand unitedly behind their government if the step advocated be carried out.

Next Wednesday Mr. Tsou Lu will leave for Nanking to press for the putting into execution of his wish.

From scouting 'planes observers have seen a large assemblage of Japanese warships cruising close by Swatow. People in Swatow got a scare when they saw a squadron of aeroplanes hovering over the city. The squadron was from the Muiyuan aerodrome, however. Scouting over the port goes on daily.

The plan for the defence of the four southern provinces provides that Fukien is to draw support from Kiangsi if her troops are hard pressed; Kwangtung from Kwangsi if she needs reinforcement and so on. Representatives of the four provinces will be in Canton to-morrow for a defence conference.

### Reconstruction Held Up

Except for the bare cost of maintaining governmental departments, no appropriations are to be made at present the Provincial Government has announced. Reconstruction projects of all kinds, unless they are of military utility, are to be abandoned. Money on hand for such purposes is to be put aside, to be returned to the Provincial Treasury upon demand.

It is a certainty that salaries of all civil servants are about to be cut very materially. Rumour has it that they will be reduced by 20 per cent.

Trains of the Saichuen-Whampoa spur-line were to have passed over the right-of-way of the Canton-Kowloon line on a bridge, but it has been decided to have a level crossing. From a very reliable source it is learnt that within a month not only will the rails of the one road be laid across those of the other, but that switches will be in so that trains from Saichuen can be run on to the tracks of the Canton-Kowloon Railway. Most probably this will result in a through service from Hongkong to Hankow eventually, but for the nonce the connecting of the two lines will only be for the convenience of the army in getting supplies from the Colony, and so that troops may be transported more readily from and northern points to places south of Canton. All day and all night, track gangs are working on the spur-line trying to get it finished by August 15.

### Practice Air Defence

The Paoantui played the role of fleeing civilians at an air defence practice at the East Parade Ground yesterday. But the field was far too small for the emergency stations to handle the pretended casualties properly. It was plain that this will be so in case of a real air raid, and so 18 places are to be located and designated as refuge stations to which the people of the city are to resort if enemy 'planes pass over Canton.

Imaginary enemy aircraft tried to blow up the terminal station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway during this practice, but anti-aircraft guns drove them away. None of the dummy bombs found its mark, dropping into fields beyond the station. Then the same 'planes set out to drop bombs on military headquarters at Whampoa. The wharf was hit, but no building was struck. Other aeroplanes supposed to be friendly pursuit 'planes came up and encountered the enemy, and the imaginary result was that three of those of the enemy squadron fell, and the other six fled and escaped.

Fifty or 60 Chinese who are in Japanese service as houseboys or office helpers gathered at a teahouse in the native quarter last night. The upshot of the matter is that a general strike will be declared, though the exact day for the walk-out has to be yet named. Letters are to be written to the few who did not attend at the tea house, and they will be expected to leave the service of their Japanese masters also. Mostly it is employees of Mitsui Bussan Kaisha who are behind the strike movement, it is said.

Upon severing their connections with their employees, all these men will present themselves before the officers of the Anti-Japanese Salvation Society. They will have to depend upon the society for relief, as they have not the means of providing for their support if they remain out of employment any length of time.

### Seamen Leave Ships

More and more of the Chinese seamen on Japanese merchantmen are quitting. At Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong and Canton they have been deserting their ships. The Seamen's Union is putting the striking seamen in a corps that will, for the duration of the war, help to keep open communications by repairing broken rails, and mending roads that have been torn up.

Individual contributions of $500 apiece will be expected of every Canton lawyer. Their union has voted that their president and vice-president are each to gave $2,000. In Canton there are about 1,000 lawyers, but some are not in active practice, and it is safe to say that many could not raise $500 if it were a matter of life or death.

Police Superintendent Li Chieh-chi has ordered his officers to report as to persons on their beats who are married to Japanese women. Such persons will be obliged to sign a statement binding themselves not to divulge to their spouses anything subversive to the interests of China.

Supposing the war spreads to the south, the normal strength of the Canton police department will not be sufficient, and Superintendent Li is anticipating this by conscripting store fokees who will be out for drilling and instruction from 5 to 8 every morning. If there be four fokees in a shop, one will become a police reservist, and for every additional four employees one must enter the reserve.

Having heard that the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs has declared that the policy of the Government will be one of "hands off" when Chinese decide not to have any relations with the Japanese, the Stevedores' Union yesterday openly announced that nobody connected with it is to move Japanese cargoes. Going a step beyond this, the union has moved to prevent coolies not holding membership in it from helping the Japanese get their boxes and bales ashore. A picket corps has been hastily organized for the purpose of enforcing its resolution.

Taking a leaf from the book of the stevedores, the Union of Passage-boat and River Steamer Employees yesterday resolved that no Japanese merchandise shall be carried on any vessel on which they work. Thereby Japanese firms will be stopped from sending anything to the country districts.

### Students' Publication

The Canton Students Salvation Society is to come out with a weekly publication devoted to broadcasting news about the "enemy." Middle school and university students are to get along on less food than they are accustomed to eating, to reduce what they have been spending daily by three-tenths, and what they save will be handed over to the Kwangtung Anti-Japanese Salvation Society as part of the war fund it is raising.

Military police and ordinary policemen have the Bund and the Shakee Road strongly guarded after 9 o'clock at night. Three suspicious characters were taken in charge by the M. P.'s last night near the Ta Ping Road as in their pockets some papers were found that gave rise to the suspicion they are in the employ of the Japanese Government. Japanese citizens, on the other hand, are being given police protection. Four of them were at the Sin Hwa Theatre on Monday night, and when this was known fully 30 officers were sent to see to it that no rowdies molested these gentlemen. When they came out of the theatre eight officers came back as far as Shameen with them.

Following a mass meeting a public demonstration was held at Wuchow on July 28. In their meeting the representatives of the military, students, labour unions, and so on, decided to send off three telegrams. The Central Government will be asked to end its peace negotiations with the Japanese. The message to Kweilin will beg the provincial commanders to take the field at once against the Japanese army. To the 29th Army they will send a wire pledging their full support.

## JAPANESE GENERAL'S CONTRIBUTION

Tientsin, Aug. 3.

Lieutenant-General Kiyoshi Katsuki, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Garrison in North China, to-day donated $100,000 to the newly-established Peace Maintenance Commission for the relief of sufferers in areas involved in last month's hostilities.—Domei.

## FRENCH PROTEST TO JAPANESE

### Incident at Tientsin Bridge Causes Friction

London, Aug. 2.

A dangerous tension between Japanese and French troops at the international bridge over the Peiho at Tientsin is reported by the papers here. According to despatches received from Tientsin, the Japanese demanded the right to cross the bridge, but this was refused by French troops, who placed tanks into position in order to offer armed resistance if necessary. The tension apparently originated in the alleged cutting off of telephonic communications between the French Concession and the French troops by the Japanese, who are also accused by the French of having fired last week on a group of French soldiers at the East Railway Station, one non-commissioned officer being wounded.—Trans-Ocean.

### French Protest

Paris, Aug. 2.

The French Ambassador in Tokyo has been instructed to lodge a protest with the Japanese government regarding alleged aggressions committed by the Japanese troops in Tientsin against French sentries and also regarding the interruption of telephonic communications between the French Concession and the arsenal.

The papers here add that the French Foreign Minister, M. Delbos, has already got into touch with the Japanese Ambassador, Mr. Sugimura, on this subject.—Trans-Ocean.

### Japanese Regrets

Paris, Aug. 2.

According to a despatch from Shanghai, the commander of the Japanese troops in North China, General Katsuki, has expressed his regrets to the commander of the French garrison in Tientsin regarding the recent incident. General Katsuki assured the French commander that the Japanese troops would not interfere with the free communication between the French Concession and the arsenal.—Trans-Ocean.

## *Red Cross Sends Money for China Relief*

Washington, Aug. 2.

The American Red Cross announced to-day that it had sent $10,000 to the Department of State to be forwarded to Mr. Nelson Trusler Johnson, American Ambassador to China, for the relief of citizens of all nationalities who have suffered in the North China conflict. The Red Cross instructed the Ambassador to expend the money in whatever manner he deems necessary.—United Press.

## WITHDRAWAL OF U.S. TROOPS ASKED

Washington, Aug. 4.

Withdrawal of United States troops from the Tientsin area was demanded on the floor of the Senate to-day by Senator J. Hamilton Lewis of Illinois, Democratic whip.

The withdrawal, he said, would "make the United States safe from a foreign conflict." Senator Lewis said he feared that American troops might clash with the Japanese in an incident similar to the recent Franco-Japanese dispute over passage of troops through the foreign concessions at Tientsin.

The logical answer to the necessity of protecting American citizens in the area, the Senator said, would be to remove them from the vicinity.—United Press.

## MR. BONNEY POWELL NOT ARRESTED

Peiping, Aug. 3.

The "officiousness" of a minor Japanese official was blamed by the Japanese Embassy here to-day for the circulation of reports that Mr. Bonney Powell, American newsreel cameraman, had been detained.

The official, an Embassy spokesman said, was "reprimanded."

Mr. Powell, the spokesman added, had been "questioned" by this minor official after taking pictures of Japanese refugees in the Embassy compound. He was not detained, it was stated.

The official was "exceeding his authority" in questioning Mr. Powell, the spokesman declared. The cameraman was allowed to leave as soon as "this misunderstanding had been cleared," according to the Embassy. Mr. Powell is registered at the Grand Hotel des Wagons-Lits.—Domei.

# WAR SCARES CENTRE AROUND SWATOW

## South China Port Peaceful Despite Dark Rumours: Stories Manufactured in Canton

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Swatow is always getting into the headlines. And yet, strangely enough, there is practically nothing of news value in this port on the South China Coast. Perhaps it is because of this utter lack of news that ambitious correspondents elsewhere are tempted to try and concoct a really good story centring around Swatow. From the sensational reports appearing in South China papers, a visit to Swatow would be undertaken only by the most foolhardy, or those anxious for real adventure and excitement.

And so a "North-China Herald" representative who visited Swatow recently expected to find Chinese troops massed in battle array around the town, terrified residents fleeing into every form of conveyance that could take them away from the nightmare seaport, a fleet of Japanese battle cruisers stripped for action, and white-faced foreign residents anxiously awaiting instructions from the British Consulate for evacuation to Hongkong.

It came as a pleasant surprise, therefore, to find Swatow in about as peaceful and calm a state as could be expected considering the tension in the north. Instead of a fleet of Japanese warships, there were but two, the number stationed in Swatow for months before hositilies in the north. Washing hanging out on the deck belied the reports of the vessels being "stripped for action," and the boxes piled just behind the gun turrets might just as well have been tinned sardines for the comfort of the crew. Instead of grim faces set for a fierce bombardment of Swatow, there appeared an atmosphere of complete calm on board the two destroyers with officers taking it easy on wicker chairs perched on the fore deck.

### Threat to Trade

Foreign residents in Swatow, who were at first merely amused by the three-inch headlines about their peaceful retreat on the South China coast, have begun to take a more determined attitude in view of the repeated slanders on their home town. It is all very well for instance, to find in the South China press the announcement that the commander of one of the cruisers has ordered the withdrawal of all Chinese troops from Swatow. But when, week after week, a scene of utter chaos is depicted in Swatow, merchants begin to lose confidence, and trade falls off.

Because of this, prominent foreign residents in Swatow approached the authorities to make representations to the Hongkong authorities with regard to the all too frequent scare headlines about Swatow which they were carrying. The representations were made a fortnight or so ago.

A Swatow correspondent told the "North-China Herald" that frequently he finds it necessary to send telegrams denying a sensational incident in Swatow which has never occurred. The one or two news items in Swatow per month are of comparatively small importance, and certainly do not amount to violent incidents such as are reported in certain newspapers. It was learned at the consulate that all is completely quiet at Swatow, with very little threat of disturbances at the present time.

### Large Exodus

One or two minor excitements have been reported from reliable sources during the past two weeks. A large number of Japanese, for instance, are known to have left Swatow, and there has also been a large exodus of the Chinese population. But remembering the frequent scares in Shanghai which give rise to large scale treks out of Chapei, this cannot be considered as anything very unusual. When any kind of scare affects Swatow, there is a large exodus to Hongkong, but residents return within a few weeks when they find that Swatow is in its usual state—peaceful.

Among other reports libelling the fair name of Swatow is one that the commander of one of the Japanese destroyers had asked for a safe conduct out of Swatow, in view of the danger of being blown up by a Chinese mine. A prominent British resident in Swatow laughed loudly at this report, and it was some time before the truth could be brought out. The last time upon which Swatow was mined saw kerosene tins blocking the entrance to the harbour. These were connected to the shore, and when watchful eyes detected an enemy ship in the "danger zone," the kerosene tin was called upon to inflict what damage it could.

And so the peaceful life of Swatow goes on in spite of reports that the port is in a state of turmoil. Foreigners go twice a week to local cinema performances, given at the International Club and the Customs Club. There are games of tennis, friendly gatherings in the cool of the evening, rides in Swatow's excellent rickshaws, which put the Shanghai ones to shame, and strolls in Swatow's new million dollar memorial park.

### Mystery Cleared Up

At Canton, the mystery of Swatow, "bugbear of the South China Coast," was cleared up once and for all. The reports have been emanating from interested parties in Canton, whom it suits, presumably, to see Swatow misrepresented in every possible way. These reports are handed on to a certain gentleman, and transmitted by him to the proper quarters.

If Swatow were really in a state of unheaval, it would obviously be necessary for foreigners there to accept the fact and act accordingly with regard to the maintenance of their businesses. But no less than four leading British residents decried the false reports about Swatow which are doing much to set up agitation, and hinder trade.

The only real scare in Swatow during the past few weeks was the result of a mistake. A couple of Chinese Air Force planes from Canton flew over the port on a reconnaissance flight, the Swatow authorities, mistook them for Japanese aeroplanes and ordered all residents to purchase sandbags, and aid the defences of the town. Chinese merchants in the city, with their tongues in their cheeks, immediately put the price of sand up 30 cents.

## JAPANESE REJECT PROTEST

### No Nationals in Raid on the Soviet Consulate

Moscow, Aug. 3.

The Soviet Chargé d'Affaires in Tokyo, M. J. Deitchman, has been instructed to protest against the raid on the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin on Sunday.

He has been requested to demand the immediate arrest of the alleged assailants and the return of the property seized together with compensation.

The Soviet Government holds the Japanese Government responsible for the incident "because Tientsin is under Japanese occupation."

According to reports from Tientsin, a group of persons, including White Russians, raided the Soviet Consulate in Tientsin on Sunday and removed the safe, which contained archives and other documents. A house-boy, who hid in the grounds of the Consulate, said the intruders used a lorry to carry their loot away. The Consulate was unguarded and unoccupied at the time.—Reuter.

### Punishment Demanded

Moscow, Aug. 3.

In particular, the Soviet Government expects the immediate arrest and exemplary punishment of those guilty, especially since the names of some of them are known and have been communicated to the Japanese Government. The Soviet Government demands that measures be taken to return the stolen Consulate property and compensation for the losses caused by the raid. In conclusion, the Soviet Government insists that effective measures be taken immediately to safeguard the Consulate.—Tass.

### Protest Rejected

Tokyo, Aug. 3.

A protest by the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires against the raid on the Soviet Consulate at Tientsin, in which he alleged that the Japanese Army had some connection with the raiders, was rejected by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to-day.

The Gaimusho denied that there had been any connection, and asserted that the Japanese in the Tientsin area were respecting all foreign lives and property.

The Gaimusho also said that the raid occurred outside the district controlled by the Japanese and that hence the White Russians who carried out the raid had apparently taken advantage of the confusion.—United Press.

### No Japanese

Tokyo, Aug. 4.

Questioned by foreign correspondents on the raid on the Soviet Consulate at Tientsin on August 4, the spokesman of the Foreign Office said that the Japanese Government regarded the affair as an incident between White and Red Russians. The spokesman denied the rumour that Japanese nationals were involved in the raid, which, he said, occurred in Special District No. 3, over which Japanese troops had no control.—Reuter.

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# SZECHUEN REORGANIZATION

## Control by Nanking One of Greatest Steps in Nation's Unification

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

When the newly created Szechuen-Sikang Military Affairs Readjusting Committee closed its first important meeting in Chungking, on July 9, under the chairmanship of Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, a second period in the history of recent military and political relations between the Central Government and Szechuen came to its conclusion. The opportunity appears to be fitting for a short survey of the past and present outlook of those relations.

In 1935, the troops of the Central Government under Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had dispelled large Communist forces which had kept great portions of Kiangsi, Hunan, Kweichow and Szechuen in their possession, and driven the remainders into parts of Kansu, Shensi and Sinkiang, with isolated groups still keeping remoter parts of Szechuen occupied.

### Reorganization Complete

Gen. Chiang Kai-shek promptly and energetically took advantage of his remarkable military victory and, concentrating his efforts on the province of Szechuen, started a fundamental military and political reorganization of this province which went hand in hand with far-reaching measures for economic reconstruction. He thus initiated what we might term the first period of relations between Central Government and Szechuen in most recent times.

It will be remembered that conditions in Szechuen before the beginning of this first period were in each and every respect typical for the remoter provinces of China where little or no influence of the Central Government, conducting its administration along modern lines, was exerted: warlords were in command of the province, with their private armies fighting each other: the population suffered of sponging or pillaging soldiers: taxes were arbitrarily levied whenever and wherever there was sufficient power to enforce their collection: transportation was unsafe: both an established judicial code and a stable and universal currency system were lacking.

These were some characteristic features of the old Szechuen when Gen. Chiang first established the influence of the Central Government in the province. He personally directed reconstruction during the first months and created that change of conditions which characterized the situation in Szechuen during the last two years up to the recent conferences which represent another landmark.

### Provincial Army Unified

By order of the Central Government, Gen. Liu Hsiang, one of the strongest warlords of pre-Nanking days, was then made Chairman of the Provincial Government, and put in command of the Provincial army. Many rival warlords were given high commands of provincial army groups under Gen. Liu Hsiang. A huge Provincial army remained in existence, but unified under one command. As regards the financing of this army, this from now on depended largely on the Central Government. Illegal taxation, up to then one of the main sources of income for local armies, had been abolished by the Generalissimo, to a considerable degree, so that the Provincial Government came to depend more and more on contributions from Nanking.

To give an example: in the Provincial budget for the year 1936-7, the total expenditure of $86,000,000 embraced $41,000,000 for military purposes. Of the total income the budget provided that as much as $58,000,000, or more than the equivalent of the military expenses, were to come from Central Government sources. The budget for the fiscal year 1937-8 is much alike the one for the year before. This clearly demonstrates the firm grip Nanking obtained on the Provincial Government by means of financial dependence.

### Government Troops Better

In addition, a considerable force of the Central Government's own troops were stationed in Szechuen. Provisional Headquarters established in Chungking, and troops distributed over the larger cities and rural districts of the province. It was interesting to observe the difference between Nanking and Provincial troops. From the beginning superior in physical appearance, equipment, training and behaviour, the Nanking troops improved parallel to the general progress made by the National army during the last two years, whereas the Provincial troops, as a rule, did not appear to represent a military body which could be reckoned with in actual warfare.

The efficient Gen. Ho Kuo-kuang was made Officer-in-Charge of the Generalissimo's Headquarters in Chungking. But as time went on, his authority went far beyond the military sphere. He and his staff soon began to concern themselves with political and economical as well as with financial, social, and educational questions, and the voice of Nanking was heard more and more in all important decisions concerning the province.

### Szechuen for Szechuenese

It is not surprising that such changes did not happen without setbacks and attempts from interested quarters to bring back independence from Nanking. The provincial mind of the Szechuenese is well known and certainly opposed, to a large degree, to centralization and domination by a Central Government. But what is more, the interests of the powerful in the military, financial, and trading field of pre-Nanking days were at stake.

Thus, on the two occasions when, in 1936, the Central Government met major interior difficulties, viz. the resistance of the two Kwang's and the Sian *coup*, strong rumours were current that local opposers of Nanking would join the anti-Nanking forces at work in other parts of the country. Particularly on the occasion of the Sian troubles it was unconfirmedly reported that a representative of the Provincial Government was about to fly to Nanking in order to present there an "ultimatum," when the aeroplane, just taking off, burned on the hangar in Chengtu, on which occasion incidentally no personal damage occurred.

Meantime, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek was released in Sian, the following day. True or not true, there are sufficient indications that forces were and are active to bring about a separation from Nanking.

### Friction Between Troops

In the course of winter 1936-7 and spring 1937, friction between Nanking and Szechuen troops increased and even led to wild shooting encounters which occurred in the vicinity of Chungking. The Central Government thereupon reinforced its military position by establishment of strongholds and underground magazines on important strategical points, increased the number of troops, and decided to take a very determined attitude, indeed, so as to break the backbone of the balance of provincial opposition. Being as it was in a strong military position and with a firm grip on the provincial finances, the Central Government was able to carry out its purposes in short time and with what appears to the outside no appreciable amount of serious opposition.

The actual course of events was as follows: Gen. Ho Huo-kuang travelled to Nanking in April and drew up six measures for the military readjustment in Szechuen with Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, which subsequently were reported to have been accepted by Gen. Liu Hsiang. From this time on, negotiations and visits to Nanking and Kuling followed at short intervals, a number of personal letters were exchanged between Gens. Chiang Kai-shek and Liu Hsiang, and by and by, the new tendency of the Central Government's wishes became apparent: nationalization of the Szechuenese army, and the establishment of a Military Affairs Council, similar to the North-Eastern Council.

Again rumours of provincial opposition run high, occasionally refuted by Gen. Liu Hsiang himself, until on June 25 Gen. Liu formally acknowledged his accord with the measures negotiated with the Central Government. Speaking at the same time before 340 military officers of and above the rank of battalion commanders under his direct command as Pacification Commissioner, he explained his full agreement with Nanking.

Thereupon, on July 5, a great military conference opened in Chungking under the chairmanship of Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, in the auditorium of the Chungking Provisional Headquarters, and instituted the newly created Szechuen-Sikang Military Affairs Readjusting Committee. Gen. Ho himself was appointed by Nanking Chairman of the Committee, and Gens. Ku Chu-tung and Liu Hsiang Vice-chairmen, with military leaders including all army commanders of Szechuen as members.

Present at the meeting were besides others the army commanders Liu Wen-hui, Yang Sen, Teng Hsi-hou, Sun Tseng and Li Chi-hsiang. Gen. Ho Ying-ching explained that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's general principles for reorganization of troops basing on which the Ministry of War had successfully reorganized many divisions during the last eighteen months, were to be applied to Szechuen as well. These were, in short:—

The various systems of troop organizations now obtained—altogether six—to be reduced to two: "A" and "B" class of troops.

Reductions of too large, increase of too small units.

Fighting strength to be augmented.

All measures to be performed without increase in appropriation.

Military personnel and administration affairs to be dealt with according to law. All appointments, transfers, punishments, encouragements, retirements to be approved by the Central Government.

### Army Insufficiently Equipped

Gen. Ho Ying-ching drew the attention to the fact that the Chinese army, while numerically large in comparison to those of other countries, was insufficiently equipped and trained, and only two thirds of the troops could be utilized for actual warfare at the front. Conditions in Szechuen, a base of national defence, which is reported to have an army consisting of not less than 20 divisions and nine independent brigades, or a total of 171 infantry regiments, particularly needed adjustment. Therefore, so Gen. Ho explained, proposals had been made in co-operation of Central and Provincial Governments for reorganization of the Szechuenese army, which dealt in detail with:

The reorganization of troops.
The distribution of military expenses.
Personal problems.
The time limit for the planned military rehabilitation, which was to be one month.

Furthermore, no large scale disbandment of troops was to take place. Only old and disabled soldiers were to be disbanded, with pay. Superfluous troops in one unit were to be placed in another or drafted to do reclamation work. Most important: the distribution of all military appropriations was to be done by representatives of Nanking, as from July 1. And finally, all arsenals, magazines, gunboats, army planes, sanitary material and military telegraph services were to be taken over by the Central Government.

### Transfer Completed

All these measures were accepted at the concluding session of the Szechuen-Sikang Military Affairs Readjusting Committee, on July 9, and thus the transfer of military power from Szechuen to Nanking was virtually complete.

That the Central Government is determined to see to it that the above measures are carried out is indicated by Gen. Ho Ying-ching's personal presence in Chungking at the military session which gave the affair a considerable amount of face and official importance, and furthermore by the appointment of a man of the standing of Gen. Ku Chu-tung as Vice-Chairman of the new committee. Gen. Ku has completed important similar tasks of reorganization as man of confidence of Nanking, e.g. recently in Sian.

### Import Tax Reduced

A popular economic measure was announced, significantly enough, during the days of the military conference in Chungking: the reduction of the local import tax from 14 per cent. to 9 per cent., and the export tax from 9 per cent. to 5 per cent. This Provincial local tax had been established as a substitute for a large number of taxes collected all over the province in pre-Nanking days, and is levied on all goods entering the province, whether of Chinese or foreign origin, and all those leaving it. Kerosene and petrol formed an exception, so far, and had to pay about 40 per cent. local tax. The tax had been the point of attack of everybody doing business in Szechuen, since its institution, and petitions of Chambers of Commerce and other bodies for its abolition were the order of the day. Now a considerable reduction is granted.

This will mean for the Government a decrease of income of not more than about 1½ to $2,000,000 per year (about 3½ to four instead of $5,500,000 as previously obtained), and for the province a step towards the most urgently needed reduction of the general price level, already so high owing to the necessarily enormous freight rates on the Upper Yangtze. An economical step of reorganization thus followed immediately the military readjustment, and will certainly contribute much towards the Central Government's popularization in the province.

How public opinion reacted became clear when an enthusiastic welcome was accorded to Gen. Ho Ying-ching upon his arrival in Chungking, second only to the one accorded to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek. And once more the city went up in the famous fire crackers as soon as the findings of the important military meeting were made known.

### Important Point in History

The observer of present-day events is usually inclined to overlook steps of historical development which do not document themselves in a very striking manner, and, on the other hand, to enlarge events of lesser importance but with much drum-beating attached. It appears to us that the reorganization of Szechuen from a backward province into part of a considerably modern state, as begun by the Generalissimo, in 1935, and promoted now by the newest events, is one of those developments which tend to be less appreciated than they deserve, but which in later years, undisturbed further development given, will be recorded as an important point in the history of Szechuen.

# JAPANESE JOURNALS UNDER FIRE

## Nanking War Minister Utters Sweeping Criticism

Nanking, Aug. 9.

A vehement tirade against rumour-mongering, with malicious intent, on the part of the Japanese press during critical moments was launched by Gen. Ho Ying-ching, Minister of War, in a speech given at the weekly Sun Yat-sen memorial meeting at the Central Party Headquarters this morning.

The dissemination of fictitious "reports," disguised as "authentic news," in the pages of Japanese newspapers and magazines, Gen. Ho emphasized, has all along been utilized as one of the weapons of Japanese imperialism in this country.

The ulterior motive behind incessant fabrication of "news," the War Minister said, was to create dissension among Chinese government leaders, or between the Central Government and the provincial authorities, or between the Government and the people. Gen. Ho's speech was evidently prompted by a rumour circulated by a Japanese daily on Saturday, alleging the occurrence of a military coup d'etat in Nanking, in which Gen. Ho was reported to have been detained.

### Seeds of Ill-feeling

Considering the Chinese as a people easily addicted to all kinds of rumours, Gen. Ho stated, the Japanese newspapermen had, in the past years, found this method effective to a certain extent in sowing seeds of ill-feeling between different classes of the Chinese people.

Citizens of modern China to-day, however, Gen. Ho said, no longer give credence to such canards.

This malicious practice, the War Minister asserted has been brought into play with increasing frequency since the outbreak of the Lukouchiao incident.

Only recently, Gen. Ho said, the Japanese press indefatigably "manufactured" stories of the existence of divergent views among high government leaders as regards the government policy vis-a-vis the North China situation.

All army men as well as civilian leaders, as everybody knows, Gen. Ho declared, are one in mind in support of the government stand as enunciated by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.—Central News.

# POLICEMAN IN AMOY SHOT DEAD

## "Traitor" Involved in Queer Street Affray

Amoy, Aug. 9.

A Chinese policeman, Chang Ching-hsien, was killed yesterday afternoon shortly after 2 o'clock by an unidentified "traitor."

Chang was on duty at one of the branch bureaux, when he espied a person loitering aimlessly at the entrance. Suspecting an ulterior motive, Chang went out with the object of searching him.

The "traitor" took to his heels, and Chang gave chase. The former opened fire hitting and instantly killing Chang.

Following the shooting, the "traitor" took refuge at the home of a Formosan, by the name of Wu Tien-yuan.—Central News.

# NANKING PREPARING FOR EMERGENCIES

Nanking, Aug. 4.

Nanking is feverishly and systematically preparing for emergencies. The Municipal authorities are reported to have mapped out measures to raise a sizeable fund to purchase foodstuffs to be stored for future needs.

At the same time, Nanking's rice and wheat merchants, working hand in glove with officials of the Ministry of Interior, have also drafted plans for requisitions of supplies.

Coal and charcoal merchants reveal that there is enough fuel in the capital to last for at least two to three months even without fresh supplies.—Central News.

# N. CHINA STATUS QUO IS UNLIKELY

## "The Times" Looks Ahead for "Century or Two"

London, Aug. 6.

It now seems certain that the status quo in North China will not be restored, at least not for a century or two, declares "The Times" in commenting on the North China situation in a leading article to-day.

"It also seems probable," the journal proceeds, "that Japan will shortly make a localized but strenuous military effort to make good her new position

"The territorial limit of her immediate ambitions is as yet a matter of conjecture, but there is every prospect that a large slice of Hopei, including Peking, and possibly a part or parts of Shantung, will become a Japanese sphere of influence, presumably with a Gilbertian facade of autonomy.

### "Smash and Grab"

"Once more Japan's contribution to the stabilization of Eastern Asia, a cause which she vociferously espouses, turns out to be an essay in an art known as "smash and grab."

When the smashing is over and the grabbing done, many millions of yen and several thousand soldiers will be required to consolidate the exploit, in addition to Japan's territorial responsibilities; but what will be required just as badly, and will be as unlikely to be forthcoming, is satisfactory technique and administration.

If Japan obtains a sphere of influence in North China, "The Times" adds, she will have dealt herself a sort of hand she plays worst. Her real difficulties will begin when the cease fire is sounded.

The possibility of a major war, the journal continues, has not been eliminated.

### Rabbit of Compromise

General Chiang Kai-shek declared that negotiations for a peaceful settlement would no longer be considered, but the Generalissimo, though capable on occasion of matching firm words with firm actions, is too good a Chinese in both the racial and national sense not to let the dogs of war see the rabbit of compromise as long as that harmless, necessary creature is visible at all.

Meanwhile the world awaits developments with anxiety.

Since effective intervention is scarcely possible, Tokyo's attitude towards this matter is of purely academic interest, but Japan is mistaken if she thinks that her actions during the last month and the "punitive" policy she now contemplates has impressed the world with anything save her irresponsibility.

Japan seems bent on a course which must do grave damage to her standing in the eyes of other countries.—Reuter.

# MOSCOW COMMENTS ON SITUATION

## Western Powers Blamed for Negative Attitude

Moscow, Aug. 5.

In a leading article, "Izvestia" writes: "During the first weeks of the events in North China British and American circles, closing their eyes to the real state of affairs, tried to under-estimate the significance of the events and to class them as 'usual' incidents of a local character. Naturally, such a position played into the hands of the Japanese plunderers. Discovering that the U.S.A. takes a position of isolation from the active struggle for peace, and that England continues the policy of compromise, the Japanese are completely letting themselves loose proceeding to a determined attack along the entire front.

"Among the ruling circles of the world powers, there are such as hoped that the development of Japanese aggression in North China would follow another direction, and that the development of Japanese expansion in the direction of Central, Southern China and the Pacific Ocean would be removed from the agenda, at least, temporarily. Recent development of events shows with full clarity that such hopes are entirely groundless. Not seeing real opposition on the part of the U.S.A. and Britain, and having felt through bitter experience all the difficulties connected with an 'other direction,' the Japanese proceed along the line of least resistance further into the interior of China. The Japanese are preparing large scale provocations in Central and Southern China, directly within Britain's sphere of influence.

"The latest events again confirm that China is not the end in itself for Japanese imperialism, that in forcing the conquest of China the Japanese are forcing the creation of a drill-ground and favourable conditions for a new world war for a new redivision of the world.—Tass.

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# SOME EXPEDITIONS TO TIBET

## Scientists Studying Prehistoric Traces Dating to Pleistocene Period

BY TIBETAN

Tachienlu, July 12.

When Crawford Brown, some years ago, measured the magnetic content of the Tibetan frontier we foolishly jumped to the conclusion that there was nothing further to discover along the border. One week ago a highly scientific party arrived in Tachienlu apparently quite determined to discover the uncertain movements of lithic man on the Roof of the World. The idea evidently is something like this: in the dark mysterious past, great, unreasonable forces, so the scientific explanation goes, thrust up enormous mountain ranges, capturing and enclosing a very simple-minded people who ultimately came to be known as the nomad and the lama.

Escape apparently being impossible and finding that he was not the only victim of this cruel thrust—a kind arrangement including the frisky yak—he calmly and quietly went through all the processes of evolution including residence in the eolithic, palaeolithic, and neolithic ages. The expedition had the good fortune on its way into Tachienlu to pick up a tooth on the public highway which bore all the evidence and marks of having been used in the pleistocene period. This was very good luck and a most remarkable find and a great encouragement to the archaeological expedition. How long it had lain on the public highway, and why, will no doubt be explained when the expedition explains itself to the scientific world.

Prof. J. Hanson-Lowe and Baron van der Bruggen.

In the meantime the strange tooth is being carefully treasured and when scientists have finally disagreed as to the nature of the mouth it once occupied we may hear quite keen discussions on the Lama Man or the Lama Horse who lived and moved and had their being during the glacial period.

Dr. Agnew is probably the greatest living authority on teeth in China at the present time and he and his party are travelling along this highway on their way to Tachienlu. It is most unfortunate that this teeth expert should not have discovered this lonely tooth. As Dr. Agnew, however, is also leading a scientific party which includes Dr. Sharevitch, a Russian lady, it not impossible that good fortune may follow his steps and miraculously drop some kind of tooth somewhere along the public highway.

### Interesting Expeditions

Going from and coming to Tachienlu at the present time are a number of interesting expeditions. Potts, poor fellow, is still having a rough time. A young Tibetan, named "Beautiful," volunteered his services as far as Midirong on the left bank of the Yalong. As far as we could gather things seemed to be going well till we received a letter acquainting us with disaster number two to the Potts' expedition. Apparently "Beautiful" provided the traveller with a bull, a donkey and two horses. The bull died, evidently from over exertion, and later both the horses showed serious signs of following in the footsteps of the unfortunate bull.

The caravan was now reduced to one donkey and one tired horse. Things were now moving very slowly and Birmingham seemed a long way from the grasslands of Tibet. "Yesterday, just after dawn," wrote Mr. Potts, "an indignant shout from Lao Liu, as he banged the stirrups down in front of my tent door, awoke me. The two Tibetans had left us in the night. We were camped in a ravine on the side of a steep track leading from Jurong to Baurong." It was a strange predicament for the young English traveller. Lao Liu couldn't speak Tibetan and Potts could neither speak Tibetan nor Chinese; and the animals and their owners had completely and mysteriously disappeared during the dark watches of the night.

Progress in any direction, upwards or downwards, now seemed impossible. Lao Liu set off in the direction of Jurong and very soon the welcome tinkle of bells was heard in the distance. This faithful Chinese servant had managed somehow to secure two animals and soon Potts had his tent up and the small caravan was again on its way to Baurong, with three cheers for Myitkyina. The two animals apparently formed part of a caravan of ten returning to Yunnan. The financial brain of the party, when he saw Potts was walking, kindly moved some things on to the other animals and the young man from Birmingham had a horse to ride at two rupees per day. The road was terrible, up and down and along the face of precipitous cliffs till finally Baurong was reached. Baurong is only six or seven days from Tachienlu and the traveller is still 20 days from Likiang in Yunnan. What happened after Baurong we have no idea but reports say that Potts was helped in the direction of Muli, the country of the famous Yellow Lama.

### Several High Passes

Mr. Potts describes the approach to Baurong as follows. "We crossed the Jaesi Pass 16,000 feet, on the 16th; the Chitrin Pass, 16,000, on the 19th, the Wushi Pass on the 20th. We turned west following a wide valley and then entered a deep ravine, on the side of which we camped. Yesterday the Yunnan caravan picked us up and we crossed a 15,000 foot pass. To-day we crossed over one 16,000 feet, and all afternoon we have been running down towards Baurong on the left bank of the Yalong. The scenery has been glorious reminding me of the Blue Mountains in Australia. There was no snow on the passes but we had hail storms on the last two we crossed. I have seen the Gong Ga at last, having climbed the opposite side near the Tzemei Pass.

One of the four animals from Yulongong turned out to be a bull—one of the 1896 models with two speeds, slower and stop. Arriving 40 minutes late for the luncheon interval on the 17th, it retired and we went on with the other three animals. On the morning of the 19th we had great difficulty in persuading the second Tibetan to continue the journey with his horse, which I was riding. Apparently he had no food with him. Then on the 20th at Jurong, the Tibetan to whom the money was paid, tried to hand us over, bag and baggage, to the local people for further transport. I shouted however, in his ear, reminding him of various statements made at Tachienlu and reluctantly the Tibetan continued the journey. That evening he came to the tent begging money, but I was now thoroughly suspicious. I promised him some at the end of the next day's stage. The other Tibetan came later and begged for food; he also was unlucky: that night they fled.

It was only that evening that I discovered we were on the Baurong road and over which I had not travelled before. The present caravan men are going to help us so I think everything is now set. I am glad they have brought me to Jurong as this provides me with much interest and drama on an otherwise unexciting journey."

### Other Scientific Parties

Among the parties arriving at and leaving Tachienlu during the present month are as follows: Dr. Anderssen, the famous Swedish archaeologist and geologist, with Dr. D. Graham and Miss Dorf, arrived on July 5 and left for the interior on July 10. With Dr. Anderssen were Dr. Chow a geologist from the Szechuen University and Dr. Chi from the Academia Sinica, Nanking. Dr. Chi is working at present with Dr. Anderssen in archaeological studies.

Many years ago the late Mr. J. H. Edgar discovered a number of sites which showed considerable evidence of having been the dwelling place of primitive man. The world may hear something very startling one of these days as one of the greatest living archaeologists is at present meandering over parts of Lamaland. And with him is Dr. Graham an indefatigable naturalist still continuing to turn over stones in search of new species.

On July 9 Dr. Best, Mr. Chapman formerly in Wuchang, Mr. Evarts from Los Angeles, and young Ted Best arrived from Chengtu. After a few days rest and preparation this party moved up the Jedo Pass on July 13. On July 12 Mr. Homer Brown, Editor of the "West China Missionary News," with Mrs. Brown, Miss Muriel Brown, Miss Money, Miss Jean Stewart, and Miss Hibbert arrived on the border. Arriving in Tachienlu on July 14 are Dr. Agnew who was up here in 1934, Dr. Sharevitch, one of Dr. Agnew's assistants in Chengtu, and Miss Stewart from Chungking, who frequently announces passing events of the up river port in the "West China Missionary News." Among the visitors in Dr. Agnew's party is Mrs. W. W. Ritchie of Nanking on a visit to her sister here in Tachienlu, Mrs. Ritchie flew from Nanking to Sian, spent a few days in the capital there and then travelled by plane to Chengtu, her old home many years ago. Mrs. Ritchie is well-known in Chengtu and she thoroughly enjoyed meeting some of her old friends.

After an absence of nearly 20 years of course there were many changes and Mrs. Ritchie found the capital of the west almost a new city. Like most of the visitors this summer to the frontier she hopes to climb to the top of the Jedo Pass, 15,000 feet and look down on the wide stretching Tibetan grasslands. When all these different parties return to Tachienlu it will be interesting to note their impressions of high altitude climbing. Tachienlu is 9,000, the Jedo village 12,000, and the top of the pass 15,000 feet high.

### Cross-Section of Lama Land

Among those on their way to the plains below are Dr. Hanson-Lowe. He arrived on the border with Baron van der Bruggen on April 15 and left here on July 9. During his stay on the frontier he enjoyed a most interesting trip to Litang, Nyarong, Kanze and Daofu. As a young geographer he was very fortunate in being able to take this long journey because it gave him an excellent cross-section of the Land of the Lamas and will enable him to speak with some authority on the geo-morphology of the Tibetan frontier.

In Litang they found themselves in wild lawless brigand country and so were forced to engage an escort to see them through to Nyarong. The young geographer made a number of important glacial and geo-morphic discoveries which he hopes in the course of time to make known to the patient waiting scientific world. Before leaving Tachienlu Dr. Hanson-Lowe was appointed to a lectureship in his old College in London and he is now on his way home to England to be, if possible, in time for the autumn's work.

Shortly after Prof. Hanson-Lowe had dispensed with this boat, it was wrecked and a number of people were drowned.

He has accumulated a mass of material in his journeys throughout China and Tibet and hopes very soon to get this into shape. This young scientist has a future before him and he has undoubtedly many of the qualities which make for success.

# TIENTSIN POST OFFICE STILL HELD

## Mails Delayed: Letters Said to Have Been Opened

Tientsin, Aug. 8. (Delayed)

The Chinese postal authorities are still unable to take over the Central Post Office, which remains under Japanese military occupation. The Japanese authorities are alleged to have compelled postal officials to open the safes and strong-rooms and to have seized part of the contents.

Mail recovered from the Central Post Office after a week's detention has been cleared, but many letters are stated to have been opened and partly destroyed.—Reuter.

# KWEICHOW MILITARY TAKE OVER PARK

## No Means of Appeal Against Infringement of Rights

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Kweiyang, July 29.

When Yunnan troops under Gen. Tang Chi-yao saved Kweichow from the lawless elements here in 1912, the new Government made a public park of the large garden and lotus pond attached to the former provincial Judge's yamen and people were free to roam over it as they wished. But now fully one half of the park has been appropriated by the military authorities for their use and the public have that much the less to enjoy the use of. This is surely a weakness of the present régime: the people have no means of appealing against any infringement of their rights.

In my last letter, I mentioned that rickshaws are no longer allowed to run on the high roads; I am glad to learn that this is but a temporary restriction with a view to all rickshaws being officially inspected in order that only those in good condition shall in future be in use; if this is maintained, it will be for the good of all: it is said that weak and/or old men shall not be allowed to pull rickshaws in future.

There are now as many as six motor roads branching from this city or some distance away, namely: to the east, going to Hunan: to the south, one going to Kwangsi and one going (at present) to Tingfan: to the north, going to Szechuen; to the northwest, going to Pichieh; and to the west, going to Yunnan. In addition, quite a number of smaller ones either are being built or planned to other places. In some parts the roads are in fairly good condition, but in certain districts they are very bad. I am told by friends, Chinese and foreign.

The industry tax is now being put into operation: I suppose that there is some difference between it and the former likin and (more recent) provincial tax, but the average man does not find it easy to distinguish.

### Bad Weather for Farmers

After some refreshing rains, we are again having a time of hot sun and practically no rain, with the result that the transplanted rice is in a bad way and the fields cracking with the heat. The farmers are already badly off and too often on the verge of starvation, and so not at all able to meet further distress. This city has but little reminder of the drought and is apt to forget what is the real need.

Probably an outcome of the New Life Movement, the bathing place fitted up by the riverside outside the second South Gate is being very well patronized by young men of all classes as well as by others. This is a pleasant feature of the present state of things in Kweiyang, and is distinctly a good step towards a more healthy life. I was struck by the large number of bathers able to swim, when I was there a day or two ago; in former days, very few Kweichow men were able to do more than wade in the shallows when bathing, (not many ventured that far, even) whereas now there are many quite small boys venturing into deep water.

And the incoming of so many young men from other provinces has greatly increased zest for sports of various kinds, and this is all to the good.

# *Siberian Mail Delayed by Flooded Tracks*

Harbin, Aug. 6.

A section of the South Manchuria Railway track has been washed out by floods near Tiehling, about 40 miles north-east of Mukden. As a result, trans-Siberian passengers bound for Dairen have not been able to make their steamer connections. Passengers bound in the opposite direction have missed their scheduled train connections at Manchuli. Mails are also being delayed.—Reuter.

Dr. Hu Shih and others, in view of the Japanese army's bombing and destruction of Nankai University and Middle School, to which Dr. Chang Po-lin had devoted 33 years to found and develop, and the destruction of the Hopei Provincial Women's Normal College and the Provincial Engineering College, wired on July 31, to Dr. Monroe, President of the World Federation of Education Associations, care of the Chinese Embassy at Tokyo. Dr. Monroe was requested to read the telegram to the Conference Delegates, who were appealed to for judgment and condemnation of such barbarous destruction of institutions of learning.

# SILK DEPRESSED IN SZECHUEN

## Province's Huge Adverse Trade Balance

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Chungking, July 31.

Owing to unsettled condition in the North, exporting merchants in Szechuen are somewhat nervous and many have stopped sending their produce down river. The silk markets at Mienyang, Hochuan, Tungchuan and other silk-producing areas are depressed and prices have declined. Both white and yellow silk are difficult to dispose of even at reduced prices.

According to a statement issued by the Chungking Local Tax Bureau, imports and exports amounted respectively over the past five years to $220,295,379.48 and $63,601,451.10, the unfavourable balance being $157,693,928.38.

The question of defending Chungking from air attack is concerning the citizens and six companies of anti-air-raiding units are being trained in different sectors. The Government has directed the Municipality to raise $500,000 to be spent on gasmasks and underground shelters.

### Compensation to be Paid

In connection with the recent gunpowder explosion at Liuchiatai, which involved hundreds of casualties, the Municipal Council has completed its investigations and has recommended to Generalissimo's Headquarters that a compensation of $40 should be paid the families of those killed. Those seriously and slightly wounded should be paid respectively, $20 and $10. The report recommended that the company and its general manager equally should share the payments.

Heavy loss of life and serious property damage, caused by rains and overflowing streams, are reported from Suining, Yunchuan, Weiyuan and a number of other places. Near Kwanhsien inhabitants resorted to firing large and antique cannon at the Temple of Lingaishih, thinking that when the fog round the mountain top goes away that the rain will cease. Swarms of locusts are ruining the crops in several districts and the peasants are conducting a religious service to avert the pest.

# FIGHTING BREAKS OUT AT CHINGHAI

## Japanese and Chinese Troops in Brief Skirmish

Tientsin, Aug. 9.

According to Chinese reports, fighting occurred at Chinghai, on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, yesterday, when Japanese cavalry clashed with Chinese troops, the engagement lasting two hours.

The Japanese are stated by the Chinese to have withdrawn, but this claim has not been substantiated by any independent quarter. Meanwhile, a Japanese armoured-car from Tuliuchen is protecting workers engaged in repairing damaged parts of the railway track.

A postal lorry with mails bound for Tsangchow was halted at Chinghai while on its way to connect with the train.—Reuter.

THE city government of Nanchang, the capital of Kiangsi province, was formally inaugurated on August 2, when the first Mayor, Mr. Kung Hsueh-shui, assumed his office. The ceremony of oath-taking will not take place until some time later on.

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## MOKANSHAN HIT BY TYPHOON

### Mountain Resort Spends Several Strenuous Days

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Mokanshan, Che., Aug. 7.

This week Mokanshan has been characterized by sweeping storms and pelting rain. The typhoon reached us on time and gave us of its best. For days, whirling winds have whistled through the air with hurricane force, leaving a desolation of levelled trees and foliage in its wake. The sound of rushing waters continues and the surroundings are dull and damp. But there is every indication that the storm elements are being subdued and the sun's returning march suffuses a glow of unspeakable magnificence as it beautifies the clouds.

The gale has left its mark in damaged roofs and retaining walls, and the jumble of electric wires kept the resort in absolute darkness for one whole night. Communication with the outside world has been severed, for, on account of flooded roads the mail has failed to reach the mountain top. A party from Shanghai were stranded en route and had a lively experience in wading flood waters ere they reached a domicile for the night. A hired car brought them safely to the foot of the hill the following morning and they were none the worse for the thrilling experiences of the road.

#### Conference on Evangelism

Notwithstanding the stormy weather of the past few days, joy runs like a golden thread through the homely pattern of Mokanshan life. The Summer Resort Association is a symbol of "everything that is noble and of good report". There is a fund of good will, and no effort is spared to make the vacation period a time of pleasantry and edifying activity.

Some of the meetings convened for Christian workers have reached the summit of excellence. The conference on evangelism was well attended and the interchange of thought rivetted the attention of all. The Conference was opened by devotional exercises under the direction of the Rev. J. H. Kane of the China Inland Mission. The theme of the discussion was "Evangelism" which was taken up along the line of "Campaigns in the Field"; "Hospital evangelism"; "Adult education"; "Self Support" and "Ministerial supply and training". The Rev. A. F. Ufford, was in the chair, and topics introduced by Dr. H. R. Caldwell, Dr. J. C. Thorougham, the Revs. J. H. H. Berckman, R. T. Henry, C. W. Worth and A. T. Nasmith.

It was amazing to hear of the great progress of the Gospel in some of the districts of Fukien province. Instances were given of no less than 197 voluntary preaching bands in one area alone. This kind of active service by the laity solved the problems of evangelism. The need of the hour was for a witnessing church and the dynamic of a quickening message surcharged with the living Christ. Evidences were not wanting which proved that, in the present day, there was a wider acceptance, and greater opportunities, for Gospel work, than in all the previous history of Missionary enterprise.

## TRAIN CRASH VICTIM IDENTIFIED

### Body of Arcady Vakhrusheff Still Not Recovered

Tientsin, Aug. 4.

The Russian boy who was killed in the disaster which overtook an express train from Tangku to Tientsin on July 29 was Arcady Vakhrusheff. He was sixteen years of age. Vakrusheff was, at the time, travelling with his mother, who was forced to abandon his body.

The rain, which carried several foreigners who had been on vacation at Peitaiho, was derailed near Chunliangcheng as a result of alleged tampering with the track by Chinese troops. The foremost cars of the express, which contained Japanese troops, were derailed, causing an unknown number of casualties.

The Japanese, suspecting that Chinese troops may have been in the vicinity, advised all the foreign passengers to go to the Hsin Ho, where they boarded a launch from H.M.S. Grimsby and completed their journey to Tientsin in the ss. Hunan. Vakhrusheff's body, which his mother had reluctantly to leave behind, has not yet been recovered.—Reuter.

THE South-Western Aviation Co. has decided to operate a Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Yunnan air line. The necessary permission has been granted by the Kwangtung Provincial Government.

## CITIES ROCKED BY EARTHQUAKES

### Twenty Killed in Hsuchow When Houses Collapse

Tremors shook the earth in northern China on Aug. 1, and were recorded on the instruments in Siccawei Observatory. Reports were receive from various cities on August 2 that the inhabitants, put in a panic by the sudden quaking of the earth, fled from their houses into the open; in only one case, however, did any loss of life or of property occur.

According to Father Ghersi, of Siccawei, the actual earthquakes, which were felt in the early morning and again in the evening, were at their worst in south-east Shantung, at a point 840 kilometres north-north-west of Shanghai. Some local residents believe that they felt slight tremors in Shanghai, although at the time they ascribed it to nothing more alarming than a passing motor lorry.

The quakes were of short duration. Shortly before 9 a.m. on August 2, Nanking experienced the first tremor, a weak one and a brief one. In the evening, a few minutes after 6.30 o'clock, a more violent tremor was felt, which lasted for over a minute.

Kaifeng, provincial capital of Honan, and Pengpu, a large city in Northern Anhwei, also reported the early morning quakes. Maifeng's tremor is said to have lasted for a minute and Pengpu's for a whole three minutes.

In the evening, tremors were also felt at Tientsin, but only of a few seconds duration.

#### Twenty Killed at Hsuchow

Hsuchow, Aug. 2.

Over 20 persons were killed or injured by the collapse of more than 50 dilapidated houses as a result of a series of four earth tremors yesterday.

Considered by the local populace as the most serious earthquake this city ever had in the last 50 years, two of the four tremors occurred at 4.30 o'clock in the morning and the other two at 6:40 o'clock in the afternoon.

The first two tremors lasted for about two and half minutes, while the last two in the afternoon were of longer duration, about five minutes.—Central News.

## DYKE BREACHES CAUSE GRAVE CONCERN

Tsinan, Aug. 9.

Grave apprehension is felt here as the result of three dyke breaches which occurred last Saturday at Shoucheng along the Yellow River. The water level there is still showing steady rise.—Central News.

FOURTEEN employees of the Central News Agency in Peiping were arrested by the police at the instance of the Japanese on August 1 on charges of communist activities.

## NANKING LASHED BY WINDS

### Damage Caused by Vanguard of Typhoon

Nanking, Aug. 4.

Affected by the typhoon which passed Shanghai, strong gusts of wind lashed Nanking the whole day yesterday, causing no little damage to the capital. Many trees were uprooted and electric wires blown down.

The gusts were accompanied by heavy intermittent downpours.

According to the National Meteorological Research Institute of the Academia Sinica, wind and rain storms also visited many other places in Kiangsu and Chekiang. The typhoon will turn in a north-east direction to-day and will probably hit Shantung in its course.

Hurricane winds were also reported to have swept down on Hankow yesterday resulting in the suspension of water traffic in the city.—Central News.

#### Damage in Chekiang

Hangchow, Aug. 6.

As an aftermath of the typhoon which raged along the Chekiang coast during the past four days, large tracts of farmland in east and west Chekiang have been inundated by mountain freshets.

Heavy damage has been done to crops in many important agricultural centres throughout the province by flood waters from swollen rivers. Reports of extensive havoc have been received from Kashing, Kashan, Haining, Tsungteh, Changhsin, Chian, Hsiaofeng, Yuyao and Chuchi.

Damage in Chuchi, Lanchi and Hsiaofeng was stated to be the heaviest in five years.

Train service on the Chekiang-Kiangsu Railway, it is reported, has been disrupted as the result of a section of the railway track being washed away by flood waters. Repairs are being rushed.

Communications on the Hangchow-Kweiyang and the Shanghai-Hangchow highways, suspended during the last two days, was resumed to-day —Central News.

## JAVA FLIER HONOURED BY NANKING

Nanking, Aug. 6.

As an encouragement for his enthusiasm in promoting aviation in China, the National Government will shortly bestow upon Mr. Khouw Kiehhien, millionaire Chinese flier from Java, a wooden tablet on which will be inscribed the words; "National Salvation through Aviation," it is learned to-day. Mr. Khouw flew to China all the way from Java last May, it may be recalled. During his stay in China, he visited Nanking several times, where he conferred with the aviation authorities on the promotion of civil flying in the country. He flew back to Java last month.—Central News.

THE salt revenue collected in Kwangtung last month amounted to $1,351,009.78.


# National State Lottery Administration

## LOTTERY No. 37

**Drawn August 6, 1937**

Holders of prize winning tickets may receive payment on or after Saturday, 14th August, 1937, at the Central Bank of China, Bank of China and Bank of Communications, or at any of their branches.

Prizes unclaimed after 31st January, 1938, will be forfeited.

The National State Lottery Administration accepts responsibility for the correctness of the Official Prize Lists only. These Lists are obtainable at the Head Office of the National State Lottery Administration and from the offices of any of the selling agents.

Shanghai, 7th August, 1937. S. Y. H. CHEN, *Director-General*

### PRIZE LIST

**1st PRIZE:** (1 of $250,000) **037336**

**2nd PRIZE:** (4 of $50,000 each) **042947 076648 216804 227536**

**3rd PRIZE:** (20 of $10,000 each)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 028776 | 033323 | 036306 | 056479 | 076165 | 143595 | 148521 | 163719 | 177232 | 184155 |
| 205765 | 210732 | 210915 | 227674 | 243006 | 264383 | 281208 | 282884 | 288217 | 294596 |

**4th PRIZE:** (100 of $2,000 each)

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 001250 | 004541 | 005677 | 005893 | 008462 | 009979 | 017251 | 027229 | 032127 | 035711 |
| 041305 | 045888 | 046482 | 050760 | 050187 | 064583 | 064907 | 067036 | 068967 | 073113 |
| 074840 | 075141 | 079184 | 082191 | 094129 | 095039 | 108506 | 111774 | 112686 | 114897 |
| 116461 | 123892 | 131508 | 131682 | 143316 | 145088 | 149395 | 151260 | 155121 | 161577 |
| 164838 | 165705 | 165726 | 167142 | 170253 | 171631 | 178075 | 179986 | 180346 | 183226 |
| 190910 | 191911 | 193050 | 196799 | 196913 | 197564 | 198691 | 199408 | 208092 | 209399 |
| 213293 | 217372 | 218393 | 219343 | 221127 | 221435 | 223204 | 227475 | 228615 | 228987 |
| 231339 | 231374 | 234132 | 235157 | 240549 | 242615 | 245648 | 251842 | 253317 | 256390 |
| 256846 | 257432 | 258710 | 262999 | 267515 | 270799 | 271084 | 272076 | 272481 | 275628 |
| 276997 | 281440 | 282359 | 284902 | 286298 | 286943 | 288285 | 291305 | 291332 | 296346 |

**5th PRIZE:** (300 of $500 each) All numbers ending in **761**
(Numbers whose last three figures correspond to a specially drawn number)

**6th PRIZE:** (600 of $100 each) All numbers ending in **259 or 347**
(Numbers whose last three figures correspond to either of two specially drawn numbers)

**7th PRIZE:** (2,999 of $50 each) All numbers ending in **36**
(Numbers whose last two figures correspond to the last two figures of the First Prize number)

**8th PRIZE:** (27,000 of $10 each) All numbers ending in **6**
(Numbers whose last figure corresponds to the last figure of the First Prize number)

**Primary Approximation Prize** (2 of $6,000 each)
(One number immediately preceding and one number immediately following, numerically, the First Prize number) **037335 037337**

**Secondary Approximation Prize** (8 of $1,000 each)
(One number immediately preceding and one number immediately following, numerically, each of the four Second Prize numbers) **042946 042948 076647 076649 216803 216805 227535 227537**


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## CHINESE OFFICER MURDERED

### Serious Trouble Breaks Out On Tibetan Border

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Interior Szechuen, July 8.

Serious trouble is now reported along the Tibetan frontier. For some considerable time the Tibetans round Litang, Kanze and Dawo have been giving the local Chinese magistrates an uncomfortable experience. When the Tibetan likes he can be very obstreperous and when the Chatrin nomads begin to move they are a wild, lawless, truculent bunch. Some days ago they came down on Litang, killed Colonel Kang and a number of Chinese soldiers, and moved off again into their wild mountains.

The Tibetans in other parts are beginning to stir and trouble is also reported from Kanze and Dawo along the north Lhasa road. Apparently some of the Chinese magistrates have not taken into consideration the terrible hardships which the Tibetans suffered at the hands of the Communists last year and have started pressing the poor people to pay taxes and render public service. The Tibetans have petitioned again and again and besought the Chinese authorities to remit all taxes and service till they once again get on their feet, but this the Chinese magistrates have refused to do.

Consequently the Tibetans finding no redress have revolted and defied the Chinese authorities.

The situation is not quite so serious at Kanze, but it is bad enought at Dawo, and very serious at Litang. Unfortunately the Chinese magistrates' tenure of office in the interior of Sikang lasts from six months to one year so he must during that time make all the money he possibly can, and to do so he oppresses the poor people. Very few officials held office for the public good and Nanking has done its best to remove these men without very much success.

#### Sold Rifles To Tibetans

Their appointment, unfortunately, is not from the Central Authority, and this the Tibetans know. The Tibetans are reported to have petitioned Nanking and had the last Kangting magistrate removed. His weakness apparently was selling rifles and ammunition to the Tibetans and this ammuniton and rifles are now being turned against the Chinese authorities.

Troops are being hurried from Kangting into the interior and Gen. Tang is personally taking command of a force of 2,000 Chinese soldiers. There is a rumour to the effect that the Chatrinwa are planning to take possession of the Yalung area and keep the Chinese forces from crossing the river, and the Chinese forces are hurrying to the interior to get possession, if possible of the left bank.

A month or so ago the ferry boat at Yakiang across the Yalung was wrecked and a number of people drowned. At present a number of skin boats are operating across the stream but these are insufficient to transport an army.

At present the trouble is quite local but no one can say how it will spread. Litang is in a precarious position and but for the presence and friendly attitude of the 3,000 lamas in the large lamasery the Chinese in city would fare very badly. The lamas are friendly to the Chinese magistrate and afford him all the help and protection they can. The Chatrinwa, however, are a turbulent bunch and it is not impossible, though highly improbable, that they will turn against the lamas. The immediate cause of the outrage and the killing of Col. Kang and his company has not yet come to hand.

#### Litang a Serious Problem

Litang has and always will present a very serious problem to the Border Administration. For many years the Chinese civil and military officials on their way to and from Batang have sought a Tibetan escort through this wild country and no Chinese merchants or officials will risk their lives without this escort. And this has created a peculiar situation. The Chinese magistrate going in to rule has sought the protection of the people he is supposed to rule. And when he has made a little pile he has again sought Tibetan protection to get back to a place of safety.

With the Central Government along the frontier the situation may be different. The Tibetans, however, are not a law abiding people and which ever way they are handled will demand wise and careful Chinese statesmanship. They understand firmness and appreciate a strong administration. Gen. Cheng Hsia-lin and Gen. Li Pao-ping were both strong Chinese generals and both were respected and appreciated by the Tibetans throughout Sikang.

The present trouble may blow over and Sikang in a few weeks be all quiet again. But the killing of a Chinese officer will demand investigation.

## GOLDEN WEDDING IN PEIPING

### Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Ferguson Long in China

Aug. 4.

Fifty years ago to-day, Dr. John Calvin Ferguson, then of Boston, Massachusetts, was married to Miss Mary E. Wilson. They are celebrating their golden wedding anniversary in Peiping to-day, and as they do so, innumerable friends look back with them over a memorable career in China, one which began within three months of their marriage.

Invitations were issued some weeks ago for a reception in their house in Hsi Chiao Hutung this afternoon, and while there will be many in attendance, there are many more kept away by the Sino-Japanese hostilities who would have been there if the lack of steamship accommodations and the uncertainty of the times had not prevented.

Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson came to this country in October of 1877 with the Methodist Mission. From 1888 to 1897, Dr. Ferguson served as the first President of Nanking University, and in the forty years that have elapsed since then, his career has been so many faceted that some will think of him to-day as educator, some as government official, some as journalist and newspaper publisher, some as a diplomat, and others as a writer and connoisseur of Chinese art.

To many who have never known him nor his family personally, he is the donor of a great collection of art treasures, which visitors may see to-day in the Palace Museum in Peiping. It was comparatively recently that he gave the gift, one of the greatest private collections in the country, to Nanking University. The Government are housing it in Peiping until

Dr. J. C. Ferguson

a special building can be erected to contain it in the capital.

#### At Nanyang College

From Nanking University, Dr. Ferguson came in 1897 to Shanghai and was for five years head of Nanyang College. In 1902 he embarked upon a career with the Chinese Government, which he continued to serve for many years, eleven of which, from 1917 to 1928, as advisor to the President of the Republic. On seven occasions he has been sent on special missions to the United States on Government service; he was a member of the special commission for the revision of China's treaties with America and Japan (1902-1903); a delegate to the Armaments Conference in 1921; and was for years intimately bound up with the work of Famine Relief and Red Cross in this country.

For thirty years (1899 to 1929) he was chairman of the "Sin Wan Pao," and for three years proprietor of the "Shanghai Times." From 1923-1930 he edited the "China Journal of Science and Art."

Innumerable services to the Chinese nation have won for him no less than five government decorations, while France has decorated him Chevalier of the Legion d'Honneur, Japan and Russia have conferred their high distinctions on him.

#### His Retirement

"Resigning" almost 25 years ago to devote himself to art and literature, Dr. Ferguson now pursues these interests at home in Peiping, surrounded by old friends and evidences of a full and useful life. With him and Mrs. Ferguson to-day are two daughters, Miss Mary Ferguson, registrar at Peiping Union Medical College, and Mrs. Florence Mackay of Washington. With her husband, Mr. R. C. Mackay, of the American Department of State, the latter recently came from Home and has lingered in Peiping for the anniversary.

Two sons, Mr. Robert Ferguson and Mr. Duncan Ferguson, the first of Boston and the latter head of the sculpture department in Louisiana State University, were here with their wives last year. A third son, Mr. C. J. Ferguson, with Anderson, Meyer & Co. in Shanghai, has been prevented by the North China trouble from taking his wife and two children to the family home this year. Other daughters, Mrs. John Beaumont, formerly of Shanghai, and the widow of the late Mr. Luther Ferguson were recently in China and are now in the United States. There are two great-grandchildren, one the little son of Mrs. Stella Tucker (John) Alexander of the British Consulate in Shanghai, and the other a grandson of Mrs. Luther Ferguson.

By SAPAJOU

**Mr. George M. Murray,**

*a member of the provincial Legislature of Victoria, Canada, and one of the Directors of the "Vancouver Sun," now on a visit to China.*

## SITUATION QUIET IN PEITAIHO

### No Cause for Nervousness in Summer Resort

Any cause for nervousness among Shanghailanders regarding relatives or friends in Peitaiho is without foundation, according to a local resident who returned on Aug. 9 from the northern summer resort. So quiet is the situation, that he left his own family there to complete the summer months.

Nervousness has been felt by some here, owing to the complete lack of communication, either by mail or telegraph, with the north. Actually the only hardship there at the moment, aside from this is a shortage of ready cash. Some days ago the Bank of China branch closed its doors there, and the little exchange shops, with headquarters for the most part in Tientsin, have been unable to replenish their cash reserves. As a consequence it has been impossible in many cases for the summer residents to get cheques cashed.

There is no shortage of supplies in the compradore shops at present, the "North-China Herald" was informed, though should the present lack of communication with Tientsin continue, such shortage may eventuate. Intending holiday-makers were therefore advised to take with them plenty of ready cash, and a certain amount of vital stores in the event communication is not restored in the next few weeks.

Regarding the military situation, it was pointed out that as Peitaiho is in the demilitarized zone there are no Chinese troops in the vicinity. Japanese forces have not been increased, only very small details being on sentry-go at the railway stations. Various foreign naval details in Chinese waters are never absent even for a day. Ships of the Royal Navy, the French and American squadrons, pay daily visits, and at Chinwangtao there is a heavy concentration of naval strength. Peitaiho residents have been assured by naval authorities that the situation is being most carefully watched, and that there is not the slightest reason to feel panicky.

## ONE MAN DIES FROM PLANE CRASH

Yunnanfu, Aug. 5.

Mr. Chao Yen-tung, one of the ten passengers who were injured in the clash of the Eurasia Aviation Corporation's Junkers plane last Sunday here succumbed to his injuries yesterday afternoon in hospital. Mr. Chao was a noted educator in Nanking. All the other nine passengers, it is understood, are rapidly recovering from their injuries.—Central News.

## JAPANESE TAKE OVER SALT DISTRICT

### North China Administration Changes Control

Tientsin, Aug. 9.

The Changlu Salt Administration has been taken over by the Japanese co-director, Mr. Umeo Tei, who has notified the staff that he has assumed charge. The documents of the Administration, which had previously been sent to the British Concession, have been returned to the salt office, which is in the Italian Concession.—Reuter.

The Kuo Min News Agency learns that the District Directors have been removed and other officers locally appointed. The collection of the Changlu District in 1936 amounted to $27,674,000.

## WARNING TO MARINERS

The Coast Inspector's Office states that: Mariners are warned that the Kiutoan Light-vessel has been damaged in a collision and will be replaced temporarily by the relief light-vessel on or about August 10, 1937. The relief light vessel is painted red and has no name on her sides.

The light, which is dioptric, of the fourth order, shows a fixed white light varied by an eclipse every seventeen seconds, thus: light for twelve seconds, eclipse for five seconds. It is visible in clear weather for eleven miles.

During fog or thick weather a fog bell will be struck one blow every fifteen seconds.

In order to show the direction in which the light-vessel is riding, a white riding-light will be exhibited from sunset to sunrise at the bow at a hight of twelve feet above the deck.

## STATE OF ALARM IN SHANTUNG

### Tenghsien Suffers from Floods and Earthquakes

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tenghsien, Sung., Aug. 4.

War floods and earthquakes have been keeping this part of China more in a state of alarm than of actual discomfort. Tenghsien has more reason for fearing an earthquake than most places for about 100 years ago the entire city practically was destroyed even the city walls were cast down. This time, beginning with the morning of the August 1—right in the midst of a heavy storm—until the early morning of August 3, there have been five distinct tremors, only two of them, however, really shaking the houses till the timbers creaked.

Tsaochow, about 200 li from here, it is said, was badly hit by the earthquake—a broad crevice was made in the earth and many houses were destroyed. Because of this, it is supposed, a wire was received by the yamen for all to watch and leave their homes at the first tremor. This terrified the people to such an extent that most of them remained in the yards or under the doorways during the entire night although it was raining in torrents. Nearly seven inches of rain fell in the 24 hours, which makes a total of 22 inches for the year. This much rain fills up all the sand-rivers as this district is level or low; so it appears there be quite a flood.

The crisis in the north has brought out the loyalty and patriotism of the Chinese. Many of those prominent in the church and the schools met the trains of soldiers at the depot with good cheer and hot tea. Our passenger trains were running with such regularity that it is distressing now to have them come at any hour and often late for hours. Three were at the station yesterday at the same time and the one from the north was crowded with refugees with many sitting on the platforms.

A distressing bomb accident occurred here recently. Five children found one and went off to a secluded place to examine it—two were killed outright, one was blinded and the others crippled.

#### Tremors at Yenchow

Yenchow, Sung., Aug. 2.

I expect we shall before long hear further details about yesterday's earthquakes in Shantung. The whole city at Yenchow was shaken about 4.35 or 4.40 a.m. This house seemed to heave with rather sharp vibratory tremors of somewhat high frequency lasting for about ten or fifteen seconds or perhaps up to half a minute. There was a second and much slighter quake about 19 or 20 minutes later. A third quake, lasting perhaps three four seconds, against shook the city about 6.40 p.m. Later on there were reports from the railway station of two more previous quakes during the night, perhaps even more severe. The quakes are said to have been much severer at Tsining.

THE National Government received on August 2 a telegraphic remittance for $30,000 from Messrs. Aw Boon-Au and Aw Boon-bau, two wealthy overseas Chinese merchants, who donated the funds for the relief of war refugees and wounded soldiers in the North China campaigns, states a report to the Chinese press.


*DRINK*

AGE—QUALITY—ECONOMY

IN

PETER DAWSON WHISKY

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# NEWS FROM JAPAN

## MR. HIROTA REVIVES A "MAJOR POINT"

### Believes Co-operation Between China and Japan is "Not Impossible" Against Communism

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

REVIVING one of the three principles of his famous "Three-Point Programme", the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, to-day told the Diet that "the major point of our proposals to China consists of co-operation in joint defence against Communism". At least in this respect, he added, co-operation between the two nations is "not impossible."

The other two points of Mr. Hirota's programme, formulated in the Autumn of 1935 in collaboration with the Army, were suppression of the anti-Japanese movement in China and joint economic development of North China by China, Japan and Manchoukuo.

"I do not believe", the Foreign Minister told the Diet, "that the present Sino-Japanese impasse can be broken by armed force alone."

Side by side with military operations in North China, the Japanese Government is conducting diplomatic negotiations with Nanking to secure the latter's reconsideration of its stand, he added.

The Japanese Government, Mr. Hirota declared, wants to settle the North China incident on the spot, and "at the same time, effect a fundamental readjustment of the whole range of Sino-Japanese relations."

"Anti-Japanese sentiment in China", the Foreign Minister said, "is deeply rooted, and, therefore, it should be difficult to eradicate it. "But I believe that Sino-Japanese co-operation is possible if the radical elements, and especially the Communists, are effectively controlled."

#### Chinese Troop Movements

Continued converging of the Central Government's troops upon the Peiping-Tientsin area was reported to-day to the War Office. Chinese troops, the reports said, were advancing along the Tientsin-Pukow, Peiping-Hankow and Peiping-Suiyuan Railways.

The Japanese air force in North China, the reports said, has bombed several Chinese troops trains in Charhar and near Paotingfu in the past two days.

Commenting on the disposition of the Chinese troops, military observers here declared General Chiang Kai-shek is apparently striving to keep the Central Government's infantry and air force intact.

The troops placed in the first line of defence, they said, are those commanded by provincial war-lords or the Communist forces brought from the north-west.

General Chiang's "own" troops, it was pointed out, are held in the second line of defence, where they will not be directly involved in major hostilities should such break out.

#### 40,000 Men

The troops massed along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway were reported to number between 40,000 and 50,000 men, commanded by Lieutenant-Generals Chen Tieh and Hu Tsung-nan.

Troops of General Han Fu-chu, Chairman of the Shantung Provincial Government, other reports said, are being gradually withdrawn from the Tsinpu line to the Kiaotsi Railway, linking Tsinan with Tsingtao.

#### 29th Army Reduced

The strength of the 29th Army, now having its positions at Machang, was reported to have been reduced from 30,000 to 20,000 men.

Badly battered in clashes at Nanyuan and Langfang, the units of the 37th and the 38th Divisions, which bore the brunt of the fighting, were said to be "tired and discouraged."

#### North of Yellow River

Military intelligence reports received here gave the following picture of the disposition of Chinese troops north of the Yellow River.

In Charhar.—Lieutenant-General Liu Ju-ming's 143rd Division, numbering about 15,000 men, stationed in the vicinity of Kalgan.

Between Huailai and Hsuanhua, on the Peiping-Suiyuan Railway, about 20,000 men belonging to the 84th and 85th Divisions, commanded respectively by Generals Kao Kwei-tzu and Wang Chu-lien.

In Hopei on the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, 10,000 men of General Chang Tzu-chung's 38th Division, which took part in the Tientsin hostilities on July 29-30.

On the Peiping-Hankow Railway.—20,000 men of General Feng Chih-an's 37th Division and the late General Chao Teng-yu's 132nd Division, stationed in the vicinity of Tinghsing, 80 kilometres south of Lukouchiao, where they formerly had their positions.

At Paotingfu.—General Wan Fu-lin's 53rd Army, comprising the 29th, 116th and 130th Divisions and parts of the 10th Infantry and the 10th Cavalry Divisions, numbering in all 35,000 men.

North Honan.—30,000 men in Chengchow and the neighbouring areas. These troops comprise General Sun Lien-chung's 30th Division; General Chi Feng-chen's 31st Division; General Pang Ping-hsun's 39th Division and the Independent 44th Brigade.

#### 207,000 Strong

With about 77,000 additional troops scattered throughout the area, the first defence line strength was placed by the reports at 207,000 strong.

Reinforcements were also said to be moving north by the Peiping-Hankow and the Tientsin-Pukow Railways.

Feverish expansion of aerodromes in Hsinan, Shantung, Shunteh, Chochow and Chengting, Hopei, were also reported to be in progress.—Domei.

#### Army Prepared

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

In the course of a debate on the second supplementary budget in connection with North China, the Minister of War, General Sugiyama, told the Budget Committee of the House of Representatives to-day that it was problematical whether the Japanese troops in North China would be able to continue their present attitude in the Chinese Central Government troops.

The Japanese troops, said the Minister of War, were fully prepared to take "punitive measures" against the Central troops should they take the initiative.

General Sugiyama assured the Committee that the present budget would be enough to cover expenses for the time being, but the Government, he said, would be obliged to convoke an extra session of the Diet to seek approval of another supplementary budget if the situation further worsened.—Reuter.

## *Tokyo Discusses Yangtze*

Tokyo, Aug. 7.

Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, this evening conferred for 30 minutes with Gen. Gen Sugiyama, Minister of War, regarding conditions along the Yangtze.

Mr. Kensuke Horinouchi, Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs, and Mr. Itaro Ishii, director of the East Asiatic Affairs Bureau of the Foreign Office, also attended the meeting.—Domei.

## JAPAN SPENDS HER MILLIONS

### Budget Total Climbs Up to Y.3,397,000,000

Tokyo, Aug. 5.

Reaching record heights for times of war or peace, the total Governmental expenditures during the 1937-38 fiscal year will amount to Y.3,397,000,000. Of this amount, the vote for the present North China hostilities will comprise Y.517,000,000.

After drawing Y.10,200,000 from the second reserve fund early in July, the Government asked and obtained additional appropriations of Y.98,800,000 but the Cabinet yesterday decided to seek an additional vote of Y.410,000,000 to finance possible extended military operations.

Two other additional budgets, totalling Y.10,000,000, will also be passed in the present special Diet session, bringing total new expenditures to Y.527,000,000.

The original budget amounted to Y.2,870,000,000.—Domei.

## JAPANESE PARTIES BACK ARMY

### Vigorous Attitude Wanted in North China

Tokyo, Aug. 2.

Introduction of a joint resolution urging the Government to take a "vigorous attitude" "to secure a fundamental solution of the China problem for the sake of lasting peace in the Far East", is being discussed by the Minseito and Seiyukai parties.

The action of the two parties, their leaders said, is in line with their already announced determination to support the Government in the present crisis.

The Government's supplementary budgetary appropriation of Y.96,700,000 for expenditures connected with the North China incident was passed by the House of Representatives in record time.

Meanwhile, the Cabinet to-day decided to issue Y.100,000,000 worth of national bonds in small denominations the proceeds to be used for the North China incident. The bonds will probably have a face value of Y.25.

Plans were also reported to be drafted by the Finance Ministry to assess a surtax on the profits of the munition industries.

The Ministry of Commerce and Industry to-day promulgated a departmental decree extending the application of the anti-profiteering regulations to 20 articles, including iron, coal, dyestuffs, wheat flour, and other foodstuffs, and munitions.

The original anti-profiteering act was promulgated on July 19.

The Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, this morning reported to the Emperor on the situation in North China and the parliamentary business.—Domei.

#### Diplomatic Action Considered

Tokyo, Aug. 2.

The North China situation, especially in the Tientsin and Peiping areas, was believed here to-day to be quieting, and in any event was reported to be not becoming worse.

The official spokesman of the Foreign Office said he was unable to say whether Japan at present was considering diplomatic action with regard to the Sino-Japanese quarrel, but said he believed Nanking must consider itself to blame in the event of further hostilities.

Leaders of the Minseito Party, it was understood to-day, are willing to approve additional budget appropriations for the expenses of the Japanese Army in North China. A final decision on the question will be made by the executive committee of the party soon.

The report of the "Yomiuri Shimbun" that China was seeking an understanding with the Soviet Union has not been published by any other newspapers nor by the Japanese news agency.

The Seiyukai also approved an additional appropriation for the purposes of the Army in North China, and the appproval of the Diet is accordingly expected soon.—United Press.

## THREE MILLION YEN FOR THE ARMY

### Donations Spurt Following Massacre Report

Tokyo, Aug. 4.

Nation-wide indignation at the massacre on July 29 of Japanese non-combatants in Tungchow by Peace Preservation Corps men was reflected here in a sudden increase in donations to the Army.

In one day yesterday, monetary gifts received by the War Office totalled Y.231,663.78, bringing the total of cash donations to the Army, since July 8, to Y.3,573,695.49. In addition, about Y.73,000 was given to the Army in the form of comfort bags for the soldiers in the North China campaign.

Yesterday's gifts included Y.452.34 sent by Peiping residents and Y.100 from the Japan branch of the German Junkers Aviation Company.—Domei.

## CORRESPONDENTS TO BE RECOGNIZED

### Japan's Army Makes Special Plans for Japanese

Tokyo, Aug. 4.

For the first time since the World War, the Japanese Army to-day gave its formal recognition to war correspondents. In an order published in to-day's Official Gazette, accredited Japanese newspapermen, photographers, newsreel cameramen and aviators engaged in the transmission of news, were given an official status. They will hereafter be able to draw Army rations and will be provided with free transportation in military convoys on land and at sea.—Domei.

## WAR CABINET FORMED IN NANKING?

### Newspaper Comments on Dilemma Facing Gen. Chiang Kai-shek: Diet's Unanimous Resolution

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

PREPARATIONS are being made in Nanking for the organization of a war Cabinet in which the so-called Communists and Popular Front will be represented, according to Japanese press messages received here to-day. The Nanking correspondent of the "Asahi" reports that the Chinese Government will probably issue a virtual declaration of war against Japan.

Commenting on this, the "Asahi" says: "General Chiang Kai-shek is now in a dilemma: if China loses a war with Japan, the Chinese Government will be immediately replaced by a Communist administration, while if the Generalissimo attempts a peaceful settlement with Japan, he will certainly forfeit national sympathy and give a splendid chance to the Communists to increase their influence."

"The only way out," the journal contends, "lies in Nanking's return to a normal course of relationship with Tokyo by resolutely checking the anti-Japanese tide which is now sweeping China."

Meanwhile, all Japanese women and children have left Nanking, from which the male residents are also withdrawing. The only Japanese male residents in Nanking now are members of the Japanese Embassy, the Japanese military and naval missions, and journalists.

Japanese press messages ascribe the heavy exodus of Chinese inhabitants from Nanking to "the popular conviction that the Chinese Government is determined to fight Japan, as manifested in the Government's orders for the withdrawal of all families of Government officials from Nanking, the requisitioning of motor-lorries, and elaborate air-defence measures."—Reuter.

#### Mr. Hirota Speaks

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

"It is hard to discover a ray of hope for a satisfactory settlement, and I believe our army is proceeding with a view to effecting a fundamental solution of Sino-Japanese relations in North China."

This statement, according to the "Nichi Nichi," was made by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, in reply to a question to-day in the Diet.

The Foreign Minister is said to have added that "if China is induced to participate in the German-Japanese anti-Comintern pact, and Communism is driven out from the Orient, peace in East Asia will be firmly established."—Reuter.

#### "Localized" Settlement

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

Japan still adheres to the principle of a "localized" settlement of the North China conflict, Mr. Koki Hirota, Foreign Minister, informed a Lower House committee yesterday.

Asked by Mr. Reikichi Kita, of the majority Minseito party, if he did not believe that friendly Sino-Japanese relations were "impossible without the annihilation of Chinese Central troops," Mr. Hirota evaded the answer. With the Japanese and the Chinese armies face to face, the Foreign Minister said, it was "impossible to predict when the situation may be aggravated."

#### "Hidden Meanings"

Statements by Chinese leaders, Mr. Hirota continued, should be read "with the realization that they contain hidden meanings."

The recent harangues of General Chiang Kai-shek and of Mr. Wang Ching-wei advocating an anti-Japanese attitude did not signify, in Mr. Hirota's opinion, that these two statesmen "could not be brought to a true realization of the situation."—Domei.

#### Diet Unanimity

Displaying an unanimity not witnessed in four years, the House of Representatives to-day passed a resolution supporting the Government's policy towards the North China incident.

The resolution, moreover, urged the Government to establish "lasting peace" in East Asia by rejecting China's "Anti-Japanese policy."

This afternoon's action of the Lower Chamber rivalled, in the support accorded to the Cabinet, the parliamentary approval of Japan's withdrawal from the League of Nations in March, 1933. The resolution read:

"Whereas, Japan had maintained a fair and cautious attitude since the outbreak of the North China incident,

"Whereas, China failed to reconsider her attitude and lacked sincerity in manifesting a conciliatory spirit,

"Whereas, China has wantonly violated her agreements and pledges and committed a series of outrages in defiance of international faith,

"Whereas, China has feverishly pushed on war preparations against Japan,

"Whereas, Japan's vested rights and prestige will be jeopardized and peace and order in East Asia will be destroyed if procrastination is permitted to continue further and if the present situation is left as it is,

"Whereas, what Japan asks of China is not territory but co-operation, as announced by the Government before the Diet,

"Whereas, this policy is solidly supported by the nation as the guiding principle in dealing with China,

"Whereas, the situation is extremely serious,

"Whereas, the Japanese Government, in pursuance of her policy enunciated in the statement of July 11, is urged to establish a foundation of lasting peace in East Asia at the earliest possible opportunity with grim determination, by suppressing all efforts calculated to arouse antagonism and insult Japan.

"Be it resolved, therefore, that lasting peace in East Asia should be established by rejecting China's anti-Japanese policy, which defies international faith."

Negotiations for the joint presentation of the resolution have been in progress among the representatives of all parties in the Lower House, from the extreme Rightist National Political Reform League to the Leftist Social Masses Party for the past week.—Domei.

## DIET SESSION ENDS IN TOKYO

### Thirty-four Measures Pass During Meeting

Tokyo, Aug. 8.

The Seventy-First special session of the Diet was formally concluded this morning, with the reading of an Imperial Rescript by the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota.

Emperor Hirohito did not attend the ceremony, which was held in the House of Peers.

Convoked on July 25, in a warlike atmosphere, the Diet devoted a major portion of its attention to bills appropriating funds needed in connection with the North China incident.

Of the 35 measures submitted by the Government, only one,—providing for reforms in the jury system,—failed of passage.

#### Bills Passed

The successful bills, passed with unparalleled speed and unanimity, included:

Two bills appropriating funds for expenses required in connection with the crisis in Sino-Japanese relations;

A bill raising taxes on income and Capital for a year, to pay a fraction of the cost of the North China "war";

A bill appropriating funds for the creation of the Ministry of Health and Social Welfare;

A measure tightening the provisions of the Military Secrets Preservation Act;

The Tenant Law and new regulations enabling the Treasury to tighten its control over transactions in foreign exchange.

Both Chambers also passed resolutions approving of the Government's stand in the current crisis and urging it to take determined steps to establish "lasting peace" in East Asia by checking China's "anti-Japanese policy."

#### Premier Satisfied

The Premier, Prince Fumimaro Konoye, to-day expressed his satisfaction with the speedy passage of the Government's legislation and the appropriation of "large sums of money" in connection with the incident in North China.

The latter, he added, shows that the members of both Chambers realized the gravity of the crisis and the great need for concerted effort."

The Government, Prince Konoye said, will strive to "comply with the wishes of the people," as expressed in the parliamentary resolutions, regarding a fundamentally readjustment of Sino-Japanese affairs.

#### Parliamentary "Mission"

With the termination of the session, thirty representatives of all parties within the Lower House will leave here soon for Korea, Manchoukuo and North China to comfort Japanese troops.

The parliamentary "mission," divided into three groups, will visit Seoul, Changchun, Tientsin, Peiping, Port Arthur and points along the Soviet-Manchoukuo border.

Represented on each ten-men group will be three members each of the Minseito and Seiyukai parties, and one member each of the proletarian Social Masses Party, the reactionary Tohokai, the Leftist First Lobby and the Rightist Second Lobby.—Domei.

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# SHANGHAI NEWS

## THREE KILLED IN AFFRAY NEAR AERODROME

### Two Japanese Shot in Car on Monument Road: Peace Preservation Corps Man Also Dead

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

A JAPANESE officer belonging to the Naval Landing Party, a Japanese seaman who acted as his chauffeur, and a Chinese member of the Peace Preservation Corps were shot dead yesterday evening shortly after five o'clock in an affray on Monument Road, near the Hungjao Aerodrome. As a result of the shooting, tension prevailed in the Chinese areas of Shanghai last night. The Peace Preservation Corps turned out in force along Hungjao Road, and held up all passers-by. The Japanese Landing Party also took precautions, in view of the movements of the Peace Preservation Corps.

Chinese and Japanese versions of the incident are radically different. According to the Chinese, the two Japanese attempted to enter the aerodrome, and shot at a Chinese sentry who tried to stop them. They state that the Chinese fired in self defence.

The Japanese state that the two members of the Landing Party were motoring along Monument Road and were perfectly within their rights on an outside road, when they were fired upon with rifles and machine-guns by Chinese who surrounded their car. The Japanese statement charges the Chinese with the "utmost brutality" and with violating the Shanghai Truce Agreement of 1932.

According to foreign residents in the neighbourhood of the shooting, the two Japanese were in uniform, and the chauffeur was wearing a steel helmet. These residents described to the "North-China Herald" how parties of Japanese had previously visited the neighbourhood and had been turned back by the Chinese, who were consequently on the alert and suspicious of all Japanese driving near the airfield. Some days ago a party of Japanese were said to have visited the neighbourhood and to have dispersed in the fields near by. The Chinese sent up an aeroplane which spotted the visitors and directed the search of the Chinese who were sent out to turn them back.

Immediately news of last night's incident reached Shanghai, the Mayor, Mr. O. K. Yui got into touch with the Japanese consul-general, Mr. S. Okamoto, with a view to preventing any action which might aggravate the situation before it had been properly investigated. At 10 p.m. Mr. Yui interviewed Mr. Okamoto and Rear-Admiral T. Hondo, Japanese Naval Attaché, when the Japanese proposed a joint investigation, according to Domei. This Mr. Yui declined, but offered to send two officials of the City Government and the Peace Preservation Corps to supervise the transfer of the two bodies to the Landing Party barracks.

#### Regret Expressed

During his call on the Japanese authorities, Mr. O. K. Yui expressed his profound regret over the occurrence of this unfortunate incident, reports Central News. He called the attention of the Japanese authorities to the fact the City Government had on many previous occasions lodged protests with the Japanese Naval Landing Party over several minor disputes which had occurred between Japanese bluejackets and Chinese guards at the Hungjao Airfield as a result of repeated Japanese "spying."

He said that last night's armed scuffle was certainly a result of the attempted forcible entry into the aerodrome by the Japanese concerned.

As a result of the discussion, both the Chinese and Japanese authorities agreed to settle the incident through diplomatic means and not to aggravate the situation.

It was announced early this morning that the Japanese Naval Landing Party will not take action at the moment. The incident is now the subject of diplomatic negotiations.

After considerable delay, during which the Japanese accused the Chinese of a "breach of promise" and of "lacking sincerity," a party of Japanese and Chinese officials, with a few newspapermen, left the Japanese consulate to visit the scene of the shooting and to bring in the bodies. The party were not allowed to cross the bridge over the Hungjao Road near the scene of the shooting until well after midnight. Earlier in the day, an investigation had been made on the spot by Lieut.-Commdr. Matao Okino, assistant Japanese Naval Attaché, and last night the Japanese Landing Party issued an official statement.

#### Japanese Statement

The Japanese Naval Landing Party declared:—

"Sub-Lieutenant Isao Ohyama, Commander of the First Company, was motoring at about 5 o'clock last night along Monument Road, an extension road of the International Settlement of Shanghai. Seaman Yozo Saito, First Class, was at the wheel.

"The automobile was suddenly surrounded by members of the Peace Preservation Corps, who fired upon the automobile with machine-guns and rifles.

"Sub-Lieutenant Ohyama was killed outright, many bullets lodging in his body. Investigators found his head and abdomen riddled with bullets.

"The windshield was broken into small pieces, while the body of the automobile bore numerous bullet marks. The entire picture was one of extreme brutality by members of the Peace Preservation Corps.

"Monument Road is an extension Road of the International Settlement of Shanghai and foreigners have free use of it.

"The Chinese have recently constructed defence works and sand-bag barricades, and set land mines around Shanghai. At night, people were prevented by the military from using the road.

"Even in the day time, the military dared to search the passers-by, threatening the latter with pistols.

#### Truce Violation Charged

"These actions on the part of the Chinese clearly formed not only a violation of the Shanghai Truce Agreement but also presented an insult to the foreign residents of the International Settlement.

"Such actions were clearly of a provocative, illegal and anti-Japanese nature on the part of the Chinese.

"There is every indication that Seaman Saito, who acted as chauffeur, was taken to an unknown place. Pools of blood were found on the front seat of the automobile.

"The Special Naval Landing Party of the Imperial Japanese Navy is now ready to seek a thorough solution of the incident. While assuming a fair and firm attitude, it will demand that the Chinese authorities bear the responsibility for this illegal act."

#### Chinese Version

According to the Chinese version of the incident, issued by the Central News Agency, the incident started as the two Japanese officers, riding in a motor car, insisted on entering the Hungjao airfield despite warning by special Chinese guards stationed there.

As the motor car was speeding into the airfield, the Chinese guards attempted to stop it. The Japanese officers took out their pistols and opened fire.

The Chinese guards, however, did not return the fire but hid themselves, as they had previously received orders not to open fire if small groups of Japanese were seeking to create disturbances.

During recent days, it was learned, Japanese nationals occasionally visited the vicinity of the airfield for purpose of "spying."

Upon hearing the firing, members of the Peace Preservation Corps who guarded the streets leading to the aerodrome rushed to the scene for the purpose of investigation. The Japanese officers opened fire on the Paoantui members, killing one of them.

#### Fire Returned

The Paoantui members returned the fire in self-defence, killing one of the two Japanese instantly and hitting the other, who immediately took to his heels. But before he could run very far, it was learned, he collapsed and died of wounds.

Upon receipt of reports of the incident, the Mayor, Mr. O. K. Yui, immediately communicated with Mr. Okamoto, Japanese Consul-General, while Mr. Chow Chueh, secretary of the Waichiaopu and former Director of the Waichiaopu's Shanghai Office, also called up the Japanese Naval Attaché, both by telephone.

Both the Japanese officials, at the beginning, did not believe such a thing could have happened, because, as they are reported to have explained, no officer or man of the Naval Landing Party had yesterday been given orders to go out.

#### Restraint Urged

Shortly afterwards, a Japanese officer from the Landing Party called on Gen. Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of Shanghai and Woosung, and urged the Chinese authorities to restrain their men and calm the residents saying that the Japanese would do their part so that the incident might not be further aggravated, the "North-China Herald" was informed.

Accompanied by an officer of the Lunghwa Headquarters, the Japanese officer visited the scene of the shooting. The body of the killed Sub-Lieutenant Ohyama was lying in the car with a fatal wound in the skull. The car was about 200 metres away from the aerodrome. About 200 metres away from the vehicle and lying in a ditch was the corpse of the other Japanese.

The bodies of the two Japanese were not removed last night.

A representative of the "North-China Herald" who went to Hungjao Road shortly after the receipt of the information of the shooting, was prevented from proceeding to the vicinity of the affray. Chinese policemen on guard announced that martial law had been enforced in that particular vicinity.

The Chinese Police Bureau in Boon Lai Road, Nantao, was humming with activity last night with policemen, armed with rifles and hand-grenades, standing on guard. In the compound was a group of taxis used by the busy officers and officials.

The trams kept on running. As Paoantui sentries appeared in important street crossings, tension prevailed in Nantao. Members of the Volunteer Corps, organized by Nantao merchants, stood by last night and guarded the street leading from Nantao to Lunghwa. The representative of this journal who motored to the Lunghwa Headquarters was stopped several times before reaching his destination. In contrast to the busy Police Bureau, peace and quiet prevailed at Lunghwa.

Special precautions were likewise taken by the Chinese authorities in Chapel.

#### Barricades Erected

Across Hungjao Road, by Warren Road, members of the Peace Preservation Corps had erected a barricade, allowing room for only one car to pass through at a time. By 9 o'clock, residents beyond Warren Road had either to turn back or had the greatest difficulty in getting through. It was also reported that a large number of buses were kept standing by by the Peace Preservation Corps to transport men wherever they were needed.

Late last night, a representative of the "North-China Herald" again attempted to reach the scene of the shooting, and found the whole of the Hungjao Road area alive with armed men, some of them wearing khaki uniforms and steel helmets and others the common blue-grey. All the roads were in darkness.

The party was first stopped at Fraser Road and then at Macleod Road, where a sandbag barricade had been erected. They were not permitted to go further than the Rubicon Road Chinese police station, where there was a large Chinese post, with sandbags.

#### Night at Kiangwan

Two Shanghai residents were forced to spend the night in the Kiangwan Golf Club when Peace Preservation Corps members closed the road there. Some foreign residents living in Kiangwan Road were warned to move into safer areas and other foreign residents living beyond the Rokusan Gardens in Dixwell Road were also warned to move.

The "North-China Herald" made enquiries of the Chinese police late last night; the latter denied that any official warnings had been given. It was believed possible that these warnings were given by the usual rumour-mongers who were intending to profit by them.

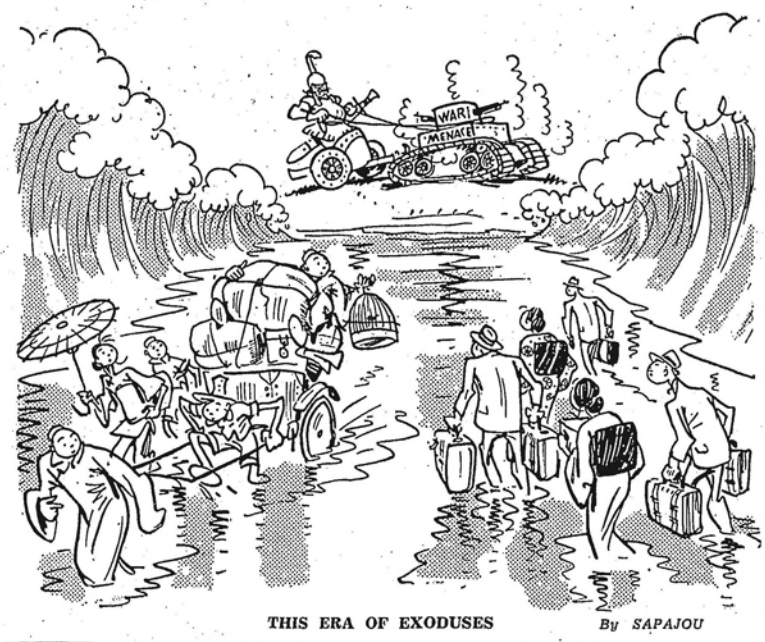
#### Mafoo Hit by Bullet

A mafoo was hit by a stray bullet near the scene of the shooting. Mr. H. F. Seitz, of 579 Hungjao Road, was riding along Hungjao Road, accompanied by several mafoos and ponies. They heard loud reports coming from the direction of the aerodrome, but ascribed these to fire-crackers. Suddenly, however, one of the mafoos let out a loud shout, and fell to the ground.

The others rushed to his assistance, and found that his arm had been shattered by a bullet, obviously a stray from the scene of the actual shooting. Still in ignorance of what had happened near the aerodrome, they picked the mafoo up and carried him to the house, where he was given treatment.

## Huge Exodus Resumed

Huge crowds of refugees poured into the International Settlement last night, following a radio broadcast by a Chinese station describing the Hungjao Road incident. Between 7 p.m. and 11 p.m. nearly six thousand Chinese passed over the Soochow Creek bridges, bringing their belongings into the Settlement area. Many showed signs of having hurriedly collected whatever they could carry most handily, and to have evacuated their homes in Chapei, Hongkew, and Yangtszepoo with the utmost haste.




THIS ERA OF EXODUSES By SAPAJOU

## GIRLS WORK GIFTS FOR TROOPS

### Japanese School Children Prepare Gifts

Gathered at their school on Ouyang Road, students of the Japanese Girls' High School spent two hours on August 6 filling and sewing "comfort kits" for distribution among Japanese soldiers and sailors in China.

These gifts will be added to the daily growing pile of such kits donated by local residents now gathered at the offices of Japanese Residents' Corporation.

Eighty-four bags, containing shirts, towels, toothpaste and other sundries, were received by the corporation on August 5, bringing the total of such gifts close to the 800 mark.

The first shipment of these donations was made by the Kwazan Maru, which sailed for North China ports on August 6. Freight was donated by the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, owners of the vessel.

## REGULARS IN RANKS OF PAOANTUI?

### Japanese Allege Local 1932 Truce Violated

Shanghai, Aug. 10.

Should investigations into the shooting of the Japanese officer and one other rank at the Hungjao Aerodrome yesterday evening show that the Chinese, and not the Japanese, were to blame, the Japanese may demand the withdrawal from the Shanghai area of the Peace Preservation Corps, on the grounds that, in violation of the Shanghai "truce" of 1932, they number in their ranks a number of regular soldiers. This information was received from a private, reliable Japanese source late last night, but could not be officially confirmed.

An official news bulletin from Tokyo last night stated that the situation in Shanghai was considered to be even more serious than it was immediately prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932.

Considerable importance was attached to the fact that not only had there been a wholesale evacuation from the Chapei, Kiangwan and Hongkew districts, but also that the Chinese residents were now moving out of Yangtzepoo, a thing, said the report, that had never happened in the past.

#### Fortifications Built

The radio bulletin also stressed the fact that trenches and fortifications were being erected quite openly in the Chinese areas. A Domei message from Tokyo last night stated that the Ministry of Navy had been advised yesterday by the office of the Naval Attache to the Japanese Embassy in China that Chinese regulars, dressed in the uniforms of the Peace Preservation Corps in order to keep within the terms of the Shanghai agreement of 1932, were now building fortifications at Kiangwan.

These men, the report continued, were engaged in nightly manœuvres in the northern outskirts of Shanghai, "an area demilitarized by the truce accord of 1932." The report alleges that the recent heavy exodus of Chinese residents may be ascribed to these activities.

Japanese residents outside the Settlement, went on the report, are now moving in; the Japanese community is having difficulty getting food-stuffs owing to the refusal of Chinese dealers to sell anything to Japanese nationals.

The radio bulletin from Tokyo stated that there had been several instances of Japanese being pelted with stones, according to the report, and that the Japanese community was remaining indoors after dark. Many amusement centres in Hongkew are, consequently, closed.

Telegraphic communication with Tientsin was severed on August 3. Like Peiping, the city is under Japanese dominance, and can not be reached by telegrams from any part of China. Radio messages to these two places were accepted, but the service was so congested that no guarantee could be given as to their prompt delivery.

The through express between Shanghai and the north is making Tsinan the terminus. China National Aviation Corporation's plane stops at Tsingtao instead of Tientsin, while the Eurasia plane makes Taiyuan as the last northern station instead of Peiping.

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# THOUSANDS POUR OUT OF CHAPEI

## Rumours Fill Streets with Migrating Hordes: Profiteers Keep Exodus at Fever Pitch

REMINISCENT of the 1932 evacuation, the exodus from Chapei and Hongkew reached alarming proportions on Aug. 5, when thousands of people streamed into the Settlement and the French Concession with their belongings throughout the day. All kinds of vehicles, piled high with household goods, were to be found in practically every street south side of the Soochow Creek up to Nantao boundary.

Continuing from the past two days with increased vigour, the migration also affected the Wayside and Yangtszepoo districts where a few hundreds joined the trek across the Creek The number was further increased by refugees from the north and from the outskirts of Shanghai who arrived in trains, buses and trucks laden with all sorts of luggage.

So heavy was the traffic at every bridge along the Creek that motor cars had to crawl slowly for some distance before being able to get through. For the greater part of the day, Broadway, Szechuen Road, Honan Road and several other streets connecting Hongkew with the Central District were jammed with traffic.

**50,000 Refugees**

While no statistics were kept of the exodus, a conservative estimate by official quarters put the number of refugees entering the Settlement from Chapei from July 26 up to Aug. 5 at 50,000. This excluded those who moved from the Hongkew districts in the Settlement to the south of the Soochow Creek.

Rumours of an imminent war between China and Japan were given as the cause of the panic. These rumours were said to have found their support in the large-scale departure of Japanese residents from China and the presence of sandbags in certain isolated sections of Chapei.

Another rumour, which was denied by the Chinese Police, was that Chinese residents in Chapei and in streets along North Szechuen Road and Sawgin Creek had been advised by the Peace Maintenance Corps to move as soon as possible.

So many moved into the Settlement throughout the day that the Chapei Police found their hands full directing traffic. The refugees were at one time asked to return to their homes, but no such advice has been given in the past few days. In fact, residents were allowed to flock into the Settlement without any interference from the Police.

## SEAREMONGERS AMASS WEALTH

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Thousands and thousands of dollars are daily flowing into the pockets of profiteers who are taking full advantage of the unsettled political conditions and who do their utmost to spread rumours of war to a gullible population.

"Remember 1932?" they say through countless agents. "Well, it is just about to start again. To-morrow you may hear the spatter of machine-guns and the boom of cannon. It would be the safest to move to-night. Now, we know of a nice place in such-and-such street...."

It is a well-organized racket, in which transportation and house-rental agencies work together. Having spread the rumours through scores of "mosquito papers" and thousands of paid scare-mongers, including transportation workers, they reap immediate profits and little can be done to bring them to justice as it is well-nigh impossible to trace the false reports.

**Exodus Still Heavy**

The exodus from Chapei, the North Szechuen Road area, Hongkew and West Hongkew, and the Kashing Road district continued on Aug. 6 on a large scale, being especially heavy in the afternoon. It was due, as on previous days, largely to the work of the profiteers, and the Chinese and Settlement police could do little to discourage it. A contributing factor, as far as the Kiangwan area was concerned, was machine-gun firing heard the previous evening in the vicinity of the Seekingjao Golf Course. This firing, which was practice shooting by the local Paoantui, was audible for over an hour during the early evening. It was heavy for the most part and attracted considerable attention.

Previous operations of the Paoantui north of Shanghai, such as digging trenches and rifle pits, building machine-gun emplacements and depositing sand-bags, had been performed quietly, mostly after dark, and hence had given rise to little speculation as to their purpose. The presence of members of the Paoantui in the vicinity, itself, has not been obvious as the men have appeared largely in civilian clothes.

Irrespective of guarded activity, the exodus has been, and still is, tremendous owing to the machinations of the rumour-mongers. The demand for transportation has been so great that rates have skyrocketed, several times the usual amount being charged in many cases. Some of the smaller removal companies now have their lorries on the streets day and night. The effect of the presence of a van in a side-street or a lane is to create a feeling of insecurity among the neighbours, and the agents of the profiteers soon take advantage of this fact by inducing others to move. The house-renters work through the transportation men and it is interesting to note that the refugees, in nine cases out of ten, know exactly where they are going in the Settlement or the French Concession.

**House Rents Soar**

The degree of panic is further reflected by the rents now being exacted. These are in most cases from 30 to 50 per cent. higher than before the scare. Half-empty terraces are being filled overnight and lodging-houses are crowded to their attics. The landlords and owners generally insist on advance payment of rent, sometimes for several months, and besides "key money" is exacted from the anxious new tenants. This bleeding is done by experts in the Settlement generally, south of the Soochow Creek, and in the French Concession. The most brazen profiteering is said to be that perpetrated in the Concession, where modest Chinese lodgings abound.

Some of the refugees come from points on the Shanghai-Woosung railway and the Shanghai-Nanking line and it is odd to observe refugees arriving by the latter line at the same time as others are leaving, in equally large numbers, for points on that railway. A similar situation obtains in the sphere of river travel, many families arriving from the nearer Yangtze ports as others depart for the same places.

There has been only a small exodus of Japanese residents of the Shanghai northern area to date and no official word has been given to Japanese subjects advising them to leave. The Japanese Landing Party, since the discovery of the missing Seaman Miyazaki, has maintained an extremely conservative attitude. There has been only the minimum of drills and no large-scale manoeuvres. Sentries and patrols do not wear steel-helmets, but only topees and cloth caps. Members of the Landing Party are freely given leave, as in ordinary times. A "parade" of tanks, armoured cars, lorries and other motor equipment in front of the Kiangwan Road barracks on Aug. 6 afternoon was routine, for the purpose of filling petrol tanks from the pump in front of the building.

**No Food Profiteering**

According to official information from the Public Health Department of the Settlement, there is no truth in reports which are being circulated of increased prices for foodstuffs at the Settlement markets. An inspection of all the principal municipal and private markets on August 6 disclosed that there was a plentiful supply of all kinds of foodstuffs, with the exception of Japanese fish which did not arrive owing to the typhoon. Supplies of Chinese fresh and salted fish, vegetables, fruits, eggs and all kinds of meats were plentiful and there was no increase in prices.

# MEN MAKE THOUSAND STITCH BELTS

## Local Japanese Take Leaf Out of Women's Book

Not to be outdone by their womenfolk, Shanghai's Japanese males on August 4 launched a popular movement to give vent to their support of the troops in the field in North China.

Instead of the 1,000 stitches being collected by members of the gentler sex, the men are inscribing belts with the character 力, meaning strength.

A thousand of these inscribed characters, is supposed to give the wearer of the belt, a thousand-fold of normal human strength. The 1,000 stitches will supposedly protect the wearer from serious harm.

Tables were set up on August 4, at the Shiseido book store, Haining and Woosung Roads, where Japanese passers by were invited to write the mystic character on cotton cloth lengths.

The movement was started by Mr. Otomatsu Horikawa, owner of the Kurokoshi Paint Shop, Chapoo Road.

## GREATEST CHAPEI EXODUS SINCE 1932

*N.C.H. Photos*

All day on Aug. 5 hordes of people, their belongings piled high in lorries and rickshaws, on handcarts and even carried by coolies, poured into the International Settlement from Chapei and Kiangwan, the chief thoroughfares from these areas being literally blocked by refugees at frequent periods during the day. These two pictures were taken on Museum Road, at the corner of Peking Road, into which the various streams of refugees concentrated. One gives a bird's-eye view of the crowded street, the other shows one stream of this traffic being held up in Museum Road to let another stream go by.

# REFUGEES RUSH SHANGHAI STEAMERS

## Sailing of ss. Kutwo from Wharf is Delayed: Over 2,000 Would-be Passengers

Refugees in large numbers continued to leave and arrive here on Aug. 7 by water, rail and highways.

While the stream of migrants from the Northern area were still pouring into the city with their belongings, and further hundreds came by rail to the North Station, other hordes left, chiefly by water, for points on the Chekiang coast and the Yangtze River.

Most spectacular, perhaps, was the departure of Jardine's ss. Kutwo for river ports. She was to have sailed from Hunt's Wharf at midnight on Aug. 6, but her deck space became so crowded during the evening that her sailing was postponed again and again. As the master of the ship refused to leave early the next morning with the approximately 2,000 Chinese who had boarded the vessel it became necessary to call upon the River Police and Settlement Police to shift most of the would-be passengers and their belongings back to shore. This task was gradually performed and it was finally possible for the steamer to sail, with about 500 passengers, at 10.30 o'clock that morning.

The B. & S. ss. Hsin Peking pulled out from the French Bund on Aug. 7, bound for Ningpo, filled to capacity with Chinese passengers. Various smaller steamers were seen standing out into the Whangpoo from the Nantao Bund likewise crowded with refugees. And yet many had been turned back from all these boats. There was a heavy movement of passengers, also, by boat-trains on the Whangpoo and Yangtze Rivers and the Soochow Creek.

**Appeal To Provinces**

In view of the influx of people from the interior, especially along the Nanking-Shanghai and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo railways, the All-Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, organized by numerous local public bodies, has sent an urgent wire to the Kiangsu and Chekiang Provincial Governments asking the authorities to prevent the refugees from flocking to Shanghai.

The telegram points out that with the heavy exodus of residents in Chapei and Hongkew into the Settlement and the French Concession, a serious housing problem has arisen. The increase in the population by arrivals from the interior will no doubt tend to aggravate the question of food supply.

Continuing, the telegram reminds the authorities of the recent atrocities in Tientsin. As Shanghai is the biggest sea port in China, it would not escape a similar fate, and the concessions here are certainly not heaven. As far as the question of safety is concerned, it is wiser for the people to remain in the interior than to move to Shanghai.

In conclusion the Association requests the authorities to instruct the hsien governments in the two provinces to advise the people against moving to Shanghai so that order may be maintained and to prevent unnecessary hardship.

In view of the heavy exodus, Chapei Police have doubled their patrols in the streets. This step is being taken for the maintenance of peace and order, the authorities announce.

When the C.M.S.N. ss. Hsin Kiangteen sailed from the Kinkeyuan Wharf, Nantao, on August 7 at 5 p.m., several hundreds of refugee families were left behind on the jetty for lack of space on board the ship to accommodate them.

**Two-Way Traffic**

A large number of Chinese and Japanese refugees passed through Shanghai on Aug. 8 bound for, in the case of the Chinese, Yangtsze river and Chekiang ports, and, in the case of the Japanese, Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama. Besides, thousands came into the International Settlement and the French Concession from the northern area, western Chapei and Nantao, and by rail from points on the Shanghai-Woosung Railway and the Shanghai-Nanking Railway.

Steamers, under British and Chinese flags, which left for Ningpo and Hankow again carried capacity numbers of refugees. The ss. Tuck Wo, of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, was delayed for several hours at Hunt's Wharf, Hongkew, and left behind hundreds of refugees on the wharf. Many families spread their bedding on the ground and on piles of stone on the jetty, waiting for better luck on subsequent boats. Food hawkers thronged the wharf to supply the needs of the hundreds camping there on August 8. On other jetties other hundreds waited.

Japanese families left in numbers for their home country, some being refugees from up the Yangtze River and others being from the North Szechuen Road district of Shanghai.

The exodus from Hongkew, Chapei, Kashing Road, West Hongkew, Yangtszepoo, Kiangwan, and the western "outside roads" area continued heavily on Aug. 8. It was estimated that during the morning hours alone more than 1,000 refugees on an average passed over the Soochow Creek bridges every hour. A steady stream of vehicles was observed in the afternoon.

# HAND-CARTS VANISH IN TRAFFIC JAM

## Refugee's Double Misfortune in Evacuation

The wholesale exodus of Chapei and Hongkew has brought double misfortune to Mr. Lin Shu-sung, a lawyer. In addition to expenses incurred in moving out of Chapei, the family lost $3,000 worth of cash, jewellery and clothing, when two hand-carts, laden with the property, disappeared in the stream of lorries and other forms of transportation which poured into the Settlement and the French Concession.

The family lived at No. 47 Chun Chi Lee, Mongol Road, Chapei. With the evacuation of more than eighty per cent. of the residents in the alleyway, Mr. Lin decided that it was perhaps wiser for him to move the family out of Chapei also. After a house had been rented in Changsha Road, he hired two hand-carts to remove valuables into the new address on August 5.

Laden with boxes of clothing and also household goods, the two hand-carts started from Mongol Road at about 7 p.m., followed by several members of the family in rickshaws. So thick was the traffic on the Settlement boundary that it became impossible for the rickshaws to keep track of the hand-carts. As the rickshaws were likewise heavily loaded, the passengers found it difficult to alight to locate the hand-carts in the traffic jam.

When the family finally made a search of the two hand-carts, no trace could be found. Although the coolies were told of the address in Changsha Road, they failed to turn up even at a late hour on Aug. 6. The family has now given up hope of recovering the valuables.

# SIBERIAN MAILS TO BE SENT BY SHIP

## Train Traffic Disrupted at Tientsin

Owing to the disruption of train traffic at Tientsin, mails via Siberia are being conveyed to Dairen by ship instead of by the Shanghai-Feiping through express, according to information from the Post Office. The express now only runs to as far as Tsinan, capital of Shantung.

The last batch of Siberian mails was received here on August 31. These reached Tientsin on July 26 and were delayed there by hostilities. No news was available at the Post Office on Aug. 4 as to future incoming Siberian mails. Letters to Tientsin and Peiping are being accepted here as usual.

Trains running between Shanghai and the interior were crowded to capacity during the past few days. It was reported that many refugees had fled from Nanking to Shanghai, while Chapei and Hongkew residents, who could not afford to rent houses in the Settlement and the French Concession, returned to their native homes.

With the return of normal conditions at Taku, Jardine Matheson & Co. and Messrs. Butterfield & Swire announced on Aug. 4 that they were resuming their Shanghai-Tientsin shipping services.

Planes to Tientsin and Peiping are making Tsingtao and Taiyuan as the terminus of these services respectively.

# SCHOOL CHILDREN REJOICE

## Japanese Holidays Extended for Ten Days

Sino-Japanese tension may worry their elders, but to the 3,000 pupils of local Japanese schools it is nothing to be worried about. On the contrary, they agreed on Aug. 6, as the Educational Affairs Committee of the Japanese Residents' Corporation announced that summer vacations would be extended ten days to the end of August, it was something to rejoice over.

The first local Japanese evacuation was reported on Aug. 6, with about twenty women and children moving from their homes in Kiangwan Road to the Settlement.

This followed, according to Mr. Matahachiro Ejima, chairman of the Japanese street union involved, manoeuvres by about 500 members of the Peace Preservation Corps from 1 to 5 o'clock on the morning of August 6.

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# SHANGHAI-BOUND C.N.A.C. PLANE CRASHES

## Three Missing After Forced Landing Near Chilang Point, Ninety Miles from Hongkong

Hongkong, Aug. 8.

THE British destroyer, H.M.S. Thracian has rescued eight of the eleven persons who were aboard the Shanghai-bound 'plane Chekiang, belonging to the China National Aviation Corporation, which crashed in the vicinity of Chilang Point, 90 miles north of Hongkong, this morning.

News of the rescue was contained in a wireless message received late to-night from one of the two Customs cruisers which had joined in the search for the 'plane.

The survivors, it stated, were being taken off the Chilang Lighthouse by boats from H.M.S. Thracian. No details were given of the fate of the three persons still missing, but it is hoped that they have also survived and can be picked up later.

The Thracian is expected to arrive here about four o'clock to-morrow morning, and, until then, a full story of the disaster cannot be given.

Until the wireless message from the Customs cruiser was received, nothing was known about the fate of the passengers and crew of the missing 'plane since 10.05 this morning, when the Kaitack Aerodrome picked up a message saying: "We are landing."

The air-liner was believed to have made a forced descent in the vicinity of Chilang Point, and this appears to have been the case.

On hearing of the Chekiang's forced landing, the authorities here expressed fear that she may have struck rocks, and said that, if so, she must have suffered serious damage.

### Seven Passengers

When she left Hongkong this morning the Chekiang carried seven passengers and a crew of four. The machine was piloted by an American, Mr. Edward Smith, the other members of the crew consisting of a co-pilot and two Chinese. Mr. Smith is known to have been among the survivors.

Among the passengers was Mr. E. N. Walsh, 36, an American aviator employed by the Kwangtung provincial government, who had boarded the liner at Hongkong together with two Chinese.

Four passengers, whose identity has not yet been established, had booked from Canton, making seven passengers in all, of whom all were Chinese except Mr. Walsh.

### Navy's Assistance

On receiving the aeroplane's signal, "We are landing," and hearing nothing further, the Kai Tak Aerodrome communicated with the British naval authorities, who immediately dispatched the H.M.S. Thracian (905 tons) from Hongkong to the help of the machine.

The British submarine Otus (1475 tons), which was conducting exercises in Bias Bay, was also ordered to the scene at full-speed.

H.M.S. Thracian wirelessed this afternoon that she had arrived at Chilang Point, but had found no trace of the missing 'plane. Visibility was less than a mile and there was a swell.

The Thracian put out her motor-boats which, with other small craft, busily searched the bays and harbours in the vicinity.—Reuter.

### Anxiety Grows

Hongkong, Aug. 9.

The British destroyer Thracian arrived here at 6.30 a.m. with the eight persons rescued from the C.N.A.C. plane Chekiang. Anxiety for the fate of the three missing members of the crew is growing as hour by hour passes without news of them. It is feared that the men, Mr. George Ohrnberger, the co-pilot, and the Chinese radio operator and Chinese steward, were drowned while attempting to swim ashore from the ill-fated plane.

Bad weather was blamed for the crash of the China National Aviation Corporation air-liner Chekiang yesterday morning, in an official statement issued by the company's office here to-day.

The eight persons rescued from the 'plane, which came down near Chilang Point, 90 miles north of Hongkong, are recuperating in hospital, while a Chinese Customs cruiser continues the search for the three men missing, Mr. George Ohrnberger, the co-pilot, the Chinese radio operator and the Chinese steward.

According to the C.N.A.C.'s statement, heavy rain squalls and fog were encountered in the vicinity of Chilang Point. The pilot, Mr. Edward Smith, circled the 'plane in an effort to return to Hongkong. The weather closed in behind and he was unable to see in any direction, a circumstance which necessitated a forced landing.

Although he himself was injured in the crash, Mr. Smith gallantly but vainly attempted to save the life of the radio operator.

All the passengers paid tribute to the pilot's skill in averting a more serious accident, and they likewise praised Mr. E. M. Walsh, representative of Curtiss-Wright Aviation Corporation, and Mr. Wang Pao-shin, C.N.A.C. employee, both of whom were instrumental in getting lifebelts to the remaining passengers and assisting them from the wreck.

They were also thankful for the courtesy and services extended to them by Mr. M. L. Mackenzie, Chilang Point light-keeper, who provided them with hot food and clothing.

The Chinese Customs cruiser, while continuing its search for the three missing members of the crew, is also guarding the wreck, which has been dragged inshore and anchored.

All the eight survivors were absolutely exhausted on their arrival and were immediately rushed to hospital.

### How Accident Occurred

Piecing together their brief stories, it appears that the pilot made a forced landing in a heavy fog and high-running sea. The machine was struck by an immense wave, which snapped off a wing, and turned turtle, throwing the occupants about inside the 'plane. The pilot received injuries to his ribs and arm.

The strong wind and sea kept, the door shut, but the occupants smashed windows, donned life-belts and crawled through, after which they clung to the wreck.

Subsequently, a count was taken and it was discovered that three members of the crew were missing.

Meanwhile, the Chilang Lighthouse had observed the accident and quickly sent out a junk, which took the survivors aboard. Later in the day the Customs cruiser Hoshing arrived and took the eight men aboard, but for the journey to Hongkong the men were transferred to the Thracian.

A bulletin issued at the hospital this morning said that Mr. Smith and the two injured Chinese passengers were doing well and that their injuries were not considered serious.

Among the passengers rescued who escaped any injury whatever is Mr. E. N. Walsh, an American aviator in the employ of the Kwangtung Government.—Reuter.

### Shanghai Office Informed

Three members of the crew were still missing according to a message received in Shanghai at 12.30 p.m. on Aug. 9 by the local office of the China National Aviation Corporation. The message, sent from Hongkong, gave rather scanty information about the forced landing of the C.N.A.C. plane Chekiang ninety miles north of Hongkong while on her way to Shanghai on Aug. 8.

Various vague reports were received by the local office, one saying that the missing men had been seen on land in that vicinity, Chilang Point, and others saying that they had been picked up by junks and carried to safety.

The message further stated that all the seven passengers were safe, three being sent to Queen Mary's Hospital with minor injuries. The chief pilot, Mr. Edward Smith, had a cut on the arm; Mr. Wong Tan-tao had a few bruises on the arm; and Mr. Hsia Teh-tah had similar bruises. All three were to be discharged from the hospital on Aug. 10.

### Col. Ling Interviewed

Col. Ling, managing director of the C.N.A.C., stated on Aug. 9 in an interview with the "North-China Herald", that a part of the mail bound for Shanghai had been salvaged and that Customs cruisers were guarding the plane which had been found floating in a partly submerged condition. The bow of the plane was under water while her tail was still above the surface.

A truck, Col. Ling said, was being sent from Hongkong to the scene of the accident with a salvage crew and equipment. He added that the firm was sending one of its chief mechanics with full equipment from Shanghai by plane. In addition to supervising the salvage operations, he will make a full investigation. The damaged plane will be taken to Hongkong for repairs, Col. Ling said.

Some of the mail has already been salvaged and work is now underway to salvage more of the mail and cargo.

Although the full story of the accident had not yet arrived, Col. Ling advanced the theory that the plane had been forced to descend on the water because of adverse weather conditions and that the amphibian had landed without mishap. He thought that by bad luck the plane had struck a submerged rock while taxiing about looking for a safe place to shelter until the weather improved. Water began pouring into the plane whereupon the passengers and crew left the ship. It must have been a case of every man for himself or the survivors would have known what had become of the other men in the plane.

It was the first accident suffered by the C.N.A.C. in about two years, Col. Ling said.

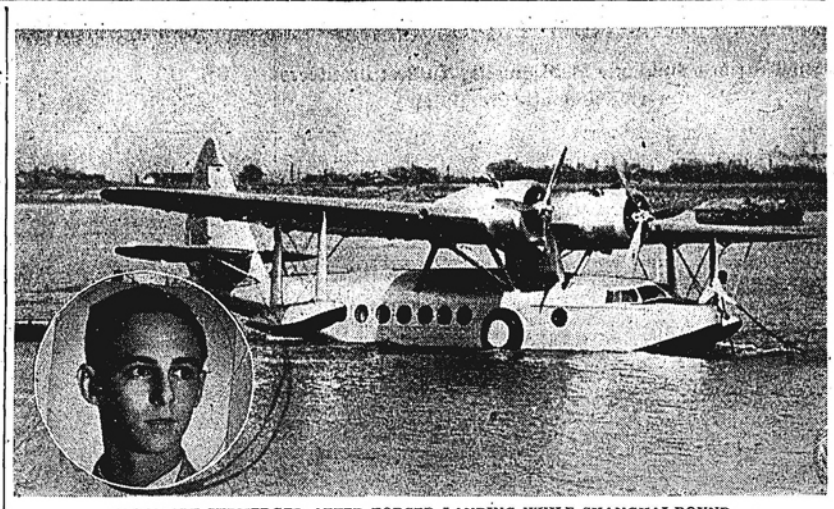
The missing co-pilot, Mr. George Ohrnberger, is a Shanghai boy, having completed his schooling at the Public & Thomas Hanbury School for Boys a few years ago. He is the only son of Mr. E. J. Ohrnberger, Commissioner of Customs at Ichang, and of Mrs. Ohrnberger, both of whom are at the moment in that up-river port with their daughter.

When Mr. Ohrnberger completed his schooling here, he went Home to England and joined the Royal Air Force for the special short service term. He took his transport pilot's licence in England and on his way out to China passed through the United States, where he also successfully took a transport pilot's "ticket." He came back to Shanghai again at the end of last year and joined the China National Aviation Corporation.

A number of telephone and personal calls were made to the Editorial Office of the "North-China Herald" on August 9 by friends of Mr. Ohrnberger, asking for news of his whereabouts, testimony to his popularity in Shanghai. Also missing with Mr. Ohrnberger are Messrs. N. A. Chen, wireless operator, and S. Chang, steward.

## *All Passengers Among The Rescued*

Advices from the local office of the China National Aviation Corporation on the night of August 8 stated that the eight persons rescued by the British destroyer were the seven passengers and Mr. Smith, the pilot. It was presumed that Mr. Ohrnberger, co-pilot, and the Chinese radio operator and steward, were picked up by Chinese junks in the vicinity. All those rescued by H.M.S. Thracian were given first aid and were being returned to Hongkong immediately. The names of the seven passengers were: Messrs. P. S. Wong, Bayen Doon, E. N. Walsh, Chan Kin Wang, T. T. Wong, T. T. Hsia, Chan Yu. The plane was the Sikorksy S43, of the Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton line.



NOW HALF-SUBMERGED AFTER FORCED LANDING WHILE SHANGHAI-BOUND

Three men are still missing from the above plane which was forced to land at sea ninety miles north of Hongkong on Sunday morning. The seven passengers, pilot and one other member of the crew were safely rescued from Chilang Lighthouse in that vicinity by the British destroyer H.M.S. Thracian. The above C.N.A.C. plane is a Sikorsky S43 of the Shanghai-Hongkong-Canton line. Messages received yesterday stated that only her tail is now above the surface. Salvage operations are to begin at once. (Inset) Mr. George Ohrnberger, the missing co-pilot.

## JAPANESE REFUGEES FROM UPRIVER ARRIVE

Visibly showing signs of a rough and uncomfortable passage down river, 53 Japanese women and children who evacuated Yangtze ports arrived here on August 5 in the ss. Loyang Maru. The majority of these refugees sailed for Japan in the ss. Shanghai Maru on August 6. These Japanese evacuated Chungking, Hankow and Wuhu.

# SEAFARING PARROT A WOMAN HATER

## Hero of Three Shipwrecks is Also Strong Teetotaller: Keeps Healthy on 12 Peanuts a Day

Seated in his cabin just off the engine room of the China Navigation Co.'s ss. Szechuen, Mr. J. H. Fayers, chief engineer, told a "North-China Herald" representative about his famous African grey parrot as the vessel heaved in rough seas near Ningpo a day or two ago. Mr. Fayers' parrot is the hero of three shipwrecks. He is well known to all China Coast officers, and popular among the many passengers who have made his acquaintance.

"My parrot has been a member of the crew of at least fifty ships during his twelve years at sea," he said, "and has travelled as far south as Port Camphor, as far north as Newchwang, and as far up river as Chungking. It have had many offers to buy him, and a pilot on the Yangtze once said he would pay me the equivalent of £50 for him. But it would take a great deal more than that to make me part with Polly."

The famous seafaring parrot started out on his career in 1924 in an Andrew Weir vessel. He was given to Mr. Fayers by the skipper of this vessell. When he took charge of him, Swahili and Hindustani were among the languages in which he could make himself understood.

### First Shipwreck

It was in 1929, after three years' experience on coastal boats, that Polly first sprang into the headlines. In March of that year, he was on board the ss. Tungting, a river boat, when the vessel was wrecked near Wusuch. The Tungting left Wusuch in the early morning, and at eight o'clock struck a rock, which tore the vessel from the forecastle to the engine room. The Tungting was beached, and the passengers and crew got safely to shore. While waiting for help to arrive, the company, which included twenty or so cabaret girls from Hankow, were entertained by the parrot, which went through its entire repertoire in order to keep up the spirits of the shipwrecked mariners.

The parrot had its second experience of disaster at sea in August 1931, when on board the ill-fated ss. Ichang. The ship was badly battered 100 miles from Amoy while running away from a typhoon. She managed to make port, but was so damaged that she had to be broken up and converted into scrap iron. During the nervewracking trip into port with a gaping hole in the side of the ship, the parrot was not in the least dismayed, but insisted on whistling and shouting absurd remarks.

Polly had his narrowest escape from death last summer, when the ss. Sunning was caught in the worst typhoon experienced along the China Coast for many years, and was driven on a rock at Hongkong. Mr. Fayers was at home on leave at the time, and the parrot was being cared for by the members of the crew of the vessel. The Sunning was anchored at Junk Bay when the typhoon struck. The parrot was spirited away from the ship by members of the crew after the arrival of the tug which had come to the ship's rescue. He was offered for $1 to anyone on the tug who cared to buy it. There were many who wanted the parrot, but no one had a dollar, so it was given to the tug's crew for nothing.

### Kidnapped by Tug Men

After falling into the hands of the unscrupulous tug men, Polly entered on one of the darkest periods of his long and exciting career. He was kept up in the forecastle of the tug, where very little daylight trickled through. One day, however, the master of the tug, who was a friend of the parrot's rightful owner, heard strange noises coming from the fore part of the vessel. They were obviously the plaintive cries of his friend's parrot. Rescued from the clutches of his kidnappers, Polly was kept ashore until the beginning of this year, when he was handed back to his master.

After this unpleasant experience, the parrot was morose for several months, and seemed to have lost much of his extremely extensive vocabulary. But a few weeks of life at sea set him in high spirits again, and now he is as lively as ever.

The seafaring parrot has a distinctive personality. In the first place, he is a very moral bird. Unlike most parrots, he shuns bad language, and he is never heard to swear. He is also a strict teetotaller. Only once has he been drunk, and that experience seems to have taught him a lesson. During very cold weather up in Newchwang, the parrot was given some whisky mixed with sugar to bring warmth into his frozen body. As soon as the liquor took effect, the parrot seemed to lose all control of himself, and swung wildly around his cage for a quarter of an hour or so. He has never touched any intoxicating drink from that day to this, refusing whisky, beer and other liquor which has been offered to him at different times.

### Confirmed Misogynist

The seafaring parrot is also a confirmed misogynist. He is never so happy as when he is surrounded by admiring menfolk, but he has a positive hatred of women, in whose presence he adopts an air of superior detachment. Then he has his own opinions on the question of diet. He lives on twelve peanuts a day, and a little water. There must not be more nor less than twelve peanuts, as this quantity has been worked out over a period of years by a system of trial and error. Occasionally he is given a chipped potato, but that is only on feast days and holidays.

"I have become so fond of my parrot that life would not be the same without him," said Mr. Fayers, giving an affectionate glance in the direction of his cage. "What do you think of life at sea?", ventured the "North-China Herald" reporter, looking nervously at the parrot. A wicked look came into his eye. "You old fool," he croaked viciously, "just you shut up."

## MOTOR TRAFFIC IS DIVERTED

Owing to precautionary measures adopted by the Chinese authorities in the Shanghai district, road traffic is being diverted and motorists are subject to examinations, according to information received by the "North-China Herald" on August 3.

Motorists using the road from Chenju to Soochow Creek, for Pearce Avenue and Brenan and Rubicon Roads, after dark are being turned back by Chinese gendarmerie officers and made to proceed via Chapei and Chungshan Road.

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# LAND OWNERS PAY BACK TAXES

## Council Strikes Suddenly at Midnight: Yu Yuen Road Tax Incident Recalled by Move

Striking swiftly at midnight on Aug. 4, agents of the Shanghai Municipal Council blocked off a terrace of houses at Lane 427 in Ferry Road with boards surmounted with barbed wire. Moving quietly from the Gordon Road Police Station, the squad of P.W.D. coolies reached the lane and completed the job within twenty minutes, quickly and efficiently.

The unexpected move by the S.M.C. was almost exactly similar to the creating of a "Forbidden City" in Yu Yuen Road on March 11 of this year when the same body isolated a block of houses which had failed to pay taxes.

The entire move was done with an obvious attempt to preserve the utmost secrecy. Aside from agents of the S.M.C., several foreign police officers, Chinese constables, and about twenty P.W.D. coolies, the only spectators of the scene were representatives of the "North-China Herald."

Unlike the blockading last March, the affair was done with no commotion or friction whatever, partly perhaps because the houses attended to were in the International Settlement instead of Chinese territory.

### Careful Arrangements

It was apparent that careful arrangements had been made in advance for the two entrances to the lane of houses were blocked with barricades that fitted perfectly. Each entrance to the terrace was off a lane, the lanes being about 100 yards apart. When one job was completed, the small detachment moved down the street to the other entrance. Here, the work was delayed for a few minutes owing to a miscalculation. The barrier was a little too large to enter the gate to the lane and a few minutes were necessary to remove one of the supports temporarily.

The men in charge of the party repeatedly gave orders to make the whole proceeding as noiseless as possible. Once, a coolie was pounding with a hammer and received a curt order to pound more silently.

The stealth of the attack had its reward for people sleeping in the immediate vicinity continued to sleep and there was no watching crowd despite the fact that the regions was obviously well populated.

### Earlier Blockade

The creation of this little city within a city was very similar to the action taken in the case of recalcitrant Yu Yuen Road tax-payers last March. With this difference, however, that the barricaded terrace in March was actually in extra-Settlement territory, with entrances onto extra-Settlement roads maintained by the Municipal Council.

The recalcitrant tax-payers of the March affair included a number of Shanghai City Government officials and a Chinese lawyer, Mr. S. Y. Yeh, who threatened to sue the Council if the barricades were not removed. Taxes were owed by some of the defaulting ratepayers as far back as the last quarter of 1936. The tenants of the houses concerned were duly warned by the Council, and when they remained obdurate the Council, after a further period of grace, struck quickly on the night of March 11.

The terraces concerned consisted of a vast compound of modern apartment buildings largely inhabited by Chinese; a total of 127 flats and several hundred people were shut off by the Council from the Settlement. Large bodies of police constables, including the Reserve Unit and their "Red Marias," stood by, in contrast to last night's bare handful of police officers. Inside the little "town," the Chinese Police were keeping order with the assistance of rifles with fixed bayonets.

### Former Agreement

The barricades remained in place until the late afternoon of March 17, following which sewerage and water-drainage systems, which had been cut off in the meantime, were restored. An agreement with regard to the "lifting" of the siege was entered into between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Shanghai City Government, the main point of the agreement being that the taxes were to be paid over to the City Government, that the two bodies should open negotiations regarding the payment of the tax in the future, and that in the event of the negotiations breaking down, the tax money should be handed over to the Council by the City Government.

### Barricades Removed

Following the payment of land tax on two Ferry Road properties and one Meichow Road property, barricades placed by the Shanghai Municipal Council at these places at midnight on August 4 were removed on August 5 in the morning and afternoon respectively.

The three pieces of land blocked off from the municipal roads are not registered with any of the Consulates. The action was taken when the owners failed to pay the land tax. No question of municipal tax on houses in these places was involved.

The three pieces of land are situated at Lane 427 Ferry Road, Lane 617 in the same street and at 300 Meichow Road. The blockade was so effective that none of the small number of residents "imprisoned" was able to get out.

In Lane 427, about 40 Chinese apprentices of the Soy Chong Brass and Iron Works together with their Chinese manager and his family were thus prevented from going anywhere until after the removal of the barricades. In Lane 617, six Chinese dwellings were shut in, while in Meichow Road, an industrial concern was isolated.

According to Mr. Stirling Fessenden, the owners of these unregistered lands, while refusing to pay tax to the S.M.C., continued to enjoy the use of municipal roads and other facilities. Instead of resorting to legal proceedings which would most probably be long drawn out, the Council decided to employ tactics which proved most effective. The land owners paid the taxes yesterday.

Land in the Settlement has to be registered with a foreign consul and is taxed. Although most Chinese owners have registered through foreign friends, some are still holding Chinese title deeds and do not pay tax.

# GEN. TSAI TING-KAI ARRIVES

## Urges All Army Men, Active or Retired, to Unite

An even stronger advocate for armed resistance against Japanese aggression in China than he was in 1932, General Tsai Ting-kai, Field Commander of the now defunct 19th Route Army, arrived in Shanghai on August 8 from Hongkong.

In the Empress of Japan with General Tsai, in addition to several high officers of the Army, was Mr Tsou Lu, Chancellor of the Sun Yat-sen University in Canton and a member of the Standing Committee of the Central Executive Committee.

The 19th Route Army officers who accompanied General Tsai were Lieutenant General Tan Chi-hsiu, divisional commander and defender of the Woosung Forts during the Sino-Japanese hostilities in 1932; Lieutenant-General Li Sheng-tsung, deputy divisional commander; and Lieutenant-General Yeh Shao-chuen, Director of the General Affairs Section.

Two other divisional commanders of the Army, Lieutenant General Shen Han-kwang, Commander of the 60th Division, and Lieutenant General Chang Yen, Commander of the 49th Division, who arrived in Shanghai a few days ago, were at the wharf to greet General Tsai.

### Large Gathering

General Tsai was greeted by a representative gathering of Chinese officials and friends, including General Yang Hu, Garrison Commander of the Shanghai-Woosung Area; General Tsai Ching-chun, Director of the Greater Shanghai Police Bureau; and representatives of Mr. O. K. Yui, the Mayor, and Mr. T. V. Soong.

Interviewed by Central News, General Tsai said he was going to Nanking to serve the National Government. He said that he was ready to lay down his life on the front line of the battlefield.

All army men in China, whether in active service or retired, General Tsai declared, should now come forward to fight alien aggression shoulder to shoulder under the leadership of the nation's highest military command.

### Duty of the People

For their part, the people, General Tsai continued, should maintain an attitude of calm while going about their respective duties behind the lines.

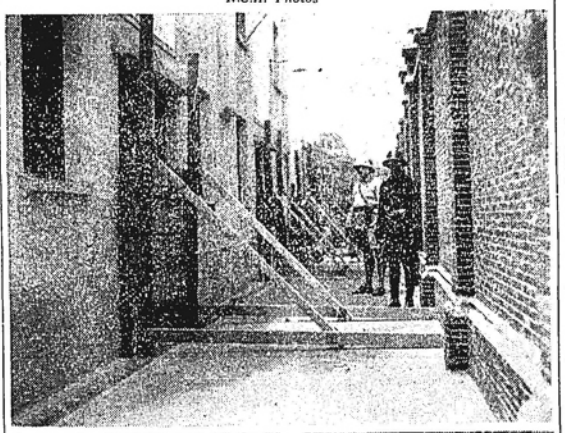
The civilian point of view was expressed by Mr. Tsou Lu when he declared that he was fully in support of the two declarations made by General Chiang Kai-shek, with regard to the North China situation.

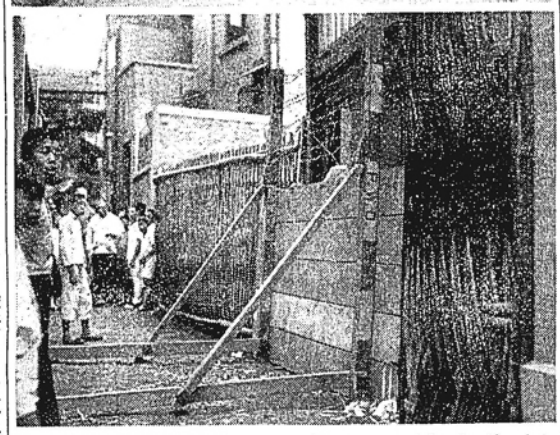
In the event of the outbreak of major Sino-Japanese hostilities, Mr. Tsou said, China will have the important task of preserving national existence and of protesting against the "imperialistic acts of an outlaw in the family of nations."

Both General Tsai and Mr. Tsou are going to Nanking within the next few days for an interview with General Chiang and other high government leaders.

# OBDURATE TAX-EVADERS' PROPERTY BARRICADED

*N.C.H. Photos*





Barricades were swiftly erected at midnight on Aug. 4 by the Shanghai Municipal Council at two places in Ferry Road and at another in Meichow Road, the owners of the properties concerned having failed to pay their land taxes. The barricades shown here were erected in front of the Ferry Road properties and were removed on August 5 when the landlords paid the taxes. The besieged inmates were then able to visit the "outside world" —the International Settlement—once more.

# MURDERED WOMAN IN EMPTY HOUSE

## Offensive Odour Leads to Discovery

The body of a young Chinese woman, believed to have been murdered, was found in house No. 11, Lane 34, off Chengtu Road, at 4 pm., on August 5. Apparently disfigured by chemicals, the deceased was not identified last night.

Offensive odour from the house, which had been vacated over a week ago, first aroused the suspicions of neighbours in the alleyway. The discovery was made when detectives of Chengtu Road Station, called to the scene, broke into the premises.

The body, thinly clothed, was found in bed in a room on the top floor. So strong was the smell that gas masks had to be used by firemen who helped to remove the corpse to the Fearon Road morgue.

With the figure decomposed beyond recognition, the first indication of murder was given by blood stains under the bed. Investigation was rendered difficult, as all the occupants had vacated before the discovery.

It was reported that the tenant and his family had left for their summer holidays.

# DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN WARD ROAD

Detectives of Yulin Road Station are investigating what is believed to be a murder and suicide at house No. 53, Lane 640, off Ward Road, on August 6. The two Chinese were identified to be Wu Kwung-yuen, a ship fireman, and Ching Yung-liang, unemployed.

It appeared that the fireman's wife was friendly to the unemployed. While the fireman and his wife were sleeping in the house, the unemployed entered with a knife. According to information available to the police, the unemployed man, after having inflicted a fatal wound to the fireman, took his own life by slashing his throat.

The tragedy was reported to the police at about 2.20 a.m., when the fireman staggered out of his house. When policemen and an ambulance arrived on the scene, it was discovered that another man was lying fatally wounded inside the house. Both were rushed to hospital, where they died.

Wu Zung-sz, the fireman's wife, together with her father were remanded by court order for enquiries.

# 50 YEARS SPENT IN SHANGHAI

## Mrs. Francisca Diniz Marks Her 75th Birthday

On Aug. 6, Mrs. Francisca Diniz, or, as she is better known within the circle of her numerous friends, "Donna Chiquita", highly respected and best beloved lady of the Portuguese community in Shanghai, celebrated her 75th birthday anniversary in a quiet manner.

A month ago she had contemplated marking the event with especial festivity, but the sad news of the passing away of her eldest daughter, Anita Maria, in religious life, Mère Ste. Herminia, in London on June 25 caused her to abandon the idea entirely.

Born in Macao, Mrs. Diniz has however resided in Shanghai for over 50 years, having arrived here some time in the eighties to become the wife of the late Mr. Adelino Diniz who died in 1920. The latter was a fine and able writer, both in English and in Portuguese, and his weighty articles on the question of the delimitation of Macao were published in this journal.

Mrs. Diniz is the proud mother and aunt of many who have chosen to devote their lives to religion. The Rev. Père F. Diniz S. J. at Siccawei, designer and builder of the fine, large Cathedral at Zosé, is her eldest nephew whilst two other nieces and a step-daughter are also in the service of God here and in Cochin-China.

In Mrs. Diniz's own family, the late Mère Ste. Herminia, mentioned above, of the Order of the Holy Souls of Purgatory, was her eldest daughter. Of her 35 years in religious life, nearly half were spent in the England she loved, where she worked with joy—tending the many poor children allotted to her care and amongst whom she died. Mère Ste. Adelina is another daughter and belongs to the same order, now attached to the Convent of the Holy Family. Jose Diniz, the youngest son, is a seminarist at Siccawei in the Society of Jesus, and is expected to be ordained a priest some time next year.

### Other Relatives

On the secular side, Major A. M. Diniz, now on the retired list of the S.V.C. is a nephew, whilst Dr. Antonio Diniz, an interne in the Mental Ward at Minghong, is a grand nephew. Mr. C. Diniz, a son, residing at Hankow, is a frequent contributor to the "Central China Post" of Hankow, covering matters particularly of Russian interest. Another son is F.X.D. one of our city's keenest paper-hunters and cross-country riders.

In spite of her years, Mrs. Diniz is still hale and hearty and carries on her daily religious duties.

As a member of the Ladies Benevolent Society, she is still very active and never misses her round of calls on the poor, in spite of weather conditions or the distance. There will be many who have and will wish her "Parabens" and "Ad Multos Annos."

# *Rings to Swell War Funds*

## Chinese Women Urged to Surrender Jewellery

Following the example of the women of Italy who flung their gold wedding rings into the crucible to provide war funds, the women of China are asked to make a similar sacrifice by an engaged couple who, in a letter to the "Ta Kung Pao," which was accompanied by two engagement rings appealed to the women of the country to contribute their gold and silver ornaments to the Government for the struggle against Japan.

According to the letter, the couple who were engaged only a few days ago, sent the rings in the hope of starting a movement among the womankind of this country to dispense with their unnecessary ornaments. While the individual sacrifices will be trifling, says the appeal, which points out that the donated rings are worth not more than $50, the aggregate of these voluntary contributions will be immense. Through these means a sum of several billions of dollars may not be hard to realize, which will go to the support of military expenditure.

In case the people wish to be compensated for their sacrifices with which they cannot very well dispense, it should be possible, in the opinion of the writers of the appeal, to arrange for the collection of the ornaments by Government banks and postal offices, which will give receipts for the precious metals deposited with them to facilitate their repayment in cash once peace is restored.

# SAFE AND SOUND ALL THE TIME

## Ship Arrives from Typhoon Path to End Fears

Cut off from the rest of the world for three days, the ss. Haikwang was anchored snugly near Wenchow while the typhoon raged by within about fifty miles. Three days late, she steamed into Shanghai on August 6 looking not at all like the battered hulk that her owners, the Asiatic Petroleum Company, feared she might have become if she were lucky enough not to have foundered.

The little tanker of less than 1,000 tons was out of all communication with the rest of the world because her radio set had broken down. She could hear Shanghai calling for information about her at almost frantically frequent intervals, but was powerless to answer. The local office of the company feared that she might have been caught at sea by the typhoon and knew that if such were the case the little vessel would not have had a chance.

On August 2, 3 and 4 she remained sheltered from the heavy seas and blinding rain and then, as the weather calmed, she sailed for Shanghai. Even then, the swells were so tremendous that the entire crew became seasick, an officer of the ship told a representative of the "North-China Herald."

Now berthed alongside the A.P.C. Lower Wharf, the tanker will leave Shanghai about Monday for Hankow.

### Other Rumours

Rumours of disasters involving two Chinese vessels, ss. Ta Dah and ss. Ningshing were also wide-spread on August 6. It was ascertained that the first vessel had picked up survivors of a ferry boat in the vicinity of Tungchow and the vessel itself was safe. The second steamer, which is on the Shanghai-Ningpo run, arrived two hours late at Chinghai, causing great anxiety to the relatives and friends of the passengers.

The rumoured disaster to the ss. Ningshing was said to have been spread first by a Chinese broadcasting station. So many had crowded the firm for information in the early morning that it was found necessary to post a public announcement at the entrance, reporting the safe arrival of the vessel at Ningpo. The shipping firm was reported to have taken steps against the broadcasting station in question.

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# *Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Share Report with Closing Quotations, August 6, 1937*

REPORT No. 31/1937 for week ending August 6, compiled by J. P. Bisset & Co. on behalf of the Shanghai Stock Exchange

| Comparative Opening Cash Prices | | | | | | Business Recorded During Week Closing To-Day, Friday Morning | | | | | | STOCK | Authorised Capital (No. of Shares) | Issued Capital (No. of Shares) | Paid up Value (or Face Value) | Fin. year ends | Last Dividends, etc. | Paid or due | Business Done Year 1936 | | Business Done Year 1937 | | Total No. of Shares Done for | | Total Amount of Sales Reported Jan. 1—Aug. 6 | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| This Friday Morning August 6, 1937 | | | Last Friday Morning July 30, 1937 | | | Highest | | | Lowest | | | | | | | | | | Highest | Lowest | Highest | Lowest | Last Week | This Week | 1936 | 1937 |
| Buyers | Sellers | Nom. | Buyers | Sellers | Nom. | Cash | Aug. | Sept. | Cash | Aug. | Sept. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Banks, Finance Companies** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Central Properties, Ltd. .. .. | 5,000,000 | 180,000 | $10 | Dec. | Div. 10% 1936 .. .. .. | 18-1-37 | 15 Dec | 15 Dec | 15 Feb | 14 June | .... | .... | 400 | 2,000 |
| .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | China Bond & Share Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. .. | 200,000 | 100,000 | $10 | Dec. | Final Div. 6% (Mkg. 10% 1936) .. .. .. | 10-3-37 | 14 Oct | 14 Oct | 15.50 Apr | 15.50 Apr | .... | .... | .... | 1,200 |
| .... | .... | 0.40 | .... | .... | 0.40 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. .. | 400,000 | 400,000 | T5 | Dec. | Spec. Tax Div. Tls. 0.27½ = $0.30 1931 .. | 14-3-32 | .... | .... | 0.40 Apr | 0.40 Feb | .... | .... | .... | 29,200 |
| .... | .... | *1,900 | .... | .... | *1,901 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp. .. | 400,000 | 160,000 | H $125 | Dec. | Int. Div. £2-10-0 a/c 1937 (£5-10-0 a/c 1936) Less I/T | Pending | 1,815 Dec. | 1,500 Jan | 1,945 June | 1,820 Jan | .... | 394 | 394 | 228 |
| .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China Ltd. .. | 2,000,000 | 350,000 | T10 | Mar | Div. Co. of, 1934 (Nil 1937) .. .. .. | 4-5-34 | .... | .... | 4.25 Feb | 3 June | .... | .... | .... | 51,700 |
| .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd. .. | 250,000 | 250,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $0.25 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 25-2-35 | 3.50 Dec. | 3.25 Dec. | 4 Feb | 2.70 June | .... | .... | .... | 17,186 |
| .... | .... | 20 | .... | .... | 20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Union Mobilière .. .. .. | 100,000 | 100,000 | $20 | Dec. | 7% for 1936 .. .. .. | 19-4-37 | 20 Nov | 19 Dec | 20 July | 18 Jan | .... | 200 | .... | 1,670 |
| .... | .... | 6.05 | .... | .... | 6.05 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd. .. .. | 2,000,000 | 517,500 | T10 | Mar | Div. $0.20 a/c 1936-37 .. .. .. | 22-7-37 | 5.50 Dec. | 5.50 Dec. | 8 Mar | 6 July | .... | .... | .... | 12,300 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Insurances** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.) .. .. | 75,000 | 75,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.40, 1934 (1936 Nil) .. .. .. | 15-5-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 18 | .... | .... | 18 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Asia Life Insurance Co. .. .. .. | 100,000 | 40,000 | G $5 | Dec. | Div. 15% = G.$0.75, 1934 (1936 Nil) .. .. | 27-12-34 | .... | .... | 18 July | 16.50 Apr | 354 | .... | .... | 6,687 |
| Fcs. | .... | 90 | .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Assurance Franco-Asiatique .. .. .. | 70,000 | 70,000 | F100 | Dec. | Div. 5% 1936 .. .. .. | 20-5-37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 3.90 | .... | .... | 3.90 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | International Assurance Co., Ltd. .. .. | 2,000,000 | 600,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $0.30, 1933 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 18-5-34 | 3.25 Dec | 2.75 Nov | 4.55 Feb | 3 Jan | .... | .... | 600 | 103,215 |
| .... | .... | *625 | .... | .... | *625 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Union Insurance Society of Canton Ltd. .. | 200,000 | 135,000 | £6 | Dec. | Fin. Div 15/- (Mkg. 30/- 1936 .. .. .. | 16-4-37 | 615 Dec | 500 May | 636 Apr | 615 May | 30 | .... | 1,051 | 1,330 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Lands** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 190 | .... | 200 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd. .. .. | 25,000 | 19,335 | T100 | Feb. | Fin. Div. $7- (Mkg. $10 a/c 1936-37) .. .. | 9-4-37 | .... | .... | 200 Feb | 190 Jan | .... | .... | .... | 111 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Asia Realty Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" (ord.) | 20,000 | 15,904 | $100 | Dec. | Div. 7% 1932 .. .. .. | 6-2-33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. "B" | 150,000 | 53,812 | $20 | Dec. | Div. 7% 1932 .. .. .. | 6-2-33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | 3 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Cathay Land Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 500,000 | 480,374 | T10 | Dec. | Final 2% = $0.28 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1936) .. | 5-4-34 | .... | .... | 3.75 Mar | 3 Apr | .... | .... | .... | 17,300 |
| .... | .... | 0.70 | .... | .... | 0.90 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. .. .. | 800,000 | 500,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $0.15 a/c 1934 .. .. .. | 20-2-35 | .... | .... | 1.45 Mar | 0.90 June | .... | .... | .... | 20,150 |
| .... | .... | 190 | .... | .... | 190 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine .. .. | 20,000 | 20,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. $7. a/c 1936 .. .. .. | 18-3-37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A" .. .. | 500,000 | 39,800 | T10 | Sept. | Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 28-11-34 | 7 Dec | 7 Dec | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 7 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. "B" | | 155,018 | T10 | Sept. | Div. $0.80, 1934 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 28-11-34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 7 | .... | .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Realty Invest. Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "A" | 5,000 | 3,648 | $100 | Dec. | Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½% 1934) .. .. .. | 19-3-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. "B" | 150,000 | 147,392 | $10 | Dec. | Fin. 2½% (Mkg. 4½% 1934) .. .. .. | 19-3-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | San Sing Properties, Ltd. .. .. .. | 2,000,000 | 805,007 | T10 | Mar. | Div. 3% = $0.23, 1933 (Nil 1937) .. .. .. | 16-3-33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd. .. .. | 1,404,000 | 1,404,000 | T5 | Dec. | Fin. 4% = $0.28 (Mkg. Tls. 0.50 1934) (Nil 1936) | 25-4-35 | 17.50 Dec | 16 Dec | 17 Feb | 8.70 Aug | 1,500 | 1,210 | .... | 65,950 |
| .... | .... | 8.70 | .... | .... | 8.90 | 8.80 | 8.70 | .... | 8.70 | 8.70 | .... | Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd. .. .. | 120,000 | 64,281 | $50 | Dec. | Final 2% (Mkg. 8% 1936) .. .. .. | 28-2-36 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 84 | .... | .... | 84 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | West End Estates, Ltd. .. .. .. | 500,000 | 191,450 | T10 | Dec | 7% = $0 93 1926 .. .. .. | 23-4-27 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Docks, Wharves and Transport** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Ch. Transport & Storage Co., Inc. Shanghai .. | 200,000 | 100,000 | T5 | Dec. | .... .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | 3.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | New Eng. & Shipbuilding Works, Ltd. (ord.) | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.30 = $0.42, 1932 (Nil 1936) .. | 14-3-33 | .... | .... | 3.80 Feb | 2.25 Jan | .... | .... | .... | 20,177 |
| .... | .... | 107 | .... | .... | 107 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ltd. .. | 55,700 | 55,200 | T50 | Dec. | Div. 5% a/c 30-4-36 (8 months a/c 1936 Nil) .. | 18-8-36 | 100 Apr. | 90 Dec | 108 July | 92 Jan | .... | 50 | .... | 6,409 |
| .... | .... | 160 | .... | .... | 160 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd. .. .. | 80,000 | 60,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. $6 a/c 1936 .. .. .. | 28-4-37 | 195 Dec | 193 Dec | 250 Feb | 166 July | .... | .... | .... | 2,020 |
| .... | .... | 16.20 | .... | .... | 16.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Wheelock & Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 1,000,000 | 217,532 | T10 | Mar | Div. $1- a/c 1936-37 .. .. .. | 24-6-37 | 9 Dec | 9 Dec | 18.60 June | 10.10 Feb | .... | .... | .... | 106,372 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Utilities** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 13 | .... | .... | 13 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | China General Omnibus Co., Ltd. .. .. | 500,000 | 200,000 | T10 | Dec | Div. Tls. 0.90 = $1.26, 1936 .. .. .. | 25-2-31 | .... | .... | 13.30 Apr | 7.50 Jan | .... | .... | .... | 10,443 |
| .... | .... | 9.75 | .... | .... | 9.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 700,000 | 420,700 | $10 | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.25 a/c 1937 (4% 1936) .. .. | Pending | 9 Nov | 8.50 Dec. | 10.70 Apr | 9 Feb | .... | .... | .... | 8,526 |
| .... | .... | 78 | .... | .... | 78 | 72 | .... | .... | 72 | .... | .... | Shanghai Telephone Company .. .. .. | 400,000 | 115,142 | T50 | Dec. | .... .. .. .. | .... | 70 Feb | 61 Nov | 86 Mar | 65 Jan | 7 | 6 | 14 | 3,350 |
| .... | .... | 36.75 | .... | .... | 37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg." | 700,000 | 670,000 | £1 | Dec. | Final Div. 5% (Mkg. 13%, 1936) Coupon 53 .. | 15-4-37 | 40 Nov | 35 Nov | 39.50 Apr | 36.50 Feb | 200 | .... | 5,939 | 43,347 |
| .... | .... | 37 | 37.25 | .... | .... | 37.25 | .... | .... | 37 | .... | .... | do. "Bear" | | | | | | | 39.75 Mar | 37 Dec. | 41 Mar | 36.75 Feb | 1,400 | 1,900 | 58,715 | 32,826 |
| .... | .... | 626 | .... | .... | 626 | 626 | .... | .... | 626 | .... | .... | S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A" .. .. | 40,236 | 40,236 | £20 | Dec. | Final Div. 23/4d (Mkg. 33/4d, 1936) Coupon 46 | 1-4-37 | 617.50 Dec | 350 Jan | 635 Mar | 625 June | 25 | 55 | 1,151 | 642 |
| .... | .... | 25.50 | .... | .... | 25.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. "B" | | {108,505 | £1 | Dec. | Final Div. 9.2d (Mkg. 1/6.2d, 1936) Coupon 19 | 1-4-37 | 24.50 Dec. | 22 Feb | 25.75 Apr | 24.50 Feb | .... | .... | 1,542 | 967 |
| .... | .... | 25.50 | .... | .... | 25.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. "O" | 359,280 | {250,000 | £1 | Dec. | Final Div. 10.2d (Mkg. 1/7.2d, 1936) Coupon 15 | 1-4-37 | 24.75 Aug | 21.50 Feb | 25.75 July | 24.50 Feb | .... | .... | 9,956 | 6,957 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Miscellaneous** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 5.75 | .... | .... | 5.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Auto Palace Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 150,000 | 118,500 | $8 | Dec. | Fin. $0.60, 1933 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 5-4-34 | 5 Dec | 5 Dec | 6.80 Mar | 5 Feb | .... | .... | .... | 1,935 |
| .... | 10 | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B" .. .. | 50,000 | 49,703 | $10 | Dec. | Final $0.30 (Mkg. $0.80, 1934) (Nil 1936) .. | 13-3-35 | .... | .... | 10.75 July | 4.25 Mar | .... | .... | .... | 10,612 |
| .... | .... | .... | 88 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | B.A.T. (Securities) Co., Ltd. "A" (ord.) .. | 190,000 | 88,662 | $100 | Jan. | Int. Div. 3% a/c 1937-38 (Coupon 33) .. .. | 12-7-37 | 80 Nov | 65 July | 92 June | 75 Mar | .... | 100 | .... | 2,381 |
| 95 | .... | 16.20 | .... | .... | 16.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.) .. | 200,000 | 140,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.40 for 1936 .. .. .. | 20-4-37 | 14 Nov | 14 Nov | 16.50 Mar | 14.25 Jan | .... | .... | .... | 1,500 |
| .... | .... | 13 | .... | .... | 13.00 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd. .. | 500,000 | 231,803 | T10 | Feb. | Div. 6% = $0.84 a/c 1936-37 .. .. .. | 10-5-37 | .... | .... | 13 Mar | 13 Mar | .... | .... | .... | 325 |
| .... | .... | 17.50 | .... | .... | 17.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer" .. | 2,000,000 | 1,960,000 | £1 | June | Div. 2½% a/c 1935-36 Free of I/T Coupon 43 .. | 18-1-37 | 12 Dec. | 8 Oct | 20.25 July | 13 Jan | .... | .... | 870 | 27,738 |
| .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | 10 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Chosen Corporation, Ltd. .. .. .. | 750,000 | 500,000 | £1 | June | Div. 9d. Less Tax .. .. .. | 11-1-37 | 10.50 Feb | 10.15 Mar | 10.60 Jan | 9.40 Jan | .... | .... | 5,400 | 9,300 |
| .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | 15 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Culty Dairy Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 40,000 | 40,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1, 1934-35 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 27-11-35 | .... | .... | 17 May | 15 July | .... | .... | .... | 320 |
| 15 | .... | 23 | .... | .... | 23 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Champ Course Francais French .. .. | 30,000 | 30,000 | $20 | Dec. | Div. $1.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 1-3-35 | .... | .... | 22 May | 22 May | .... | .... | .... | 10 |
| .... | .... | 27 | .... | .... | 27 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | (French Race Course) non-French .. .. | | | | Dec. | Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 1-3-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 23 | .... | .... | 23 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. Founders .. | | | | Dec. | Div. $4.62 a/c 1934 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 1-3-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 50 | .... | .... | 50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Hall & Holtz, Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 28,000 | 26,242 | $20 | Feb. | Div. 5% = $1, 1934-35 (1936-37 Nil) .. .. | 30-5-35 | .... | .... | 50 July | 45 May | .... | .... | .... | 6 |
| .... | .... | 4.50 | .... | .... | 9.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd. .. .. | 1,500,000 | 1,193,867 | H $7.50 | Dec. | Div. H. $4.50 on Old : H. $9.20 on New, 1932 (Nil 1935) | 22-3-33 | 6.15 Nov | 4.50 Apr | 10 June | 8 Apr | .... | .... | 1,000 | 170 |
| .... | .... | *7 | .... | .... | *8 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Kelly & Walsh, Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 75,000 | 45,000 | $10 | Feb. | Div. $1 a/c 1936-37 .. .. .. | 25-6-37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | 500 |
| .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | 6 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Mark L. Moody, Fed. Inc., U.S.A. .. .. | 100,000 | 30,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. 2½% = $0.35, 1934 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 11-3-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 9 | .... | .... | 9.30 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Metal Industries of China, Ltd. .. .. | 250,000 | 250,000 | $5 | Dec. | .... .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 10.70 June | 5.90 Apr | 200 | .... | .... | 118,205 |
| .... | .... | 1.40 | .... | .... | 1.40 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Millington, Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 300,000 | 110,000 | $4 | Dec. | .... .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | 1.50 June | 1.25 Jan | .... | .... | .... | 2,259 |
| .... | .... | 2.50 | .... | .... | 2.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Office Appliance Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 80,000 | 60,000 | T8.50 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 0.40 = $0.56, a/c 1932 (Nil 1936) | 21-4-33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 2 | .... | 2 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd. .. | 700,000 | 597,251 | T2.50 | Dec. | Div. $0.14, 1933 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 8-3-37 | .... | .... | 3 Feb | 1.75 June | .... | .... | .... | 22,945 |
| .... | .... | 7.50 | .... | .... | 7.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | S'hai Vacuum Cleaning & Storage Co., Ltd. .. | 25,000 | 23,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. 10% = $1.40 a/c 1936 .. .. .. | 30-3-37 | 7.50 July | 7.50 July | .... | .... | .... | 50 | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 1.25 | .... | .... | 1.25 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd. .. .. | 500,000 | 301,765 | T1 | Dec. | Div. 8% (= $0.11) 1935 (Nil 1936) .. .. | 17-3-36 | 1.55 Dec | 1.40 Dec. | 1.50 Jan | 1 Feb | 2,869 | .... | 2,869 | 18,103 |
| .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | 5 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Union Brewery, Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 500,000 | 200,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. $1.25, 1933 (Nil 1936) .. .. .. | 27-3-34 | .... | .... | 5.50 May | 3 Mar | .... | .... | .... | 400 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | United Theatres, Inc. .. .. .. .. | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | T5 | .... | .... .. .. .. | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Bonds and Preferences** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... | 90 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8% | 5,000 | 5,000 | T100 | Dec. | 4% = $5.59 for ½ year ended Dec. 31, 1934 .. | 31-12-34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 75 | .... | .... | 75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. Cum. Pref. 7% | 7,500 | 7,500 | T100 | Dec. | 3½% = $4.89 for ½ year ended 31-3-35 .. .. | 1-4-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Asia Realty Co., Pref. "A" 8% .. .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | $100 | Dec. | 8% for year 1934 .. .. .. | 31-12-34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. Pref. "B" 6% .. .. | 50,000 | 16,752 | $100 | Dec. | Div. for half year ended Dec. 31, 1934 .. .. | 31-12-34 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 100,000 | 80,000 | T10 | Dec. | Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1936 .. .. .. | 20-4-37 | 35.25 May | 14.25 Mar | 17.50 May | 67 May | .... | .... | 1,950 | 2,300 |
| .... | 17.50 | .... | .... | 17.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A. (1.10) 8% | 600,000 | 205,125 | T5 | Dec. | Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1933 .. .. | 30-12-33 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | 4 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. .. | 10,000 | 9,000 | T100 | Dec. | Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1936 .. .. .. | 31-3-37 | 165 Jan | 145 Oct | 170 July | 165 Apr | 50 | .... | 95 | 865 |
| .... | 172 | .... | 170 | .... | 6.95 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | New Eng. & Shipbg Works, Ltd. 8% cum. pref. | 500,000 | 300,000 | T5 | Dec. | Tls. 0.20 = $0.28, for ½ yr. ending 30-6-34 | 21-6-37 | 6 Apr | 2.50 Dec | 7 July | 6.50 Mar | .... | .... | 39,475 | 42,677 |
| .... | 7 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Realty Invest. Co. 7½% cum. pref. "A" .. | 400,000 | 106,238 | $5 | Dec. | Quarterly Div. 7½% p.a. .. .. .. | 1-4-35 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... |
| .... | .... | 129.50 | .... | .... | 130 | 130 | .... | .... | 129.50 | .... | .... | S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock .. | 230,000 | 220,000 | T100 | Dec. | 2nd. Quarterly Div. Tls. 1.50 = $2.0979, a/c 1937 | 21-7-37 | .... | .... | 122 Jan | 111 Jan | 313 | 161 | 16,412 | 13,111 |
| .... | .... | 66 | .... | .... | 66 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd. 7% pref. .. | 10,000 | 10,000 | T50 | Dec. | Tls. 3.50 = $4.89 1936 .. .. .. | 30-3-37 | 70 Mar | 65 May | 73 Mar | 65 May | .... | .... | 2,798 | 2,155 |
| .... | .... | 16 | .... | .... | 16 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref. .. | 100,000 | 100,000 | T10 | Dec. | 3½% = $0.49 for half year ended 30-12-36 .. | 1-4-37 | 16 Nov | 14.50 Jan | 17 Mar | 16 July | 650 | .... | 2,270 | 7,295 |
| .... | .... | 15.80 | .... | .... | 15.80 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | do. 6½% cum. pref. .. | 100,000 | 100,000 | T10 | Dec. | 3½% = $0.45 for half year ended 30-12-36 .. | 1-4-37 | 15.25 Aug | 14.25 Jan | 16 July | 15.25 Mar | .... | .... | 3,700 | 5,230 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Cottons** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 14.30 | .... | .... | 15.50 | R. 15.20 | 14.90 | .... | 13.80 | 14.80 | .... | Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary .. .. | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | T5 | Dec. | Div. $0.80 a/c 1936 .. .. .. | 31-3-37 | 15.85 Dec | 8 June | 18.50 June | 13.80 Aug | 7,000 | 4,000 | 18,487 | 807,705 |
| .... | .... | 103 | .... | .... | 109 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd. .. .. | 240,000 | 240,000 | $50 | Oct. | Div. $2.50 & Bonus $1.25 for half year ended 30-4-37 | 27-5-37 | 88 Dec | 68 Mar | 121.25 Apr | 92 Jan | .... | .... | 1,185 | 3,240 |
| .... | .... | 37 | .... | .... | 37 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd. .. .. | 200,000 | 150,000 | T10 | June | Div. $2 & Bonus $2 (Mkg. $4, a/c 1935-36) .. | 7-10-36 | 26 Dec | 15.25 July | 35 June | 29 Mar | .... | .... | 1,850 | 900 |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | **Plantations** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| .... | .... | 20 | .... | .... | 20 | 20 | .... | .... | 20 | .... | .... | Aima Estates, Ltd. .. .. .. .. | 70,000 | 70,000 | £1 (T9) | Sept. | Int. Div. $1 a/c 1936-37 ($1.10 1935-36) .. | 19-7-37 | 19.25 Dec | 11 Feb | 30 Apr | 18.35 Jan | .... | 200 | 3,974 | 5,110 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations Ltd. .. .. | 400,000 | 330,000 | 10s (T24) | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.30 a/c 1937 ($0.45, 1936) .. .. | Pending | 10.90 Dec | 5.50 Sept | 13.75 Apr | 8.25 June | .... | .... | 8,519 | 66,252 |
| 8.60 | .... | 8.20 | .... | .... | 8.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd. .. .. .. | 500,000 | 496,000 | 10s. | Dec. | Final Div. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.70, 1936) .. .. | 7-6-37 | 15.30 Dec | 8.25 June | 19.60 Apr | 13.90 June | 500 | .... | 26,159 | 200,384 |
| 14.10 | .... | 14.20 | .... | .... | 14.20 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd. .. .. | 500,000 | 335,499 | T1 | Sept. | 2nd Int. Div. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.20, 1936-37) ($0.30, | 1-6-37 | 5.35 Dec | 3.10 Feb | 7.25 Apr | 5 Jan | .... | .... | 17,992 | 48,548 |
| .... | .... | 5.75 | .... | .... | 5.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Bata Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd. .. .. | 960,000 | 960,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1937 ($0.07, 1936) .. | [1935-36] | 1.40 Dec | 0.45 Jan | 1.86 Apr | 1.10 June | 9,000 | 2,000 | 82,000 | 661,910 |
| 1.15 | .... | 1.13 | .... | .... | 1.13 | 1.15 | 1.16 | .... | 1.15 | 1.16 | .... | Bute Plantations (1910), Ltd. .. .. .. | 500,000 | 353,693 | T1 | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1937 ($0.25, 1936) .. .. | 23-6-37 | 5.15 Dec | 1.50 Jan | 6.40 Apr | 4 July | .... | 2,500 | 143,510 | 250,240 |
| 4.39 | .... | .... | 4.20 | .... | .... | 4.35 | .... | .... | 4.25 | .... | .... | Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd. .. .. | 1,200,000 | 800,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | Final Div. $0.04 (Mkg. $0.10 a/c 1936) .. | 20-5-37 | 1.62 Dec | 0.68 Jan | 2.05 Apr | 1.25 Aug | .... | 5,000 | 123,816 | 458,150 |
| 1.26 | .... | .... | .... | .... | 1.35 | 1.25 | .... | .... | 1.25 | .... | .... | Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd. .. .. .. | 1,095,850 | 1,051,438 | T0.10 | June | Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1936-37 ($0.02, 1935-36) .. | 14-5-37 | 1.04 Dec | 0.42 Jan | 1.31 Apr | 0.80 Aug | .... | 1,000 | 113,850 | 1,214,620 |
| 0.76 | 0.80 | .... | .... | .... | 0.85 | 0.80 | .... | .... | 0.80 | .... | .... | Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd. .. | 600,000 | 484,837 | T0.75 | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.10 a/c 1937 ($0.20, 1936) .. .. | 25-6-37 | 2.80 Dec | 2.50 June | 3 Apr | 2 June | .... | 2,000 | 39,530 | 253,376 |
| 4.20 | .... | .... | 4.00 | .... | .... | 4.20 | .... | .... | 4.10 | .... | .... | Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd. .. .. .. | 350,000 | 200,000 | T1 | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.15 a/c 1937 ($0.34, 1936) .. .. | 11-6-37 | 8.75 Dec | 3.30 July | 10.10 Apr | 7 June | .... | .... | 22,162 | 62,019 |
| .... | .... | 6.75 | .... | .... | 6.75 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd. .. .. | 750,000 | 665,000 | £1 | Dec. | Div. 6½ 1936, less I/T 4/6d. in $ (Coupon 33) | 15-3-37 | 35 Nov | 21 June | 53 Mar | 33.25 May | .... | .... | 680 | 630 |
| .... | .... | 31.50 | .... | .... | 31.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests. Ltd. .. .. | 850,000 | 750,000 | 2/- | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.06 a/c 1937 ($0.10 a/c 1936) .. | 21-7-37 | 2.35 Dec | 1.25 Oct | 3.20 Apr | 1.97 July | 4,000 | 15,000 | 41,170 | 577,850 |
| .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Kapayang Rubber Estates, Co., Ltd. .. .. | 15,000 | 14,800 | T10 | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.50 a/c 1937 ($1.80 1936) .. [1935-36] | 15-7-37 | 27.50 Dec | 10 Feb | 38 Apr | 27 Jan | .... | .... | 630 | 6,275 |
| .... | .... | 34.50 | .... | .... | 34.50 | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | .... | Kota Bahroe Rub. Est. (1921), Ltd. .. .. | 500,000 | 461,804 | T0.75 | June | 2nd. Int. Div. $0.09 (Mkg. $0.15, 1936-37) ($0.10, | 20-5-37 | 4.17½ Dec | 1.25 Jan | 4.85 Apr | 2.80 June | 1,000 | .... | 113,887 | 406,486 |
| .... | .... | 3.05 | 3.00 | .... | .... | 2.05 | 2.12½ | .... | 2.00 | 2.02½ | .... | Kroewock Java Plantations, Ltd. .. .. | 2,200,000 | 2,200,000 | T0.10 | Dec. | Int. Div. $0.03 a/c 1937 ($0.05, 1936) .. .. | Pending | 1.09 Dec | 0.55 June | 1.53 Apr | 0.97 Jan | 5,000 | 4,000 | 212,000 | 1,169,130 

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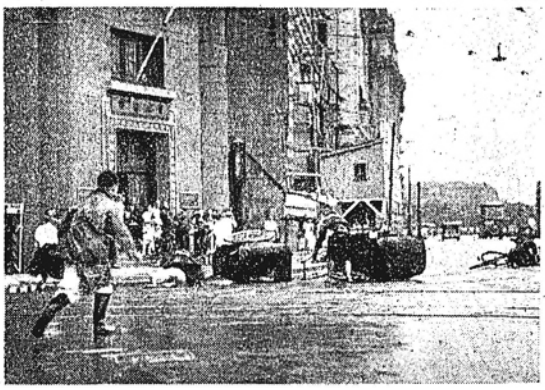
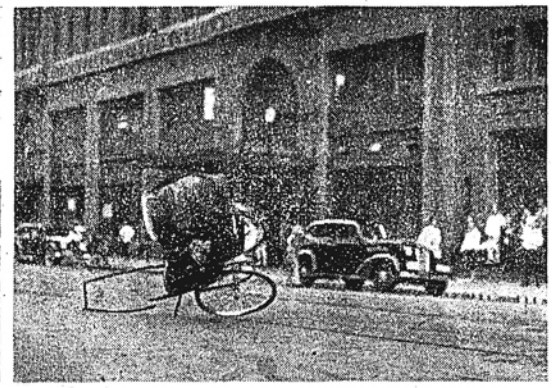
## STORM PLAYS HAVOC WITH SHANGHAI'S LIGHTER TRAFFIC

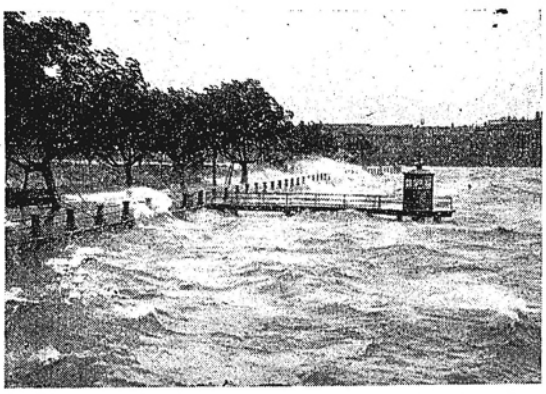
*N.C.H. Photos*



Casualties at Nanking Road-Bund, Shanghai's Windy Corner.



This private rickshaw took a trip of its own in Nanking Road.



A typhoon, which produced a wind of almost hurricane force, made pedestrian and rickshaw traffic practically impossible at noon on August 4. Rickshaws were overturned, pedestrians battled round street corners, while the wind-swept waters of the Whangpoo poured over the Bund like a Blackpool or Scarborough gale. Below are seen, left, waves dashing over the Public Gardens, and, right, sampans tied up in Soochow Creek to escape the gale.

# TYPHOON WREAKS HAVOC IN SHANGHAI

## Storm Paralyzes Shipping, Wrecks Buildings and Injures Many: Low-Lying Areas Flooded

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

ONE of the worst typhoons to strike the China coast in years took heavy toll of life, limb and property in Shanghai yesterday, paralyzed shipping and wrought general havoc throughout the region. Low-lying areas were flooded and serious accidents and fires caused.

The effects of the storm began to make themselves felt during Monday night and increased in intensity throughout the day. At 9 o'clock last night Siccawei issued the following warning here:—"The violent typhoon at 6 p.m. was reaching the Ningpo Region, travelling north-west by west. The centre will probably again incline northwest-ward over the Hangchow Bay and the Shanghai district."

While scores were injured as walls tumbled, vehicles overturned or collided, and electric wires fell, one of the most serious consequences of the storm in Shanghai was to feed a disastrous fire in a godown in North Soochow Road, near North Chekiang Road, in which several persons were injured. Throughout the city, trees were uprooted, windows broken and signboards overturned.

Between 8.30 and 8.45 o'clock yesterday morning, the Customs signal gun in Pootung solemnly boomed out a warning to all ships in the harbour—"prepare for bad weather." At the top of the flag-pole on the Customs tower floated two black balls, a repetition of the warning given by the three "shots" fired by the signal gun. Extra precautions were taken by all ships in the harbour, while smaller craft hurried for shelter in the various creeks opening into the river.

A number of foreign factories, mills and other concerns with plants in Pootung closed down for the day, their delighted employees receiving an unexpected holiday. Coming back to the Bund, however, was no joke as the launches pitched and tossed, and struggled across the river; journeys which normally take no more than five minutes lasted for twenty minutes or more yesterday, and the task of jumping ashore from a leaping launch onto a plunging pontoon gave not a few people a nasty moment or two.

Rain, pelting, driving rain, poured down at odd intervals during the day, being driven with almost hail-like force into the faces of those who had to go out to brave the elements. Throughout the day, the crash of glass and the clatter of corrugated iron could be heard all over the city, as windows smashed, roofings partially disintegrated, and shutters, after flapping violently back and forth, flew off into space.

### A Sorry Sight

Trees, fencings, bill-boards and shop signs all over the city were blown down during the day, and by noon the whole city was a sorry sight. Several shop windows were smashed by the force of the wind, and the large plate-glass windows of the Auto Castle, at the corner of Bubbling Well and Medhurst roads, represented one of the worst examples, two huge windows being literally smashed to pieces no larger than a silver dollar.

Pedestrians all over the city had difficulty in walking at times, especially in the Central District, where rain, driven by the raging winds, poured down the funnels formed by streets leading off the Bund, penetrating the thickest raincoats and drenching those unfortunate enough to be out to the skin.

### Holding to Walls

The Bund, all day long, presented an unusual aspect, with pedestrians exerting themselves heroically to negotiate corners and to cross streets. Umbrellas by the score were turned inside out, hats were blown long distances before they were recovered by their owners (sometimes they finished in the Whangpoo), and many persons were blown over. The foot of Nanking Road particularly was a bad spot and men and women were seen holding on to the walls of the Palace Hotel and Sassoon House in attempting to round the corner.

Another point of interest on The Bund was the foot of Peking Road, where the Government Ferry pontoon is moored. Although, of course, ferry service had been suspended, many of the curious gathered on the foreshore to watch the Whangpoo wash the pontoon bridges and send yellowish river spray flying to the roof of the two-storey structure. If any adventurous souls boarded the pontoon for the purpose of having tiffin on the top deck, they must have satisfied their own minds that they were not subject to seasickness before approaching the wildly agitated structure.

### Roof of Car Destroyed

One of the freak accidents observed on The Bund during the morning was the tearing to shreds of the top of a sedan car parked near the foot of Hankow Road. The top was lifted by a strong gust of wind and gradually the various layers were blown to bits, leaving a permanent and complete "sun roof." No-one was in the car at the time, and no-one was injured in the course of the destruction. A lorry in Avenue Edward suffered a similar accident.

Another accident which almost deserves the title of "freak" occurred to the aerial mast of radio station XMHD, over which the daily news bulletins of the "North-China Daily News" are broadcast. Early yesterday morning, the aerial itself was blown into disuse, and the wind then turned its attention to the towering metal mast. Literally before the eyes of observers, it bent the top part of the mast outwards and downwards, so that the mast now looks like an exaggerated pair of dividers. Another radio station to suffer from the storm was XMHA, which did not transmit for over an hour during the lunch period, owing to the fact that the transmission line to the antenna had blown down.

A curious sight on Nanking and other roads converging on the Bund was that of masses of green leaves, blown far from the trees along the foreshore and whipping into the face of pedestrians and rickshaw pullers in a most unaccustomed manner. Motor and passenger transport traffic was normal yesterday; despite the rain and wind, drenched traffic constables in their little towers continued to operate the lights all day.

With roofs and fences and things being blown about and all over the place the whole day long, no careful survey of the havoc wrought by the winds could be made yesterday, especially as Siccawei Observatory continued to report the approach of the storm centre. All over the outlying districts of Shanghai and the suburbs in the Western District, fences were awry or blown completely down. In one or two cases in the Hungjao district, motorists were unable to use their cars, for their matshed or wattle garages had blown down onto the vehicles.

### Straw Huts Blown Down

In Chapei, a number of straw huts were blown over, and their unfortunate occupants were seen doing their best to erect some sort of temporary shelter from the wind and rain. In several apparently modern shops in the Native City, not only were windows broken, but in four or five instances the complete frames, windows and all, were blown completely in. Torn and battered shop signs and bill boards were noted everywhere.

Straw hut colonies in Chapei, Pootung and Woosung perhaps suffered the most. Over ten of these colonies in Chapei reported the destruction of these abodes by the strong wind, but the damage was not extensive. In Woosung, several places were flooded.

In Tan Tse Wan district, Chapei, a Chinese pedestrian was struck by a falling brick in the morning, when a signboard was torn off the wall. The man escaped serious injuries.

Excitement reigned in the Boathouse of the Shanghai Rowing Club, Soochow Road, during the noon hour, when the two pontoons started to break up and drift away. One of these pontoons was only recently brought down from Henli as a "safety first" precaution in view of the hostilities in the North. One pontoon was almost completely ruined by night fall; both were removed from their anchorage and lashed firmly to the side of the Boathouse.

### Flag Torn to Shreds

Flying bravely in the typhoon wind, one of the few flags visible in Shanghai, the Union Jack over H.M. Consulate-General, was whipping itself slow to shreds yesterday. No flag was raised over the Soviet Consulate all day. The Nazi emblem was one which braved the storm.

A huge plate glass window in the front of the Broadway Mansions blew out with a crash yesterday morning. A considerable amount of other breakage on a more minor scale was reported in the big building.

From early morning until late afternoon the gardeners of the Bund Gardens were busy. With waves lashing over the bunding, two coolies early in the day underwent a soaking removing the benches to safer ground. Others were busy all day propping up trees, as a result of which only a couple blew down. Still others removed the glass light fixtures from the standards.

### Rickshaw Casualties

Rickshaw casualties were unusually heavy at the Broadway Mansions corner, for hours being quite unable to round it into Broadway. Most were blown over, coolie and all, and often hapless passengers with them. One, bald-headed and clutching a large watermelon, appeared stunned, and the melon escaped, only to be recaptured after a merry chase by spectators, who were cheerily helping all and sundry victims of the wind's force until heavy rains drove them indoors.

Even double lashings and anchors failed to ease the precarious situation of the scores of sampans tied up to the North Soochow Road jetty next to the Garden Bridge, and all through two nights and one day the crews were busy fending off other sampans and making sure of their moorings. One was a casualty, sinking next to the bridge. The efforts of one of the crew to salve the few pitiful belongings of the family on board attracted a huge crowd for an hour or more.

### Sikh Chases Tea Urn

An early casualty next to the Garden Bridge was the tea urn for the rickshaw coolies. Overturned and righted a number of times, its stand tied to a tree, the urn itself, in a whimsical moment, escaped and led a large Sikh traffic policeman a dance down the road before it was recaptured and placed in a neighbouring shop for safety.

Few indeed were the small craft which ventured on the bosom of the wind-lashed Whangpoo yesterday. One of the most persistent, however was a small Chinese launch with three large sampans in tow. All day, from early morning until late at night, this convoy attempted to steam down river past Pootung Point. Each time at the point it was held stationary by the wind, finally to give up and return. No let-up in the effort appeared up to darkness.

### Floating Bed

To the amazement of spectators an apparently iron bedstead floated in Soochow Creek yesterday morning when it fell from a sampan. The sampan, loaded with a full house hold of furniture, rocked so violently that half of its cargo went overboard. Among this lot was the bedstead, which turned out to be wood, for it floated merrily until salvaged with the rest of the soaked cargo.

The rickshaw waiting shed at Garden Bridge was stripped of its composition tile roofing, bits of the shingly material flying all over the neighbourhood all day.

### Men Electrocuted

One fatality occurred yesterday morning, at Soochow and Fokien Roads, where a Chinese was struck and electrocuted by high-tension wires ruptured by the typhoon. The man was taken to Lester Chinese Hospital in a Fire Brigade ambulance, but he was dead on arrival. His body was removed to the Public Morgue in Fearon Road.

A fatal case was reported at Kiaochangmiao, Nantao, at about 10 a.m., when a pedestrian was electrocuted by a live wire torn down from an electric pole. The man was about 40 years of age and wore a jacket and pants of white cloth, but no shoes. The accident occurred at Shan Lung Yuan Street. Chinese Police were stationed in the vicinity to warn pedestrians against approaching the place until after repairs had been effected.

A number of Chinese were injured throughout the day, several being hit by falling signboards, by bricks and tiles, or by shattered window panes. A rickshaw puller was seriously injured during the early part of the morning when his vehicle was overturned on The Bund, and later in the day several other pullers and their passengers were bruised less seriously in spills at various points. Others, again, were injured in accidents involving pedestrians, trams and motor-cars, and tram and rickshaw. Some were thrown to the pavement while walking or attempting to walk.

Beginning already at 6.30 a.m., the emergency ambulances and rescue vans of the Fire Brigade clanged their way through the rain-lashed streets responding to calls received from Yangtszepoo, Hongkew, Central, Sinza and Bubbling Well districts—the entire Settlement. The other Shanghai areas saw similar activity.

### Foreign Premises Damaged

Among the premises damaged were those of the Ascot Riding School, Tupsin Road, where the stable roof was torn off; 100 Peking Road, where the corrugated iron roof had to be made safe; the Astor House Hotel, where a chimney fell through the roof during the tiffin hour; Kwenming and Thorburn Roads, where a matshed was blown onto some electric cables; and Foochow and Szechuen Roads, where a dividing wall was demolished. Large plate-glass windows crashed at several Bubbling Well Road shops. Countless signboards and hoardings were torn to fragments and in Bubbling Well Road, west of Mohawk Road, a gigantic representation of a Yangtze Gorges steamer all but capsized.

At Peking and Szechuen Roads, corrugated iron sheets were blown into the street at 2.30 p.m., but luckily missed passersby. A call received from the Foreign Y.M.C.A., Bubbling Well Road, resulted in the removal of loose tiles from the roof before serious damage was caused. Portions

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of walls and gables crashed to the ground in various parts of Shanghai.

**Shipping Paralyzed**

Local shipping was practically paralyzed yesterday because of the typhoon. All vessels in the vicinity of Shanghai and those trying to put into port here ran for the nearest shelter and anchored or tied up as securely as possible to wait for the storm to blow over.

Five ships entered the port and four went out of the harbour early yesterday morning but thereafter the only activity at all on the river was the movement of a few small powerful tugs which served chiefly to transport workers between Pootung and Shanghai.

The only vessel lost in the river here was a garbage barge under contract to the Public Works Department which sank early yesterday morning off Hongkew Creek after being swamped.

**Liners Delayed**

All sailings and arrivals were delayed. The President Jefferson, due to arrive in port yesterday morning, was forced to anchor off the Saddle Islands and await the abating of the storm. The President Jackson was unable to sail yesterday morning as scheduled and clung tightly all day to her berth at the Dollar Wharf. The time of her sailing for Seattle would be as soon as the weather permitted, the Dollar Company announced yesterday. The choppy condition of the river made it impossible even for a tender to be sent to the vessel.

While no losses were reported by Jardine Matheson & Co. Ltd., their schedules were completely disrupted by the typhoon. On her way here from Tientsin, the ss. Fausang was forced to use Tsingtao harbour for shelter. The ss. Norviken ran for shelter at Steep Island where the ss. Tingsang also sought shelter. The Taksang, on her way here after experiencing the bombardment of Taku, had her course shifted and will not call here this trip. Scheduled to sail yesterday for Hankow, the ss. Loongwo clung fast to her moorings at Hunt's Wharf. The China Merchants' ss. Hai Li ran for shelter at Wenchow.

**Isar in Peril**

The only large vessel that tried to enter the harbour yesterday morning had a perilous time. The Norddeutscher Lloyd ss. Isar attempted to moor at lower buoys but found the task impossible in the heavy weather and decided to run back to Woosung. She finally managed to draw alongside the N.Y.K. Pootung Wharf where she made fast.

Throughout the day the harbour was almost deserted as all the small craft hid away from the storm along Soochow Creek and behind wharves, mostly on the Pootung side. An accident was narrowly averted when a cargo boat nearly drifted on to the mail pontoons. The chain had been broken between the cargo boat and the launch which had been towing it with the result that the former vessel was left adrift. Quick work by a launch of the River Police prevented a collision.

**Plane Leaves**

Despite the inclement weather, a C.N.A.C. plane left for Tsingtao yesterday morning from Lunghwa. The return plane was ordered by radio to stop at Haichow over night.

Several long distance telephone wires between Shanghai and other places were damaged. Among those disrupted were the Shanghai-Hangchow and Shanghai-Soochow lines The Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Wusih services were not affected, but the two lines were extremely congested, and the reception was poor.

Minor damage to telephone lines on the outskirts of Shanghai and in Chinese territory were reported, but were quickly repaired.

Damage was also caused by electric wires in Chapei at about 10 a.m. Repairs were completed shortly after noon.

**Relative How Loss**

Aug. 5.

As Shanghai took stock yesterday of the damage caused by Tuesday's typhoon, satisfaction was expressed almost universally over the comparatively small loss to building and other property.

Many structures were affected by the wind and rain, but no considerable losses in this category were reported. The collapse of an old Chinese building in Honan Road, south of Nanking Road, yesterday forenoon, was not directly ascribed to typhoon action. The Shanghai Power Company reported only minor damage and there were no serious interruptions of electric service. At 1.25 a.m. yesterday the Fire Brigade was called upon to remove a tree which had fallen on power cables at Jessfield and Tifeng Roads. At 7.30 a.m. it became necessary to shift a damaged advertising hoarding at Jessfield Road and Avenue Haig.

It was conceded yesterday that the new flood-protection system on The Bund saved the downtown section from serious inundation on Tuesday evening when the level of the Whangpoo reached a high mark. The district nearest to The Bund had been entirely cleared of water by 6 a.m., the new centrifugal pump having been operated until about 3 a.m. Floods near the intersection of Nanking Road and Chekiang Road, which are not controlled by the newly-installed pumping system, were brought down during the early hours, and shortly after 9 a.m. the space in front of Sincere's, that skirting Wing On's on Kinwoka and other areas in the vicinity had been completely drained off.

**Three Deaths Reported**

Three deaths were reported in Chapei and Pootung yesterday. One of these occurred at 8 a.m., when a sheet of corrugated iron fell off from the roof of a Chinese house in Yin Kia Chiao Road, Chapei, striking a pedestrian on the head. The man, who appeared to be a hawker about 30 years of age, died of injuries shortly after.

The first fatality was reported at 4.40 a.m., when a rickshaw coolie was struck on the head by a hoarding which collapsed in Kwang Fu Road, Chapei. He was identified to be Koo Ko-yi, aged 44, native of Northern Kiangsu. He died almost immediately.

The Pootung fatality occurred at Tang Chiao district. While passing Hu Kia Mo Chiao, an unidentified pedestrian was hit by a live wire which was blown from an electric pole. He was electrocuted.

## MME. CHIANG'S CALL ANSWERED

### Chinese Women's Groups in Relief Preparations

The immediate preparation of 500 suits, surgical dressings and 500 towels as its initial contribution towards the needs of their country's defenders was decided on by the Chinese Women's Club at an emergency meeting held in the club room, 999 Bubbling Well Road, on Aug. 2.

All those at the meeting expressed their utmost readiness to answer Mme. Chiang Kai-shek's stirring call to the women of China.

Other women's organizations are also making similar preparations for the relief and comfort of soldiers. The Women's Movement Promotion Association is training their members for first aid work. The first two groups to complete the course will leave immediately for the front, together with the Red Cross Association's First Aid Corps. Members not taking the course are preparing 1,000 suits for wounded soldiers.

Another women's association headed by Mme. Liao Chung-kai and Mme. Sun Yat-sen is supporting three centres for the study of nursing. They have also asked the chairmen of various provinces to sponsor similar work.

About 2,000 girl students, who have been undergoing training in the western district, have graduated as nurses and first aid workers.

**Pledge for Sacrifice**

That the members of the Chinese Women's Club are prepared to make any sacrifice in the present struggle for the nation's self-preservation is the gist of two telegrams sent to the Generalissimo and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek on August 3.

The text of that sent to the Generalissimo is as follows: "The Chinese Women's Club of Shanghai unanimously endorses your minimum four-points statement and your determination to preserve China's territorial integrity and sovereignty. To this end we pledge ourselves to make any sacrifice you may demand."

In its message to Mme. Chiang, the organization says, "The Chinese Women's Club of Shanghai stands ready to co-operate with you in any work you may organize for our self-preservation and the comfort of those defending our country."

The C.W.C. is one of the most influential women's associations in China, its membership including wives of prominent officials, bankers and business men.

A resolution was also reached to send a telegram to Mme. Chiang by other women's groups who held a joint meeting on Aug. 2. In it they will respond to her nation-wide appeal to women.

Further evidence that women are keeping in step with the men is the report that Miss Yang Ching-shun, an aviatrix who graduated from the flying classes conducted by the local China Aviation League last year, has offered her services to the Aviation Commission in Nanking, declaring her readiness to "shed her blood in defence of China's territory."

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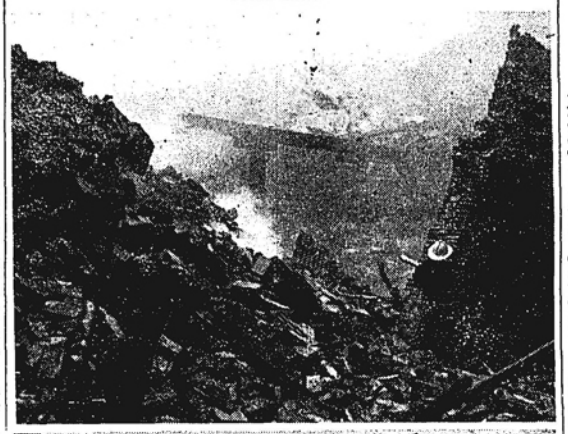
JAPANESE restaurateurs of Shanghai will present the Japanese Special Naval Landing Party with an armed motor cycle sidecar unit, the local Japanese press reported on Aug. 4. Permission to make such a gift was secured from the Ministry of the Navy in Tokyo on August 3.

## HIGH WIND HELPS FIRE TO GUT GODOWN

*N.C.H. Photos*



Still smouldering on the morning of Aug. 4, the ruins of the Tun Sin Ting Kee godown, 784 North Soochow Road, are shown above. The three-storey building near North Chekiang Road was completely gutted by flames on the evening of Aug. 3, when typhoon action helped to spread the fire through the building. The glare was visible for miles about. Thousands of the curious watched the fight of the Shanghai Fire Brigade from alleyways surrounding the site.

## TYPHOON AIDS SPECTACULAR GODOWN FIRE

### Two Injured, One Believed to be Missing: Flames Fanned by Strong Winds

One man was seriously injured, another is missing and is believed to have drowned, while a fireman was hurt in the shoulder by falling bricks in the course of a fire in a godown in North Soochow Road on the night of August 3.

Fanned by the strong gusts of wind, the fire which started in a top corner of the building shortly after 9 o'clock, quickly spread and soon the whole building was a sheet of flames, sparks and smoke shooting high into the air. The work of fighting the flames was carried out under the direction of Captain J. Gordon Dyson, Chief of the Fire Brigade, and competent observers credit the Fire Brigade with having performed a very fine piece of work in confining the fire, despite great handicaps, to the godown affected.

**First Casualty**

The first casualty occurred soon after the fire started. Sparks and flames were blown over the roofs of small, adjoining houses, and an inmate on the first floor, apparently panic-stricken and thinking the house he was in was about to go up in flames, jumped from the verandah to the street below. He was picked up unconscious and rushed to hospital, where he was found to be suffering from a fracture of the head; he was still alive last night, but his condition was reported as very serious.

A mystery exists with regard to the second man. Large crowds of Chinese from everywhere in the near neighbourhood flocked to the scene of the fire, and reinforcements of police under Inspector J. E. Blenkinsop had to be hastily called to keep them back. A man on one of the sampans moored all along North Soochow Road was reported to have missed his footing and fallen into the creek. That is said to be the last that was seen of him.

**Many Hoses**

Meanwhile, hoses from innumerable engines were playing strong jets of water upon the building from every side and from all angles, from the ground, from roof-tops and from a turntable. The latter was drawn up in front of the godown and ran up to the top of the three-story building, from which vantage point a fireman poured gallons of water from the creek into the burning building.

His was a precarious perch. Smoke and sparks were continually obscuring him completely from view, and from time to time hungry tongues of flame would reach out of a window and seem to envelop him. Although not equipped with a smoke-mask, he stuck to his task and whenever things got too hot for him other hoses would come to his rescue for a few moments before going back to deal with other flames.

**Wall Falls**

From an alleyway alongside the burning building, "North-China Herald" representatives watched the east wall of the building swaying in the strong wind like a bamboo fence. The corrugated roof fell in, to send up a fresh shower of sparks, and then, before their eyes, the wall swayed once too often and fell outwards, to crash in a cloud of smoke and flames amid the thunder of hurling and bouncing bricks.

Some of these bricks struck a fireman working hard at the very foot of the building. Fortunately for this man, he was standing at the edge of the "break" at the time, and although he was injured in the right shoulder by the falling brickwork, he was not as badly hurt as he might have been. He was helped to a comfortable seat by two fellow firemen, and given first aid treatment.

**"Widow's Mite"**

A somewhat amusing note was struck by an amateur fireman who brought his "widow's mite" to the rescue in the shape of a tiny jet of water from a garden hose. Most of the time the water, despite the wind, did not carry as far as the godown from his window on the second floor and when that happened he amused himself by playing it on all the corrugated roofing he could find.

Although it was one of the most spectacular fires Shanghai has seen for some time, it looked as if it would have been very much sooner under control if it had not been for the strong bursts of wind which not only fanned the flames to greater heights, but, with the exception of those on the east side of the godown, blew awry the powerful jets of water from the hoses into fine spray half the time.

The burned-out shell of the former Tun Sin Ting Kee godown, on North Soochow Road between North Fokien Road and North Chekiang Road, was inspected on August 4. These premises were insured with their contents for $750,000. Firemen from Hongkew and Central Stations spent nearly six hours in extinguishing the blaze, which was visible in many parts of Shanghai and Pootung.

## WAR TIME SERVICE OFFERED

### 650 Volunteers Register in Nantao

Over 650 Chinese, including 100 women, have registered at the Public Recreation Ground, Nantao, offering war-time service to the Chinese Government in case of hostilities. The All-Shanghai Association for the Support of Armed Resistance, organized by numerous public bodies here, sponsored the registration which began on August 4. The above figure was reached at noon on August 5.

Volunteers came from all walks of life and pledged their services in the following nine corps: peace and maintenance, publicity, engineering, communications, transportation, first aid, fire-prevention, burial and contributions-canvassing.

All the above nine service corps are to be organized after a sufficient number of volunteers has registered with the Association. According to an official at the registration office, an even bigger number of volunteers is expected to-day when the call to able-bodied Chinese for this patriotic work reaches more people.

Most of the women, who registered, are offering to join the first-aid corps. Enlisted in other groups were teachers, coolies, hawkers, students, clerks and men from different circles. Students and young men are not allowed to register with the Association unless they are armed with written permission from their parents or close relatives.

In another district in Nantao, registration has also been started for those young men who are willing to serve in the special corps whose duties will be detection of traitors' activities. The Young Men's National Salvation Service Committee is organizing this corps, and it is reported that many have joined it.

According to a message from Nanking, Mr. Aw Boon-haw and his brother had wired the Government, offering to contribute $30,000 for the care of wounded soldiers in the north. The money was reported to have been sent to the capital.

After two days' sharp rise, gold prices declined on August 4. Gold changed hands at $1,330. This dropped to $1,250 when a Chinese bank sold a large quantity of gold to be delivered in a week's time. Later, the price climbed back to $1,330, which was about $70 to $80 lower than that quoted the previous day.

The minimum prices fixed by the Government prevailed in the Chinese bond market on August 4. The 96 Millions improved by about 95 cents.

## CATHEDRAL SCOUTS BACK HERE

### Group Return from Camp at Peitaiho

Tanned and fit after a month's holiday by the sea, a party of over thirty scouts of the 1st (Cathedral School) Troop returned to Shanghai on August 7 in the Kailan Mining Administration's ss. Johanne Justesen. The scouts left Shanghai at the beginning of last month in the ss. Sygna, under the control of Group Scoutmaster H. K. Cassells.

Mr. Cassells was assisted by three assistant scoutmasters, Messrs. R. Heath, D. Campbell and R. A. Dodd, and three rover scouts from the troop's own crew of rovers who are all former patrol leaders in the Cathedral troop. Each year, a large number of scouts from the Cathedral troop travel up to Peitaiho for the annual camp, which combines the usual holiday resort programmes of hiking and swimming with training of a practical Scout nature.

**Tsingtao Campers Also**

The first group of campers to return from "Camp Tsingtao" arrived at noon on August 7 after four days aboard the ss. Shenking. They spoke enthusiastically of their experiences of three weeks in the camp.

Those returning were:—N. Rookhlyadeff, G. Kalfov, Igor Poliakoff, A. Krumholtz, T. Dunne, S. Wong, S. Lau, P. Chung, H. Thomas, A. Bowden, C. Berthelot, M. Meleshko, R. Dickson, W. Jourdin, E. Orloff, P. von Wunder, J. Koshmann, Bob Perkins, Mr. Tsai, George Oglodkoff, and Don Smith.

## KOREAN KILLED BY DRUG HE HAD SOLD

On August 3 a Korean heroin opium seller, living in Miller Road, was taken to the Shanghai Sanitarium Clinic in Range Road suffering from opium poisoning. He died on August 4, leaving letters addressed to his Korean sweetheart, regretting that economic troubles had forced him to lead the life he had.

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*Obituary*

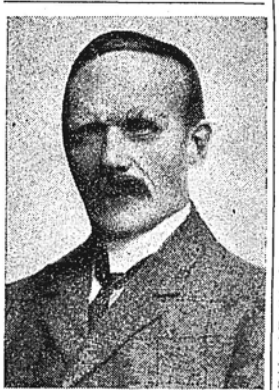
# RICKSHAW MISSION HEAD PASSES

## Mr. George Matheson Dies in Country Hospital: Years of Good Work for Low Classes

George Matheson, the founder of the Shanghai Mission to Rickshawmen, died on August 3 in the Country Hospital, at a ripe old age.

A traditional figure in certain parts of Chapei, leading from the Settlement boundaries towards the centre of his work, near the Central Fire Station in Chinese territory, Mr. Matheson will be greatly missed. His widow resides off Bubbling Well Road, and to her will be extended a heart-felt wealth of sympathy.

The late Mr. Matheson was born in Scourie, Scotland, and his early yearning for change, led him to enlist in the Shanghai Municipal Police Force, where he quickly made a name for himself. When he reached the rank of inspector he retired, and, founding a small business in piece-goods on his own, he instituted the Shanghai Mission to Rickshawmen—a small concern, which grew



Mr. George Matheson

in importance until it took the lead in all philanthropic institutions in Shanghai for the care of the poor working man.

### Work Among Coolies

The Rickshaw Mission received the full support of the Shanghai community for many years, and, owing to funds subscribed locally, established itself in appropriate quarters in Chapei. Here hundreds of rickshaw coolies and others in similar lowly station used to meet nightly, to hear the Gospel and the latest traffic regulations of the Shanghai Municipal Council—which, from the point of view of the coolie, were nearly as important.

Mr. Matheson was the main-spring of this work. He founded a business, with an office in Jinkee Road, which sold home-side material for clothes to Shanghailanders. In this business he employed men whose spare time was devoted to the welfare of Shanghai's under-dogs. His accountants were the accountants of the Shanghai Rickshaw Mission; his salesmen were, in their spare time, evangelists for the greater work he was carrying on behind.

The "North-China Daily News" was one of the first to realize the importance of Mr. Matheson's work, and began the Rickshaw Mission Christmas Fund, which has had wonderful support for many years from the local community, and has done much to relieve the distress among that section of Shanghai's forgotten community, which might otherwise have gone unrecorded.

George Matheson first came to China as a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force. To this, he was inspired by an abhorrence of the iniquities he heard of out here.

### Fights Exploitation

Acquaintance with these iniquities at first hand soon persuaded him that they could not be corrected unless action were taken against some of the major figures in Shanghai's politics, and so he conceived the idea of a mission to the poorest class in Shanghai—class which is too often victimized and made the scape-goat for offences it did not originate—to put a stop to pitiless exploitation.

Mr. Matheson resigned from the Shanghai Municipal Police in 1911, on account of ill health. But in 1913 he returned to Shanghai to found a business of his own in piece goods and woollen goods and to institute the Shanghai Mission to Rickshawmen. For some time he maintained the mission out of the profits he made out of his other business, and for twenty-three years he gave the best of his talents and energy to this work.

There are stories without number about the adventure of George Matheson in running his mission against almost super-human difficulties. In the 1927 troubles in Shanghai he was threatened with death on the ground that he was an Englishmen. He said, quite truly, that he was a Scotsman, and escaped without damage, his opponents apparently believing that the Scots were an "oppressed people".

### Present Management

A couple of years ago the management of the Shanghai Mission to Rickshawmen was handed over to the Salvation Army, which had already been doing a good work in that section of Shanghai's poor. The late Mr. Henry Lester had founded a fund for the interests of the mission, and this fund is at present administered in the interests of the mission and the Salvation Army by a small board of trustees.

The work is being carried on. But nothing, in the minds of those who have been associated with the mission for many years, can compensate for the influence individually exercised by Mr. Matheson. For so many years he was the mainspring and general handy-man of the mission that his loss, even though for some time his share in the management of the mission had been little more than nominal, leaves a gap which cannot be filled.

The Deputy Commissioner in charge of the Shanghai Municipal Police expressed his regrets at Mr. Matheson's death on August 4. The late Mr. Matheson joined the Force in 1884 and retired in 1911.

### The Funeral

In the presence of a large attendance of the older residents of Shanghai the remains of the late Mr. George Matheson were laid to rest in Bubbling Well Cemetery on August 5. The chief mourner was the widow, Mrs. Anne Matheson, who was accompanied by Mrs. E. F. Hardman and Mr. M. Hardman. The service in the Chapel was conducted by the Very Rev. A. C. S. Trivett of the Cathedral while Mr. Stark of the China Inland Mission gave a short address in which he specially referred to the deceased being the founder of the Rickshaw Mission, and to the great interest he had taken in the Mission ever since. Those present included a large representation from the China Inland Mission, Mr. Gavin Wallace, Mr. James Neil, Mr. R. C. Aiers, Deputy Commissioner of Police, Mr. W. E. Fairbairn, Assistant Commissioner, Dr. A. C. Bryson, Mr. William Lyle, representing St Andrews Society, and many others. A detachment of Foreign and Chinese members of the Municipal Police lined the path to the graveside. The pallbearers were: —Mr. A. C. Wheeler, Mr. E. F. Hardman, Mr. C. M. Perrin, Mr. R. P. McNair, Mr. Ho and Mr. Yui. A beautiful sheaf from Mrs. Matheson was lowered into the grave with the casket. Dean Trivett again officiated at the grave.

## Manoel Victal Gonsalves

In the presence of relatives and many friends funeral services were conducted on August 4 in the Pahsienjao Cemetery for the late Baby Manoel Victal Gonsalves, Father Kearney, of the St. Aloysius Catholic Church, officiating. The deceased, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Gonsalves, died on Aug. 2 at the General Hospital after a short illness. The little white and silver casket, upon which rested a beautiful heart of white flowers from "Mum and Dad," was carried to the grave by Messrs. E. Victal, A. Victal, J. Gonsalves and A. M. Gonsalves, all uncles of the deceased.

## Mme. Hsu Shih-ying

In telegrams to his numerous friends, including officials and civic leaders in Shanghai, Mr. Hsu Shih-ying, Ambassador to Tokyo, thanked them for their kind expressions of sympathy on the occasion of his wife's funeral held here on Aug. 2. The Ambassador also regretted that he was unable to come home personally to express his appreciation owing to his official business in Japan.

Mrs. Hsu died in her residence in the French Concession on July 31. The family had decided not to report the sad news to the Ambassador, as the latter must have been undergoing a strain in the present crisis. Somehow it reached him, followed by many messages of sympathy. No date of a memorial service for the late Mrs. Hsu has been fixed.

Before his departure for Tokyo, the Ambassador had repeatedly urged the Government to relieve him of his duties because of ill health. He voluntarily withdrew the resignation following the development of tension in the north. He sailed for Japan with the object of "rendering every assistance to the diplomats in Tokyo to avert a Far Eastern major catastrophe."

## Mrs. Chang Yap-shee

In the presence of many friends a funeral service was held on August 6 at the Chapel of the International Funeral Directors, 207 Kiaochow Road, for the late Mrs. Chang Yap-shee, wife of Dr. H. C. Chang, with the Rev. N. P. Tsu of the Church of Our Saviour officiating. Mrs. Chang died at her home on Edinburgh Road last Tuesday after a long illness at the age of 71 years. Interment took place at the Hungjao Road Cemetery where Pastor Tsu conducted the last rites. The casket upon which rested a large cross of flowers from the family was carried to the graveside by Drs. Edwin Kam, C. C. Ling, U. K. Koo, K. C. Sun, L. S. Kau and Mr. Chang Chau.

# DEFENCE LAWYER AS PROSECUTOR

## Chinese Heroin Dealer Given Life Imprisonment

Justice took an unusual course in the First Special District Court on Aug. 4 in a case involving a Chinese charged with selling heroin.

The accused was Lin Chi-kwen and he was charged with dealing in heroin and having business deals with a Japanese.

As the accused did not have money with which to engage a lawyer, Mr. Moh Loh-ching, a Chinese lawyer, was instructed to defend him by order of the Judge. It was stated in evidence that the accused was arrested on Broadway East, near Hwakee Road, recently by C.P.C. No. 3272, and he admitted having assisted a Japanese already in custody in the sale of heroin, and the police found 40 packets of the drug in the home of the accused.

Instead of defending the accused, Mr. Moh, the lawyer appointed by the court for his defence, asked the court to punish him according to the law on the ground that the prisoner had assisted a Japanese in the sale of heroin. He also described him as a traitor to the Chinese. Accused was sentenced to life imprisonment and deprived of civil rights for life.

# GUN BATTLE NEAR RAILWAY STATION

Some excitement reigned in the vicinity of Zikawei railway station, Nantao, on August 6, when a member of the Peace Maintenance Corps named Liu Hai-shien was wounded in a gun battle with a mysterious armed man who escaped.

Liu was one of a group of over ten members sent to the district to maintain peace and order, when he encountered a suspicious looking character near the station at about 10 p.m. No sooner had Liu ordered the man to submit to a search than the latter opened fire.

In over ten shots exchanged between the two, the Paoantui member was struck in the abdomen and thigh. When other members came to his assistance, the gunman escaped. The district was being carefully searched for the missing man at a late hour.

# WEDDING

## Forestier-McLorn

One of the prettiest weddings of the summer took place at Holy Trinity Cathedral in late afternoon on Aug. 7, when Miss Patricia Sybil McLorn was married to Mr. Geoffrey Gordon Forestier. Both bride and bridegroom are well known locally, Miss McLorn as the daughter of Mrs. Florence McLorn of Shanghai and the late Mr. George McLorn of the Tariff Inspectorate, Chinese Maritime Customs, and Mr. Forestier as a member of the staff of the Shanghai Telephone Company and a member of numerous clubs. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Forestier of London.

Shortly after five o'clock, the bride entered the cathedral on the arm of her uncle, Mr. Dan McLorn, attended by four cousins as bridesmaids; the Misses Veronica and Mary Clifton, Margaret and Leila Tilley. Dean A.C.S. Trivett performed the ceremony. Mr. Leonard Everett acted as best man for the bridegroom, the Messrs. Alexander Tilley, David Legge, K. Woodhouse, and George McLorn as ushers.

Following the ceremony a cocktail reception took place at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tilley, uncle and aunt of the bride, at 234 Hungjao Road. Here another uncle, Mr. F. W. Clifton, toasted the new Mr. and Mrs. Forestier and Mr. Everett toasted the quartette of bridesmaids.

The couple are to honeymoon in Japan, although exactly where and by what boat was kept a dark secret from most of their friends until the last. Among their wedding presents are a canteen from the staff of the Telephone Company and an electric clock from the tennis section of the Shanghai Rowing Club.

By Stroy

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

It may seem strange with what rapt attention and even anxiety Russians watch the turn of events in the North. Groups quickly gather in front of the offices of Russian newspapers, crowding around the handwritten posters which baldly set forth latest developments, and eagerly discuss the possibility of this or the other. Such interest to the question—will there be a war or not, is explained not by some Russian national preference of war to peace, but by the fact that in the past fifteen years Shanghai Russians have dug themselves in so well with their own enterprises and concerns that war today threatens not only themselves and their families, but also their businesses, most of which have succeeded through very hard work. That war should break out at this time would be all the more regrettable as it was only in the beginning of this year that the Russian colony felt the passing of the depression in Shanghai and began to breathe more easily.

In the spring of this year many merchants left for Japan, America and Paris for merchandise; many more plunged into a process of renovating and extending their premises —all in order to meet the coming autumn trade, as the Russians say, "with all guns." Others had the simple hope that with the extra money made this year they could rest and gather further energy in a summer resort, but to all this there may now be put a tragic end. The stock of goods carried by stores is usually not large and needs frequent replenishment, and the slightest delay in this at once threatens the concern with many inconveniences. Credit is also very limited, and the money for the turnover is borrowed for short terms at high rates of percentage. Russian clientele is quick to scent unfavourable political changes so that even the smallest of irregularities is enough to throw out of order or even put out of condition the efficient but at all times extremely fragile mechanism of emigrant trade and petty-industry.

### Russian Traders

Russian merchants trade chiefly in habardashery and articles of men's or women's dress. Then, in order of predominance, go shops of ready-made or made-to-order clothes, fur stores, shops dealing in the most varied foodstuffs, an enormous number of confectionaries and bakeries —all belonging to or exclusively staffed by Russians. Russians have shown themselves at their best in the manufacturing and repairing of shoes, and in the dairy business. They also distill vodka, produce mineral waters, brew kvass, make ice-cream, have scores of pharmacies scattered throughout Shanghai. Russian salons of ladies' fashions deservedly enjoy a reputation of being the best in the city; Russians have their musicshops, shops for the selling and repairing of radios, workshops of locksmiths, corpenters and mechanics; garages, factories for the making of paints, cigarettes, tinned foods. Russians make jam, salted vegetables and fruits, smoked fish, sausages; by their own special method they salt and smoke ham, they tan skins, with the help of the Chinese they have organized their own small mints which turn out articles of gold and silver; Russians draw ikons, make wax-candles, wafers and all the other necessary paraphernalia of the Orthodox church; they hew their own gravestones and monuments, have their own funeral bureaux, are famed in the field of floriculture, maintain hospitals for animals, have scores if barber-shops—in short there is no breach of any artisan or factory labour in which Russians have not made use of their knowledge, experience and energy.

The most remarkable phase of this is that very often Russians have to compete by, so to speak, hand-made methods with the richest foreign enterprises equipped with the most modern methods, and having excellent distributing organizations. But still Russians do not give up. They struggle on, and if they do no actually conquer competition, they do live on their business.

### Many Printers

Many foreigners and many foreign offices now give their books to be bound by Russians in spite of the fact that Chinese labour costs considerably less. International Shanghai can hardly know that there are up to twenty Russian printnig plants in the city which turn out newspapers, magazines, books and even textbooks for local Russian schools.

# CHINESE KIDNAPPED A SECOND TIME

## Iron Works Owner Seized on Range Road

Mr. Hong Yi-shing, proprietor of an iron works and resident of 150 Urga Road, was reported kidnapped by two men at pistol point on August 3 while he was riding in his private rickshaw in Range Road, at Fearon Road.

The rickshaw puller reported the incident to police at the Kashing Road Station at 7.10 a.m. He said that he was pulling his master at 6.15 o'clock when two unidentified Chinese halted the rickshaw. One of the men displayed a pistol and they forced Mr. Hong to enter a waiting motor-car. The car was driven off quickly, with the two men guarding their victim.

Owing to the fact that the crime occurred in the Hongkew Police District, the investigation is now in the hands of Hongkew detectives.

It was Mr. Hong's second experience with kidnappers in Shanghai. He was abducted by a gang in 1925, but was released when the gang was brought to justice by the police.

# PERSONAL NOTES

Colonel F. R. W. Graham, Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, has cut short his holiday in Japan and returned to Shanghai.

Mr. George L. Moorad, who has been with the "Shanghai Times" for the past four years, sailed for the United States on August 7 in the ss. Chichibu Maru.

Mr. Katsuji Ono, member of the Political Affairs Section of the Japanese Consular Police in Shanghai in charge of Russian cases, died of appendicitis on August 3. He is survived by a widow and four children.

Mr. A. S. Braga, Chancellor of the Portuguese Consulate in Shanghai, returned here on August 5 in the ss. President Jefferson from a short holiday in Japan. He was accompanied by Mrs. Braga.

Paymaster Commander E. F. McNeil-Smith, R.N., arrived at Hankow on Saturday, July 31, to relieve Paymaster Commander Kirby at the Royal Navy Office, Shell Building, as Accountant Officer of the Yangtze Flotilla.

A report received at the Louza Police Station saved two young Chinese girls from being sold to houses of ill-fame and resulted in the arrest on Aug. 6, of four men and one woman suspected of having been involved in abduction of, raping, and trafficking in, girls. The arrested persons were brought before the First District Court on Aug. 7 and ordered to be detained for a week for investigations. The rescued girls formerly worked in a factory, but had been unemployed since the factory closed down. The woman in custody then took the girls to a lodging house at 37/117 Shantung Road where, it was alleged, two of the men in custody raped them and the other two male prisoners intended to take them to Tsingtao and sell them to brothels. A man in the lodging house reported to the Louza Station with the result that the girls were rescued and the five arrests effected.

In addition to all this there are those walking workshops and stores which are usually carried on the shoulders of their salesman and proprietor; the knife-grinders, an echo of the once-existent army of knife-grinders in Russia, who sharpen all sorts of knives, scissors, razors and anything else you give them; men trading in blankets or perfumery; men calling on houses with books or magazines, or trying to sell pictures or even Russian cigarettes, cheese and sausages imported from Harbin.

### Hospital Work

Dr. D. I. Kazakov, President of the Russian Orthodox Confraternity, has shown statistically in what great measure the work of the Russian Hospital has increased this year. In 1934, the hospital had 856 patients; in 1935 there were 907; in 1936 the number had risen to 958, while in the first half of the year 1937 it had already passed 700. This year the activities of the surgical department were considerably widened. In 1935 there were 109 operations, in 1936 there were 167, while during the first six months of the current year there were already 240 operations. The work of the ambulatory has been likewise greatly increased, as during the first half of this year 6,631 people were treated. The number of patients in the tuberculosis department has grown, and as from the beginning of 1937 the Russian Hospital started to take in drug-addicts. These are principally composed of youngsters who, in the majority of cases, became addicted to heroin while in Harbin. The most modern methods are used, and success very often greets the fight to save young lives from this dreadful vice.

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# COMMERCE AND FINANCE

## MONEY AND EXCHANGE

### Hongkong & Shanghai Bank

TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 7/8 .....$ 16.88
U.S. $100 @ 29 1/4 .....$338.98

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10.00 A.M.

£1 @ 1/2 3/4 .....$16.7685
U.S. $100 @ 29 1/4 .....$336.84
London—demand .....1/2 5/8
4 months' sight credits .....1/2 5/8
4 months' sight docts .....1/2 3/8
6 months' sight credits .....1/2 1/4
6 months' sight docts .....1/2 1/8
New York—demand .....U.S. $29 3/4
4 months' sight credits .....29 3/4
4 months' sight docts .....29 1/2
Paris—4 months' sight docts Fcs. 618

CLOSING RATES

Sterling .....1/2 1/4 U.S. .....$29 1/4

### Canadian Exchange

The Chartered Bank of India, Australia & China opening selling rate yesterday:—

Can. $100 at 29 3/8 = C.S.$340.43

### Netherlands Trading Society

BUYING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53 5/8
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 ... 53 3/4

SELLING

Java Guilders C.S.$100 ..... 53 1/2
Netherlands Guilders C.S.$100 ... 53 1/4

### National City Bank of New York

MARKET SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3970 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.916

MARKET BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

U.S. $1 = C.S.$3.3684 Stg. £1 = C.S.$16.769

### Italian Bank for China

It. Lire 5.55 = C.S.$1 Swiss F. 1.27 3/4 = C.S.$1
Tourist Line 6.17 ..... = C.S.$1

### Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Belgas 1.75 1/4 = C.S.$1 Belgas 29.51 = £1

### Deutsch-Asiatische Bank

OPENING SELLING RATES

Berlin-H'burg T.T. C.S.$100 = Rm. 73 1/4
C.S.$100 = Registermark 122.00

### Central Bank of China

Equalization charge 5 per cent.

| | London New York |
|---|---|
| Bar silver spot | 20 44 3/4 |
| Bar silver forward | 20 — |

Bar Gold, per fine oz. £6.19.4 U.S.$35.00
Shanghai gold bar basis .....$1,133.00
Native interest .....13
Customs gold unit .....$2.248
" " " versus £ Stg. 32.59375 Pence
" " " versus U.S. $ 67.75 Cents

Central Bank's opening official rates for T.T.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London ... | 1/2 1/4 | Berlin ..... | 73 1/4 |
| New York . | 30 | Japan ..... | 103* |
| Paris ..... | 803 | Hongkong . | 95 1/2 |

*—Nominal.

### Subsidiary Coin Exchange

Kiangnan silver 20cts. a.m. 500 = $83.33.
Canton silver 20cts. a.m. 500 = $83.33.
Copper:—a.m. 300 coppers = $1
5 silver 20cts. and 36 coppers = $1
26 coppers = 10cts. silver
10cts. silver and 3 coppers = 10cts. big money.

## LOCAL EXCHANGE REPORT

*Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson*

INTER BANK SEPTEMBER DELIVERY

£ Highest 1/2 3/8, Lowest 1/2 1/4
U.S. G.$ 29 1/4 29 3/8
Yen 101 100 3/4

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

| Cash | | August | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | SELLING | | BUYING |
| £ T.T. | 1/2 7/8 | 4 m/s. l.c. | 1/2 5/8 |
| G.$ T.T. | 29 1/2 | 4 m/s. l.c. | 29 1/4 |
| Fcs. T.T. | 786 | 4 m/s. | 813 |
| Rs. T.T. | 78 3/4 | 7 d/s. | 79 1/8 |

BAR SILVER

| | Ready | For'd |
|---|---|---|
| London pence per std. oz. | 20 | 20 |
| N.Y. cents per oz. troy | 44 3/4 | — |
| Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas | 51.14 | — |

Bombay offtake 25 bars. Market steady.

London silver at 20d. ready and forwnrd was unchanged from the previous day. The market was reported as featureless, closing quiet. After the official fixing the market remained quiet but idle, with prices unchanged. New York and Bombay quotations at 44 3/4 cents and Rs.51.14 respectively were unchanged.

The local inter-bank exchange market opened yesterday morning with sellers at 1/2 1/4 sterling, 29 1/4 U.S.$ and 101 7/8 yen. The market was quiet during the day with little business passing.

## CHINESE EXTERNAL AND RAILWAY LOANS

Close prices yesterday were:—

| | | Buy. | Sell. | Nom. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 5% Gold 1912 (Crisp) | £ | 83 | | |
| 5% Reorganization Loan 1913:— | | | | |
| " British | £ | | | 90 1/2 |
| " French (S) | £ | | | 88 |
| " Belgian (S) | £ | | | 87 |
| " German (S) | £ | 85 1/2 | | |
| " Russian (S) | £ | | | 86 |
| 5% G.$ 1925-47:— (French Boxer) (S.D.) | G.$ | | | 94 |
| 6% G.$ 1928-41:— (Belgian Boxer) (S.D.) | G.$ | | | 97 |
| 5% S'hai-N'king Rly. (S) | £ | 72 | | |
| S.N.R. Net Profit Cert. | £ | 9 | | |
| 5% Tientsin-Pukow Rly. Loan:— | | | | |
| " 1908 British (S) | £ | | | 61 |
| " 1903 German (S) | £ | | | 61 |
| " 1910 British (S) | £ | | | 61 |
| " 1910 German (S) | £ | | | 61 |
| 5% Honan Rly. 1905 | £ | | | 71 |
| 5% Hukuang Rly. Loan:— | | | | |
| " 1911 L.P.N/Y (S) | £ | | 63 | 61* |
| " 1911 German (S) | £ | | | 60 |
| 5% Lunghai Rly. 1913 (S) | £ | | | 35 1/2 |
| 8% Lunghai Treasury Notes:— | | | | |
| " Dutch (U) | Gld | | | 28 |
| " Belgian (U) | Fcs. | | | 28 |
| 5% Canton-Kowloon Rly. Loan. | | | | |
| " 1907 British (S) | £ | | | 50 |
| 8% Chinese Govt. Treas. Notes:— | | | | |
| Vickers (S) | £ | | | 36 |
| Marconi (S) | £ | | | 36 |
| 6% Chi. U.S. $ Loan, 1921 | £ | 65 | | |
| 6% Gvt. Int. 1934 (Sh') (U) | £ | | | 100 |
| 6% S.H.N.R. Com. (S) | £ | | | 94 |
| 6% S.H.N.R. Com. (Sh') (U) | £ | | | 92 |
| 6% Skoda Loan | £ | | | 16 |

S—Stamped. U—Unstamped.
S.D.—Shanghai Delivery.
*—Business Done.

## NEW YORK STOCKS

*By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz*

Shanghai, Aug. 7.

Price movements on the New York Stock Exchange have been very irregular and selective during the past week with the Dow-Jones industrial average reaching a new peak since March though rails and utilities held below their June highs. The passage by the Senate late on Saturday of the Black-Connery Wage and Hour Bill was largely ignored by the market on Monday and steel and motor issues ruled strong, the former because of favourable earnings reports and the latter in expectations of the price advance by Ford being followed by other manufacturers. Profit-taking caused general weakness on Tuesday but the following day the hitherto laggard rails led a rally on a rumour that the wage controversy would be settled by an increase of only 5 per cent. These gains, however, were mostly dissipated on Thursday. The daily turnovers remained below the 1,000,000 share mark, suggesting a lack of breadth in the market both on advances and declines.

After establishing a new low on Tuesday, commodity prices as measured by the Dow-Jones index rabelied though a net loss was shown for the period as a whole. Crop estimates for cotton, wheat and corn are still very large though it is believed that these prospects may be adequately discounted by current quotations and that any change in the outlook could only be in the direction of price improvement. Talk of a loan on cotton is reviving though President Roosevelt indicated his objection to such a step unless it were accompanied by crop control which he still strongly advocates. Rubber moved erratically but sugar though stagnant was steady in the expectation of constructive legislation.

General business activity suffered a slight recession but steel operations improved and the seasonal summer slump is proving to be less in most lines than had been feared. The political situation at Washington is difficult to appraise but if adjournment is to occur around the middle of August there is little danger of unfavourable legislation with the exception of the wage-and-hour bill.

The market in figures:

| | Thursday July 29 | Aug. 5 | Change |
|---|---|---|---|
| D. J. Average for 30 Industrials | 183.01 | 186.09 | up 3.08 |
| D. J. Average for 20 Rails | 52.95 | 53.13 | up .18 |
| D. J. Average for 20 Utilities | 29.78 | 29.06 | off .72 |
| D. J. Average for 40 Bonds | 101.51 | 101.34 | off .17 |
| D. J. 11 Commodity Index | 67.09 | 66.75 | off .34 |
| Amer. and For. Power $7 Pfd. | 52 1/8 | 57 | up 4 7/8 |
| American Rolling Mill | 37 1/4 | 39 3/4 | up 2 1/2 |
| Eagle Picher Lead | 19 3/4 | 22 1/8 | up 2 3/8 |
| Nat. Supply Co. of Delaware | 37 | 39 7/8 | up 2 7/8 |

Commodity Prices:

| | Thursday July 29 | Aug. 5 |
|---|---|---|
| Chicago wheat ..... | 119 | 115 7/8 |
| Winnipeg wheat ..... | 131 7/8 | 125 1/2 |
| Corn ..... | 70 | 67 3/4 |
| Cotton ..... | 10.78 | 10.88 |
| Rubber ..... | 18.45 | 18.74 |
| Sugar ..... | 1.30 | 1.30 |

Business:

| | Previous | Latest |
|---|---|---|
| "New York Times" composite index | 110.1 | 107.1 |
| Steel operations (% of capacity) | 84.3 | 85.5 |
| Carloadings (carloads) | 770,000 | 771,000 |
| Electric power production (k.w.hrs.) | *2,256,000 | *2,256,000 |
| Automobile output (cars) | 88,055 | 86,403 |
| Average daily oil production (bbls.) *000 omitted | 3,576,000 | 3,592,000 |

Stock Outlook: August is ordinarily a month of rising stock prices in expectation of autumnal expansion in business. In the present case, however, the fact that Congress is still in session may be an offsetting influence and the rise in the stock market witnessed during July may have represented not only a natural rebound from the March-June decline but also a discounting of better business prospects a few months hence. Under these conditions the policy of confining additional commitments chiefly to periods of market weakness still seems advisable.

### Monday's Closing Quotations

| | Aug. 8 | 9 |
|---|---|---|
| Adams Express | 18 1/2 B | 18 5/8 |
| Alleghany Steel | 34 3/8 B | 35 |
| Allis Chalmers | 68 1/8 | 68 5/8 |
| Amer. Can | 109 | 111 |
| Amer. Cyanamid "B" | 34 3/8 | 34 3/4 |
| Amer. & For. Power | 9 1/8 | 9 1/4 |
| " " $7 cum. | 57 | 58 1/2 |
| Amer. Locomotive | 46 | 48 |
| Amer. Metals | 56 3/4 | 58 |
| Amer. Radiator | 22 | 22 |
| Amer. Rolling Mill | 40 | 40 1/4 |
| Amer. Smelting | 96 3/4 | 97 3/8 |
| Amer. Sugar Ref. | 42 1/8 B | 43 |
| Amer. Tel. & Tel. | 170 3/8 | 170 3/4 |
| Amer. Tobacco "B" | 83 3/4 | 82* |
| Amer. Waterworks | 19 3/4 | 20 3/8 |
| Anaconda Copper | 63 | 62 7/8 |
| Atchison Topeka | 78 1/2 | 79 3/4 |
| Atalantic Ref. Co. | 29 | 28 1/8 |
| Atlas Corp. | 15 1/2 | 15 3/8 |
| Auburn Auto | 15 B | 17 1/2 |
| Baldwin Loco. $7 cum. | 86 1/4 B | 87 1/4 B |
| Baltimore & Ohio | 27 3/4 | 28 1/8 |
| Barber Co. | 30 3/4 | 31 3/8 |
| Barnsdall Oil Co. | 25 | 24 7/8 |
| Bethlehem Steel | 99 3/4 | 101 3/8 |
| Boeing Airplane | 34 1/8 | 35 1/4 |
| Borden Co. | 24 3/4 | 24 3/4 |
| Briggs Manufacturing Co. | 45 1/8 | 45 3/4 |
| Bklyn-Manhattan " | 22 3/4 | 22 3/4 |
| " " $6 cum. | 64 3/4 B | 64 1/8 |
| Canada Dry. | 24 1/8 | 24 3/4 |
| Case, J.I. | 164 | 163 |
| Canadian Pacific Rly. | 12 3/8 | 12 1/2 |
| Celanese Corp. | 39 3/8 | 38 1/2 |
| Cerro de Pasco | 75 7/8 | 76 |
| Chase Nat. Bank | 49 1/2 B | 49 1/4 B |
| Chesapeake Corp. | 69 B | 71 1/2 |
| Chesapeake & Ohio | 52 1/8 | 53 |
| Chrysler | 117 | 115 1/8* |
| Columbia Gas & Elec. | 13 3/4 | 13 3/4 |
| " " 6% | 62 3/8 B | 63 |
| Commercial Credit | 64 7/8 | 65 3/4 |
| Commercial Solvents | 14 | 14 1/8 |
| Comm. & Sthrn. (ord.) | 2 3/4 | 2 3/4 |
| " " $6 cum. | 55 3/4 | 55 1/2 |
| Consolidated Edison | 37 | 38 5/8 |
| Consolidated Oil | 15 3/4 | 15 3/4 |
| Continental Can | 58 | 58 |
| Continental Oil | 47 3/8 | 47 7/8 |
| Corn Products | 65 7/8 | 66 |
| Curtiss Wright (Com.) | 7 3/4 B | 7 5/8 |
| " "A" | 6 | 5 7/8 |
| Delaware & Hudson | 19 3/4 | 19 5/8 |
| Delaware, Lackawanna | 36 3/4 B | 37 1/4 |
| Deere Co. | 15 1/4 | 15 5/8 |
| Distillers Corp. | 130 1/8 B | 130 1/4 |
| Douglas Aircraft | 22 3/8 | 23 1/8 |
| Du Pont de Nemours | 56 1/2 | 57 |
| Eagle Picher Lead | 160 3/8 | 161 |
| Elec. Boat Co. | 22 3/4 | 23 1/4 |
| Elec. Bond & Share | 11 1/2 | 11 5/8 |
| " " $5 pfd. | 19 3/4 | 19 7/8 |
| " " $6 pfd. | 63 1/4 B | 64 1/2 B |
| Elec. Power & Lt. | 73 B | 74 B |
| " " 7% | 22 1/8 | 21 7/8 |
| Fed. Dept. Stores | 78 1/2 B | 77 B |
| Flintkote | 33 1/2 B | 34 |
| Gen. Cigar | 30 7/8 | 30 3/8 |
| Gen. Elec. | 35 5/8 | 36 3/8 |
| Gen. Foods | 57 5/8 | 57 1/4 |
| Gen. Motors | 37 1/2 | 37 |
| Gen. Rail. Signal | 58 | 58 3/8 |
| Glidden | 42 1/8 B | 43 3/4 |
| Goodrich Sugar | 42 | 42 1/4 |
| Goodrich (B.F.) | 41 B | 41 |
| " $5 pfd. | 39 1/2 | 39 3/8 |
| Goodyear Tire & Rubber | 80 1/4 | 80 |
| Great Northern Rail. | 43 | 42 3/4 |
| Great Western Sugar | 49 7/8 | 50 3/4 |
| Greyhound Corp. | 34 1/2 B | 34 1/2 |
| Hecker Products | 15 1/2 | 15 1/2 |
| Humble Oil | 11 3/4 | 11 5/8 |
| International Nickel | 82 5/8 B | 83 B |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. | 65 5/8 | 66 1/4 |
| Interstate Department | 11 3/4 | 11 3/4 |
| Kennecott Copper | 26 1/8 | 26 7/8 |
| Lambert Co. | 63 3/4 | 64 |
| Libby Owens Ford Glass | 19 1/4 B | 19 1/4 |
| Lockheed Aircraft | 70 | 70 |
| Loew's Inc. | 13 3/4 | 13 3/4 |
| Lorillard | 85 | 86 1/2 |
| McKesson & Robbins Inc. | 21 3/4 | 21 1/2 |
| Martin, Glenn L. | 44 5/8 B | 45 |
| Missouri Pac. | 23 1/8 | 23 7/8 |
| Monsanto Chemical | 35 | 35 3/8 |
| Montgomery Ward | 102 1/2 B | 102 3/4 B |
| Mountain City Copper | 63 3/8 | 63 7/8 |
| Nat. Bond & Investment | 11 1/4 | 11 7/8 |
| Nat. Cash Register | 27 1/4 B | 27 1/2 |
| Nat. City Bank | 35 1/4 | 35 3/4 |
| Nat. Dairy Products | 45 1/4 B | 45 1/8 B |
| Nat. Distillers | 19 7/8 | 20 |
| Nat. Power & Lt. | 30 | 30 |
| Nat. Steel | 10 3/4 | 10 3/4 |
| Nat. Supply Co. | 38 3/4 | 38 3/4 |
| New York Central | 41 1/8 | 39 5/8 |
| Niagara Hudson & Power | 40 1/4 | 40 3/4 |
| North Amer. Aviation | 14 1/8 | 13 7/8 |
| North Amer. Co. | 11 3/4 | 11 3/8 |
| Northern Pacific | 27 1/4 | 27 1/2 |
| Pacific Gas & Elec. | 29 | 29 3/4 |
| Pacific Lighting | 31 1/2 | 31 7/8 |
| Packard Motors | 44 7/8 | 45 |
| Paramount Pictures Inc. | 9 | 9 |
| " 1st pfd. | 21 3/4 | 22 1/8 |
| Pennsylvania Rail. | 151 B | 150 B |
| Phillips Petroleum | 37 1/2 | 37 3/8 |
| Public Service Of New | 61 3/4 | 62 |
| Jersey | 43 | 43 |
| Radio Corp. of Amer. | 20 3/4 | 20 7/8 |
| Republic Steel Corp. | 10 1/2 | 11 |
| Revere Copper & Brass | 39 3/8 | 39 3/8 |
| Reynolds Tobacco "B" | 39 3/4 | 39 |
| Schwey Distillers | 52 3/4 | 53 3/4 |
| Sears Roebuck | 42 3/4 | 43 |
| " " 5 1/2% pfd. | 93 B | 93 B |
| Shell Union Oil | 96 3/8 | 97 |
| Socony Vacuum | 27 | 28 |
| South. Calif. Edison | 22 1/4 | 22 1/8 |
| Sthrn. Pacific | 24 1/2 | 24 1/8 |
| Sthrn. Rail. | 48 1/4 | 48 |
| " " $5 pfd. | 20 3/4 | 20 1/2 |
| Standard Brands | 44 1/2 | 45 |
| Standard Gas | 12 | 12 |
| " " $7 pfd. | 8 3/8 | 8 3/4 |
| Standard Oil of New | 48 1/2 B | 49 1/2 |
| Jersey | 68 1/2 | 68 1/2 |
| Sterling Products | 65 1/4 | 66 |
| Studebaker | 13 1/4 | 13 1/4 |
| Swift International | 32 1/2 | 32 3/8 |
| Technicolor | 28 3/4 | 30 |
| Texas Corporation | 64 3/8 | 64 1/8 |
| Texas Gulf Sulphur | 38 3/4 | 39 1/4 |
| Tide Water Associated | 21 1/2 | 21 1/8* |
| Timken-Detroit | 24 1/4 B | 24 1/2 |
| Transamerica | 16 1/4 | 16 1/8 |
| Twentieth Century-Fox | 36 3/8 | 35 1/2 |
| " " pfd. | 45 B | 45 B |
| Union Carbide & Carbon | 101 | 100 3/4 |
| Union Pacific | 125 | 125 B |
| United Aircraft (New) | 29 1/4 | 28 7/8 |
| United Air Lines | 16 1/8 | 16 1/8 |
| United Corp. | 5 5/8 | 5 3/4 |
| " $3 cum. | 39 | 39 1/2 |
| United Gas Corporation | 9 3/4 | 9 3/4 |
| United Gas Improvement | 13 3/8 | 13 3/4 |
| United Light & Power | 6 1/2 | 6 3/8 |
| U. S. Industrial Alcohol | 33 1/4 | 33 1/2 |
| U. S. Rubber | 59 1/8 | 60 3/8 |
| " " 8% | 96 3/4 B | 97 1/4 |
| U. S. Smelting, Ref. | 90 1/4 | 91 1/2 |
| U. S. Steel | 118 3/4 | 119 1/4 |
| Vanadium | 32 1/4 | 33 |
| Warner Bros. Pictures | 14 | 14 3/8 |
| Westinghouse Air brakes | 41 1/2 | 42 |
| Westinghouse Elec. | 154 1/4 | 154 1/2 |
| Woodward Iron | 29 B | 29 1/2 B |
| Youngstown Sheet | 90 3/4 | 93 1/4 |

BONDS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amer. & For. Power | 80 B | 80 |
| Anglo-Chilean Nitrate | 36 1/4 B | 32 3/8 |
| Brazil | 43 3/4 | 43 1/4 |
| Cities Service Power | 68 1/8 | 67 3/4 |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. Tel. 5s | 77 | 77 1/4 |
| New England Gas | 72 1/8 B | 72 |
| Peru 6s 1961 | 19 1/8 | 19 |
| Rio Grande do Sul | 26 B | 26 1/2 |
| Standard Gas & Elec. | 70 1/2 | 70 1/2 |
| Chic. Mil. Stp. | 23 1/4 | 22 3/4 |
| Int. Tel. & Tel. | 93 1/2 B | 94 |

B—Bid. *—Ex. Dividend.—Reuter.

## CHINA COMMODITIES

### Yesterday's Quotations

| | | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Cotton, Aug. | pic. | 37.90 | 37.95 |
| January | | 39.95 | 40.10 |
| Yarn 20's Aug. | bale | 254.90 | 253.30 |
| January | | 249.00 | 249.40 |
| Flour, G. W. Sept. | bag | — | — |
| November | " | — | — |
| Wheat, Aug. | pic. | — | — |
| November | " | — | — |
| Soya-bean, Aug. | pic. | — | — |
| September | " | — | — |
| Sesamum | " | — | — |
| Bean-oil, Aug. | —/— | — | — |
| September | " | 19.10 | — |
| Bean-cake, July | piece | — | — |
| August | " | — | — |

| | | Chinese | Saigon |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rice, best retail | pic. | 13.80 | 12.00 |
| good retail | | 12.80 | 11.00 |
| ordinary | | 12.00 | 10.00 |

# SHANGHAI MARKETS WEEKLY REVIEW

## Northern Situation's Influence: Many Centres Practically at a Standstill

Shanghai, Aug. 7.

GENERALLY speaking, the Shanghai markets were extremely quiet during the current week, with little real business owing to the situation in North China. In the Chinese cotton markets, holders of Lingpao and Shantung American grades are eager to dispose of their holdings owing to absence of demand from Japanese spinners and rumours that local Japanese mills are curtailing their spindleage. Raw silk weakened and prices in the Shanghai wheat and flour markets were nominal. All kinds of black tea have been neglected.

### Yuenfong Auctions

The Yuenfong Auctions continue to be suspended temporarily, in view of the unsettled conditions which are still prevailing.

### COTTON AND YARN

(Weekly report by courtesy of Messrs. J. Spunt & Co.)

Chinese Cotton:—The market may be said to have manifested no change whatever due to conditions generally not having assumed any more improved aspect than that prevalent during the previous period. Receipts from the interior were practically nil and stocks locally are continually diminishing and are at this moment around 330,000 piculs stored in public warehouses, 60 per cent. of which is of the Lingpao variety. Holders of the medium grades of cotton suitable for spinning 16's and 20's evince no keenness to part with their stocks at lower figures, while those in possession of the Lingpao and Shantung American grades are eager to dispose of their holdings even at sacrificial rates owing to the absence of demand on the part of Japanese spinners and the very strong rumour that the local Japanese mills are gradually curtailing their spindleage on account of the existing tense political situation in the country.

Reports from Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces indicate that the damage done by the recent typhoon was not so serious and it is estimated to be about 10 per cent., in that the plants at this time are short and pliant. The foreign markets have been moving in a more or less steady direction and have had but very little effect on this market. The future trend of the market depends on the political situation as well as weather conditions but any drastic decline is highly improbable as the values of the indigenous growth are fluctuating comparatively on a fairly low level.

Yarn:—While prices during the past week have shown no material change and the actual demand continues on a smaller scale, nevertheless, a better feeling permeates the trade owing to paucity of stocks of the easily saleable chops. Provided no immediate untoward political incidents intervene to mar the general situation, the indications are that no important change will take place during the next fortnight or thereabout.

SHANGHAI MARKET

Shanghai, Spot ex-mill ..... $47.25
Shensi, Spot ex-mill .. $47.00 to $49.00
Lingpao, Spot ex-mill .. $52.00 to $60.00
Tientsin rough, Spot ex-mill .... $42.50
Tone of the market: Steady.

### RAW SILK

The raw silk market has weakened considerably during the past week, and whilst European buyers show more interest in the lower prices, the local market is still about $50 too high to be of any interest to American buyers.

### WHEAT AND FLOUR

World wheat markets continued to decline slowly throughout the week due to the marked weakness of corn and liberal offers to Europe of Rumanian and Russian wheat, which, together with the present heavy marketings of the American crops, offset the sound statistical position and no news of drought relief from South America.

The prices of the Shanghai wheat and flour markets during the week were nominal, owing to the present situation. The tendency was downward on liquidation and prohibition of export.

### RICE

The wholesale price of Chinese rice ranged from $11.50 to $13.10 a picul yesterday. Retail prices quoted by local rice shops were as follows:—

Chinese rice, best quality, $13.20; good quality, $12.40; ordinary quality, $11.60.

Saigon rice, best quality, $11.60; good quality, $10.60; ordinary quality, $9.60.

The average prices of rice for the month of July were as follows:—

Chinese rice, best quality, $12.96; good quality, $12.15; ordinary quality, $11.42.

Saigon rice, best quality, $11.47; good quality, $10.47; ordinary quality $9.47.

### PAPER

Conditions on the local paper market remain pretty much unchanged, with no interest shown by dealers in new business. It seems that stock-holders in some cases request the exporters' agents to cable enquiries only to ascertain the present replacing costs.

It is reported that orders placed in Japan have, to a large extent, been cancelled or at least postponed pending the restoration of more normal conditions.

The producing countries report continued firm markets.

### TIMBER

Business is at a standstill in the timber market because of conditions in the North.

### TEA

Black Tea:—All kinds have been neglected, the week's business amounting to 93 half-chests Keemun, 170 half-chests Ningchow and about 100 half-chests Fannings. Stocks remain large (except Fannings), but sellers appear reluctant to meet the market.

Green Tea:—The Chunmee market remains extremely sluggish, with only 3,200 packages accounted for and stocks are now built up to 47,000. Sowmees are still a very brisk market, with a good demand for all grades; 6,648 half-chests have changed hands, mainly medium quality and upwards. Stocks are small and prices firm. Low grades especially are in short supply.

Gunpowder lines continue to meet a very fair demand with all lines about equally wanted.

Twenty whole chops have been settled or broken during the week. Prices are steady.

## LONDON STOCKS

### Monday's Closing Quotations

*By Courtesy Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and Benjamin & Potts through Reuter*

| | Aug. 6 | 9 |
|---|---|---|
| War Loan 3 1/2% (Red.) | £100 1/8 | 100 1/8 |
| JAPANESE BONDS | | |
| Japan 5% Stg. Loan, 1907 | 77 | 74 1/2 |
| Japan 6% Stg. Loan, 1924 | 82 1/2 | 81 1/2 |
| COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL | | |
| Allied Ironfounders | 29/6 | 30/- |
| Armstrong, Stevens | 10/9 | 10/9 |
| Assoc. & Elec. Indus. | 49/6 | 49/6 |
| Austin Motors, ord. | 44/3 | 44/3 |
| Bristol Aeroplane, ord. | 54/6 | 54/6 |
| British-American Tob. | 125/- | 125/- |
| Cable & W., New Form | 85 1/2 | 85 5/8 |
| Cammell Laird, ord. | 15/9 | 15/6 |
| Courtaulds | 53/3 | 54/3 |
| Distillers | 111/6 | 111/3 |
| Dunlop Rubber | 35/7 1/2 | 35/9 |
| General Elec. (Eng.) | 85/6 | 85/9 |
| Guinness (A) Son & Co. | 131/- | 130/-XD |
| Hawker Siddeley Aircraft | 34/- | 33/6 |
| Imp. Chem. Indus. | 39/1 1/2 | 39/1 1/2 |
| Imp. Tobacco | 155/- | 153/9 |
| Leyland Motors | 100/- | 99/4 1/2 |
| Marks & Spencer "A" ord. | 65/7 1/2 | 66/10 1/2 |
| O.K. Bazaars | 44/4 1/2 | 45/- |
| Pressed Steel, com. | 26/9 | 26/10 1/2 |
| Rolls-Royce | 106/3 | 108/1 1/2 |
| Smethwick Drop Forgings | 22/9 | 23/3 |
| Tate & Lyle | 86/7 1/2 | 86/- |
| Turner & Newall | 89/3 | 89/9 |
| United Steel | 32/3 | 32/3 |
| Vickers, ord. | 32/10 1/2 | 32/9 |
| Woolworths | 73/3 | 73/4 1/2 |
| MISCELLANEOUS | | |
| Anglo Dutch | 41/- | 41/3 |
| Rubber Pltn. Invests. | 39/6 | 39/6 |
| MINES | | |
| Burmah Corp. | 20/4 1/2 | 19/6XD |
| Commonwealth Min. | 6/- | 6/- |
| Exploration Co. | 3/- | 3/- |
| Marsman Investments. | 28/- | 28/- |
| Randfontein Ests. | 52/6 | 51/3 |
| Sub-Nigel | 207/6 | 205/- |
| Tanami Gold Min. | 10 1/2d. | 10 1/2d. |
| OILS | | |
| Anglo Iranian | 88/11 1/2 | 88/11 1/2 |
| Burmah | 133/11 1/2 | 133/11 1/2 |
| Mexican Eagle | 16/4 1/2 | 15/9 |
| Shell Trans. & Trad. | 113/9 | 113/9 |

XD—Ex dividend.

*Benjamin & Potts, S. E. Levy & Co. Swan, Culbertson & Fritz and White, White & Co. through Reuter*

CHINESE EXTERNAL LOANS, ETC.

| | Aug. 6 | 9 |
|---|---|---|
| 4 1/2% Gold Loan of 1898 | £99 | 98 |
| 4 1/2% Anglo-For. Loan | 99 | 99 |
| 5% Crisp Loan, 1912 | 84 1/2 | 83 1/2 |
| 5% Reorg. Loan, 1913 | 91 1/2 | 91 |
| 5% Gold Bonds, 1925-47 | 96 1/2 | 95 |
| 5% S'hai-Nanking Rly. | 70 | 71 |
| 5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B. | 61 | 61 |
| 5% " " G. | 61 | 61 |
| 5% " " (Supl. Loan) B. | 61 | 61 |
| 5% " " (Supl. Loan) G. | 61 | 61 |
| 5% Honan Rly., 1905 | 72 | 71 |
| 5% Hukuang Rly. 1911 | 62 | 61 |
| 5% " (Gcr. Is.) | 60 | 60 |
| 5% Liang Tsing U. H. Rly. | 36 1/2 | 35 1/2 |
| 5% Canton-Kowloon Rly. | 51 | 50 |
| 6% Stg. Notes, 1925 | 36 | 35 |
| Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton | 37 1/2 | 37 1/2 |
| S'hai Waterworks "A" | 36 | 35 |
| S'hai Elec. Construction | 45/- | 42/6 |
| Chinese Eng. & Min. | 20/9 | 21/- |
| H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.) | 111 1/2 | 111 1/2 |
| Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C. | 14 3/4 | 14 3/4 |
| Chosen Corp. | 10/6 | 11/- |
| Pekin Syndicate | 6/6 | 6/6 |
| Gula Kalumpong Rubber | 42/6 | 43/9 |

## DOMESTIC BONDS

### Yesterday's Quotations

| | Opening | Closing |
|---|---|---|
| Consolidated "E," Aug. | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| September | 70.70 | 70.70 |
| Consolidated "D," Aug. | 70.00 | 70.00 |
| Consolidated "C," Aug. | 71.50 | 71.50 |
| September | 72.20 | 72.20 |
| Consolidated "B," Aug. | 73.50 | 73.50 |
| September | 74.20 | 74.20 |
| Consolidated "A," Aug. | 76.00 | 76.00 |
| September | 76.70 | 76.70 |
| 96 Million, Aug. | 9.10 | 9.00 |
| 17th Year Currency | — | — |

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*Company Meetings*

# THEATRE COMPANY'S RECOVERY

## Annual Meeting of Cathay Grand Inc. Shows Year's Working is Satisfactory

THE first annual meeting of shareholders in the Cathay-Grand Corporation was held on August 5 in the Grand Theatre. The company was formed on September 1, 1936, and the following officials were elected for the ensuing year:—Mr. Percy Chu, Mr. C. D. Culbertson, Mr. C. S. Franklin, Mr. A. R. Hager, and Dr. George Sellett. In presenting the progress during the past year the chairman said:—

As this is the first meeting of the stockholders of the Cathay-Grand Corporation, it may be of interest to those present to review events that led up to the organization of this corporation on September 1, 1936.

United Theatres, Inc., an American company, was organized in 1932 and went into receivership on September 26, 1933, when Mr. R. W. Peters was appointed receiver by the United States Court for China in Cause No 3579, Civil No. 1629. This receivership was superceded by a proceeding for the re-organization of the corporation under Section 77B of the Bankruptcy Act.

On May 3, 1935, a plan of reorganization was approved by the United States Court for China and an order was filed appointing Messrs. George Sellett, C. S. Franklin, C. H. French, A. R. Hager and Ralph W. Peters trustees.

### Claims Examined

These trustees proceeded to examine the claims of creditors, at the same time operating the theatre properties of the company, the Cathay and Grand Theatres. Claims were classified and recommendations made for the amount to be allowed in each case, the final recommendation being made on June 6, 1936.

On June 6, 1936, Mr. R. W. Peters left Shanghai and by court order Mr. A. R. Hager was appointed active trustee.

The total amount of claims of creditors, approved by the court, was Sh. $1,744,970. These claims were satisfied by the trustees by the issue to the creditors of 174,497 preferred shares, having a par value of $10 each, Shanghai currency.

On September 1, 1936, Cathay-Grand Corporation took over from United Theatres, Inc., all of its assets and liabilities. The directors of the new corporation were the same persons who were originally appointed as trustees. Owing to the departure of Mr. Peters and later of Mr. French, two vacancies existed on the board and on January 30, 1937, Messrs. Percy Chu and C. D. Culbertson became directors, filling these vacancies. The officers of the corporation were at that time and are at present as follows: President, Mr. A. R. Hager, Vice-President, Mr. C. S. Franklin, Treasurer, Mr. C. D. Culbertson, Secretary, Dr. George Sellett, General Manager, Mr. Percy Chu. Owing to the temporary absence of Dr. George Sellett from Shanghai, Mr. H. G. Nelson has been elected assistant-secretary.

On June 24, 1937, an order was filed by the United States Court authorizing the trustees to issue to the owners of shares of common stock of United Theatres, Inc. in accordance with a list of such shareholders previously filed by the trustees, one share of non-voting common stock of Cathay-Grand Corporation of the par value of $2 Chinese currency in exchange for each share of common stock of United Theatres, Inc. of the par value of Tls. 5 held by each owner thereof. In accordance with this order, a copy of which was mailed to each shareholder of United Theatres, Inc., about 85 per cent. of the outstanding 383,400 shares of United Theatres, Inc. have been turned in and non-voting common shares of Cathay-Grand Corporation have been issued in their stead.

### Plan of Reorganization

I take it that each of you has read the plan of reorganization and is familiar with the four classes of preferred shares, their position as voting shares and their rank in amortization. If any shareholders present have any questions they wish to ask with regard to this plan, I shall be glad to take it up with them after the conclusion of this meeting.

The object of the issue of preferred shares was to place the new company in a position to transact business by settling with the large number of creditors. This object was attained by issuing to the creditors over seventeen lakhs of dollars in preferred shares.

Another task of the Cathay-Grand Corporation management is to earn a profit which will make it possible to pay interest on these preferred shares, and to retire the preferred shares by amortization. So much for the working out of the plan of reorganization.

Now I wish to give you a picture of the functioning of your corporation in the operating of your Theatre properties.

Since September 1, 1936, in spite of the depressed conditions which have existed and which most corporation reports refer to, the joint receipts of the Cathay and the Grand Theatres have been maintained at practically the same figure as for any similar period during the past two years.

Our contracts with film distributors, as compared with the previous year, show a small increase in the percentage of gross receipts payable to the film companies as film hire. This, however, has been offset by economies that have been effected in the general operation of the theatres. Practically all of our films for display are rented on a percentage basis and the increase indicated above is the natural result of trade competition in securing suitable films.

### Properties Repaired

During the ten months covered by this report, it has been necessary to carry out many repairs to your properties such as the repainting of the Grand Theatre frontage and the recovering of seats.

An expensive operation has been necessary at the south-east corner of the Grand Theatre, at the right of the entrance, due to a subsidence of the foundation structure. On architectural and engineering advice, steel piles have been driven and the corner underpinned. Since the completion of the work no further subsidence has been reported.

In addition to the operation of your theatres, both the Cathay and Grand properties include shops and other premises that are leased to tenants. It is pleasing to report that rents are now being collected on due dates although it must be mentioned here that in order to maintain the Carlton Theatre and Majestic Ballroom in a position to withstand competition, we have agreed to spend certain sums on these properties. In the former case, we allowed approximately two months rent (outstanding when the corporation took over) to be invested for our account in improvements to the theatre structure and in the case of the Majestic Ballroom, we agreed to invest an amount similarly outstanding on a cooling plant on the condition that arrangements be made for the early liquidation of the unpaid back rentals.

Economies which have been effected include a new plan for the lighting of the interior of the Grand Theatre, which will materially reduce our electric current expense. Economies have also been possible in the exterior lighting of the theatre by Neon light, at considerably less cost than before.

With reference to the cash position of the corporation, it is necessary to point out that in addition to payment for the repairs and renewals and other extraordinary expenses already mentioned, the corporation has liquidated the expenses incident to the Receivership and Trusteeship of United Theatres, Inc., as authorized and approved by the United States Court for China.

### Good Prospects Ahead

With regard to the year ahead of us, every effort is being made to secure the best possible photoplays and a special effort is being made to arrange an equitable division of film product between the Cathay and the Grand Theatres. The prospects are good for bigger and better pictures in the coming twelve months and we hope to show you at our next Annual Meeting a record of larger receipts, smaller expense and a Balance Sheet showing a higher net result than the one that is before you to-day. This hope is a reasonable one in view of the extraordinary expenditures during the first year of operation of your Corporation.

Now there is one question that I am sure every owner of preferred shares would like to have answered, and that is: "How soon am I going to get an interest payment on my preferred shares?" That is a very reasonable question, a fair question, and I shall try to answer it.

As you know, the outstanding value of preferred shares is Sh $1,744,970. On this amount, the annual interest of 3 per cent. is Sh $52,349.10, or say in round numbers $52,000. This is payable quarterly so the amount to be paid each quarter is $13,000.

Now the plan under which this corporation is formed provides that there must remain sufficient working funds for the company to continue doing business and the provision is that the directors may permit the management to accumulate a surplus up to $100,000, before beginning the payment of dividends.

I am glad to be able to report progress towards such an accumulation. We have at the present time working funds of approximately $75,000. If earnings continue to average as they have during the past ten months, it seems reasonable to expect that within six months from now dividend payments on the preferred stock may begin and be maintained.

## S'HAI EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT CO.

"With regard to the unsettled conditions in North China, I am glad to be able to inform you that, through the courtesy of the British Embassy, we have received the following message: 'Mine all staff family safe well Cowan,'" said Mr. W. R. McBain, chairman, at the annual meeting of shareholders of the Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd., on Aug. 5. The meeting was held in the office of the general agents, No. 1 The Bund, at 4 p.m.

At the beginning of the meeting, those present rose as a token at respect to the late Mr. A. D. Bell. "I wish to take this opportunity of recording and expressing our appreciation of the valuable services rendered by Mr. Bell during the time he was a director of this company," said Mr McBain.

The chairman's report was as follows:—

You will note from the accounts before you that the balance at credit of profit and loss account, after making allowance for depreciation and including the balance brought forward from last year, amounts to $183,825.84. It is proposed to transfer therefrom $175,000 to the credit of general reserve and carry forward the balance of $8,825.84.

I wish to draw your attention to the foot-note signed by the directors, and to the auditors' certificate. Your directors regret that they are of the opinion, which is endorsed by the company's auditors, that—owing to the conditions prevailing in Indo-China where, due to circumstances beyond our control, our mining operations have now ceased—the general reserve should be increased to $500,000, which they consider would be sufficient to cover all losses, definite and contingent, on that investment. In order to provide the necessary sum of $500,000 it is proposed to transfer to this general reserve $150,000 standing to the credit of Dewatering reserve and $25,000 of the amount standing to the credit of reserve against "depreciation of investments." These specific reserves are not required for the purposes for which they were provided. I will later inform you of the unexpected difficulties we have experienced in Indo-China.

### "Continued Smoothly"

Turning to our principal investment in North China, in retrospection of the year under review, I am glad to inform you that work at the mines has continued smoothly throughout the year. The sinking of our main shaft to a lower level and all necessary reinforced concrete work have been completed. Necessary pump rooms have been installed at that level; safety doors, galleries, cross-cuts, rises and ventilation to the upper levels have been established. We are now in a position at any time to obtain a large production from this level.

Owing to the difficulty of obtaining sufficient transport, production again had to be curtailed during the year and at one period in the autumn due to political disturbances and military movements in the Suiyuan-Charhar area, transportation was completely suspended. As a result of this, our stock on Dec. 31, 1936, amounted to 273,391 tons, as compared with a stock of 247,978 tons the previous year. Sales for the year amounted to 282,457 tons, as compared with 206,553 tons the previous year.

Although our sales show an increase, our profit was considerably less. This is accounted for by the year 1935 having had the advantage of stocks produced in 1934 and brought forward at a lower cost. In that year the mine produced 450,129 tons, being its record production, which naturally means a lower production cost. Further, I regret to say the production tax has been increased by 13 cents a ton, which is again reflected in this year's sales.

### Increasing Sales

With regard to our export market, I am glad to be able to inform you that our sales are increasing satisfactorily; as a matter of fact, we cannot cope with all the enquiries we have received, owing again to the question of insufficient transportation.

Turning to our equipment at the mine: two electrically-driven compressors were installed, and are giving satisfactory service; these were to replace a steam-compressor which had passed its period of economical service and had been written off in our books. The turbogenerators, electrical pumps and other pneumatic equipment at the mine have worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

Referring to our investment in Indo-China, your directors regret to have to inform you that we have been forced to cease mining operations in that field owing to legal complications with the owner of the mines. In May 1936 we experienced heavy rains followed by inundations, and our pumps could not cope with the quantity of water which resulted in complete flooding of the mine last August. The workings were pumped out about the end of the year and it was found that the galleries at Halam had collapsed. Landslides and subsidences had taken place at Tambour.

According to our engineers the damage done could have been rectified but the owner of the mine, taking advantage of the circumstances, applied for an injunction in the Courts, claiming that we had caused irreparable damage to the mine and were not working according to the strict rules of the Mining Department. These charges were refuted by our engineers.

Meanwhile, our French agent informed us that he would not defend the case unless we were prepared to open an irrevocable credit in his favour for the sum of 200,000 piastres, the equivalent at that date of approximately $317,460, for the purpose of indemnifying him against any loss which he might incur through these legal proceedings. Your directors were faced with the following alternatives: either to surrender the rights we had, or to provide this sum demanded by our agent.

After consulting our legal advisers in Indo-China and considering the company had spent a great deal more than they had ever intended, it was decided that it was in the interests of the Company to make no further commitments, and to withdraw.

### Questions

Mr. A. M. Cannan said that in connection with the Indo-China property he wished to know whether the company's 40 per cent. interest and the acquiring at a later date of 35/60 of the balance of the syndicate's interest by Messrs. W. R. and E. R. McBain were co-related in any way. If they were not co-related, he did not understand why no mention of the acquisition of the 35/60 had not been made in the 1935 report.

The chairman said the two were not co-related, and the acquisition of the 35/60 was only mentioned now as the directors wished to place the whole position before shareholders. In reply to another question from Mr. Cannan, the chairman said that mining operations in Indo-China had ceased entirely and there was no thought of their being resumed.

In reply to a question by Mr. S. M. Gubbay, the chairman said that the "Compagnie Extreme Oriental" belonged to their French agent and had a number of interests.

### The Resolutions

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

That the Report and Accounts for the year 1936 be adopted. Proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That the Balance of $183,825.84 at credit of Profit and Loss Account be dealt with as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| To transfer to General Reserve | $175,000.00 |
| To carry forward to next account | 8,825.84 |
| | $183,825.84 |

Proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That the sums of $150,000 standing at credit of Dewatering Reserve, and $25,000 of the amount standing at credit of Reserve Against Depreciation of Investments, be transferred to General Reserve. Proposed by Mr. W. R. McBain, and seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That the appointment of Mr. G. E. Marden as a director of the company be confirmed. Proposed by Mr. G. F. Bichard, and seconded by Mr. S. M. Gubbay.

That Mr. W. R. McBain be re-elected a director of the company. Proposed by Mr. Fu Siao-yen, and seconded by Mr. G. F. Bichard.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year. Proposed by Mr. Fu Siao-yen, and seconded by Mr. G. F. Bichard.

## JOINT RESERVE BOARD

### Member Banks' Clearing

| | |
|---|---|
| WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1937 | |
| Inter-Member Bank Clearings | $24,043,251.30 |
| Member Bank Transfer | $48,331,166.58 |
| Collections From Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms | $ 3,576,846.74 |
| Total | $76,551,264.71 |
| THURSDAY, AUGUST 5, 1937 | |
| Inter-Member Bank Clearings | $26,038,627.14 |
| Member Bank Transfer | $43,926,424.22 |
| Collections From Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms | $ 4,741,788.90 |
| Total | $75,306,840.26 |
| FRIDAY, AUGUST 6, 1937 | |
| Inter-Member Bank Clearings | $27,394,155.02 |
| Member Bank Transfer | $37,750,554.22 |
| Collections From Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms | $ 3,560,350.72 |
| Total | $68,705,059.96 |
| SATURDAY, AUGUST 7, 1937 | |
| Inter-Member Bank Clearings | $28,093,427.26 |
| Member Bank Transfer | $40,927,830.37 |
| Collections From Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms | $ 3,955,776.17 |
| Total | $72,977,033.80 |
| MONDAY, AUGUST 9, 1937 | |
| Inter-Member Bank Clearings | $29,784,184.54 |
| Member Bank Transfer | $40,274,398.26 |
| Collections From Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms | $ 3,354,404.47 |
| Total | $84,412,987.27 |
| TUESDAY, AUGUST 10, 1937 | |
| Inter-Member Bank Clearings | $29,062,847.06 |
| Member Bank Transfer | $47,206,670.08 |
| Collections From Non-Member Banks Native Banks and Firms | $ 6,333,480.74 |
| Total | $82,602,997.88 |

## RUBBER CONTROL TO BE CONTINUED

New York, Aug. 5.

Continuation of international rubber control after 1938 is inevitable because the International Rubber Regulation Committee is doing such a creditable job from the points of view of the producers, it was asserted to-day in the current issue of the "Far Eastern Survey."

The "Survey," published by the institute of Pacific Relations, pointed out that the Committee's efforts reduced rubber stocks from 649,700 tons in 1934 to 448,000 tons at present. Meanwhile the price of rubber has risen from 6½ pence to more than nine pence.

"Nobody actually knows what the Committee considers a 'fair' price," the "Survey" said, "But the opinion seems to focus toward nine pence."—United Press.


## Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

*(Incorporated in the Colony of Hongkong. The liability of Members is limited to the extent and in manner prescribed by Ordinance No. 6 of 1929 of the Colony.)*

CAPITAL:

| | |
|---|---|
| Authorized | $50,000,000 |
| Issued and fully paid up | 20,000,000 |
| Hongkong Currency Reserve Fund | 10,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUNDS: | |
| Sterling | £6,500,000 |
| RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS | $20,000,000 |

*Head Office:* HONGKONG

*London Branch:* 9 GRACECHURCH STREET, E.C. 3

*Shanghai Branch:* 12 THE BUND

*Shanghai Sub-Agency:* 65 BROADWAY

*New York Agency:* 72 WALL STREET

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

LOCAL BILLS discounted.

CREDITS granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in America, Australia, China, Europe, India and Japan.

SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES to rent.

SAVINGS BANK OFFICE Accounts will be kept in Dollars Local Currency.

*Full particulars on application*


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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## THE CRISIS

### A Senseless War

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A correspondent who signed himself BENEVOLENT NEUTRAL has described as "a senseless war" the condition that is now in danger of resulting from the Sino-Japanese hostilities in the North, and in your leading article to-day you ponder the question whether it is already too late for commonsense and self-restraint to find a means of escape from what may prove a disaster for both the nations concerned.

As you suggest, China's attitude can easily be understood. It is a matter of a "cruelly unfair menace to her security." General Chiang Kai-shek has already achieved much in breaking the sequence of perennial civil wars, and of late has been able to appeal with a considerable measure of success to feelings of Chinese patriotism. National unity in China is growing, and local allegiences are by degrees yielding to the influence of Nanking. But the function of the leader is to lead, and Chinese citizens, not fire-eating students, but businessmen of naturally pacific inclinations, are now asking how much longer the Central Government can be content to stand aloof while the process of territorial erosion in the North goes on. They realize that China is in no condition to wage an international war, but they argue that, if their country must lose anyway, at least it is better to put up such resistance as may possibly deter the invader.

What has Japan to gain by a continued policy of territorial aggrandisement in China? It is true that she may filch more of China's provinces, and set up local puppets subservient to Japan, but what sort of return will that yield on her investment in men and money? It cannot for a moment be thought that Japan's population problem will be solved by such means, nor will the value of the privileged trading market she may later enjoy for her original expenditure or for the loss of trade she may easily suffer on account of the natural feeling of resentment she will arouse in the rest of China.

It is possible to argue that Japan's strategic position in eastern Asia may be strengthened by the control of territory outflanking Russia's boundaries and established lines of communication. The calmness with which Russia views these military adventures may, however, suggest that the threat to that country is not considered serious. Indeed, it may not be from the weakness that Japan presupposes so much as from a feeling of strength that Russia looks on so unconcernedly at the present junction.

Access to supplies of raw materials such as cotton and minerals, is another reason put forward as an explanation of Japan's insatiable appetite in North China, but is that any reason to suppose that such supplies could not be obtained by entirely pacific means and without an expenditure of Japanese life and wealth the full extent of which cannot at present be foreseen?

However one looks at this present threat to peace in this country it seems entirely justifiable to describe what yet may happen as "a senseless war" and it is earnestly to be hoped that even now the qualities of wise statesmanship may prevail and save both countries from what may be a first-class tragedy.

EX-SERVICEMAN.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

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### Sauce for the Goose

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I read with great interest your to-day's editorial which eloquently urged both the Chinese and Japanese residing in this cosmopolitan city to observe the neutrality of the International Settlement in case of a war, declared or undeclared, breaking out between China and Japan. While the general wisdom and sincerity of your article cannot be questioned, there are some points, however, that need some further clarification.

You hinted in your article that in order to enforce the observance of neutrality within its boundaries, the Settlement Authorities should see that the Chinese Anti-Aggression Association be dissolved and other similar activities be prohibited. Let us leave this point undisputed. But how about the activities of the various Japanese organizations which are feverishly engaged in warlike preparations? And what about the armed Japanese reservists the main force of which is drawn from the Japanese population in and around the Hongkew area? To what extent, in your opinion, would the cause of neutrality be furthered by the presence of armed Japanese sentries and patrols along North Szechuen and other roads? To the best of my memory, North Szechuen Road is still a part of the International Settlement although recent events tend to impress the observer that it, together with a great part of Hongkew, is fast becoming "somebody's private concession." And do you consider the Settlement's neutrality violated if the Japanese should choose to land their troops at Wayside Wharf and mount their guns in Hongkew Park? They did so in 1932. What is to prevent them from doing so again should hostilities break out here now?

In short, what constitutes the menace to the neutrality of the Settlement—the unnecessary and annoying display of military power which disturbs the whole population or the peaceful and orderly activities of some civil organizations who are only engaged in raising funds for the National Treasury and collecting "comforts" for the wounded soldiers, and who bother no one but their own nationals? The fact that the "Red Marias" of our Settlement Police are no match for the tanks and armoured cars of the Japanese Landing Forces is no reason why the burden of paying strict observance to neutrality should fall upon the Chinese only. Your enlightenment on these points will be much appreciated by

NEUTRALITY OR PARTIALITY.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

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### 1,000 Stitch Belts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—We read in the papers that the Chinese are making every effort to keep peace in Shanghai and that the Japanese are also doing their part.

On Sunday we went to the Hongkew market and were very surprised to see crowds of little Japanese girls stopping every Japanese woman who was making purchases to put stitches in their "1,000 stitch belts" which they carried. Is this not war propaganda? There is nothing to prevent the Japanese children doing this in their homes or schools, but in a public place which is crowded with Chinese, is this wise? Should one of these children be hurt accidentally while interfering with the sale of goods in the market there would be another "Incident." Should not the Japanese authorities do something to stop this practice?

SENSIBLE.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

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### Committee Formed

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—A meeting was held last night in the office of the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee, 97 Jinkee Road to consider ways and means of assisting in the relief work on behalf of the victims of the fighting in North China.

The following delegates attended this meeting, representing the Chinese Red Cross Society, The Swastika Society, The United Charitable Societies of Shanghai, The Chinese Catholic Church, The China Philanthropic Institution, and the Chinese Foreign Famine Relief Committee.—Messrs. Sung Han-chang, Chou Fen-loh, Wong I-ding, Wong Han-tze, Feng Yang-san, Father R. Jacquinot, Chu Ning-kong, Hans Berents, Koo Chi-sun, Li Dih-sie, Loh Pah-hong and others. Mr. Sung Han-chang presided, and he and Mr. Koo Chi-sun welcomed the delegates and explained the object of the meeting. After a full discussion, on the motion of Father R. Jacquinot, it was unanimously agreed to form an organization called The International Relief Committee, Shanghai, and with the co-operation of both the Chinese and Foreign authorities and representative bodies here, to take suitable steps to render assistance to the sufferers from the fighting in North China or elsewhere.

This is no more than a report of the initial meeting, but further reports will be given to the Press as plans develop.

WM. E. SOUTER.

Shanghai, Aug. 6.

## THE ANT LION

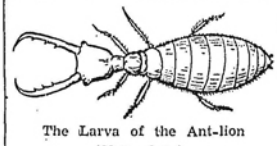
### Its Habits

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your valuable paper of August 6 the author of "A Country Diary" under date of August 2 describes the well known sand pits made by the larvae of the insect popularly known as the ant-lion, and scientifically as *Myrmeleon*. The imago or perfect insect of this species may be seen at such places as Peitaiho or Weihaiwei flying round the electric lights at night, or resting on the ceiling or walls of the verandah during the day. It looks something like a dragon-fly, but may easily be distinguished by the fact that when at rest it folds its wings back over its long abdomen instead of holding them out at right angles to the body as does the dragon-fly. Also it has distinct antennae, which are so small in the dragon-fly as scarcely to be noticeable. It is of a drab greyish brown colour, the lacy wings being rather beautifully mottled. It is a close relation of the dobson-fly or hellgramite (*Corydalis cornutus*), so well known to fly fishermen, and also to the lovely little green lacewings (*Chrysopa*), which is very common in our Shanghai gardens in summer. All belong to the order *Neuroptera*, or nerve-winged insects.

The author of "A Country Diary" is perfectly correct in his description of the ingenious means used by the larva of the ant-lion to capture its prey, which consists chiefly of ants—hence its name—although any other insect which happens to wander into its pit suffers the same fate as the unfortunate ant. The little pits in the sand may be found at any seaside resort well above high water mark, preferably under some cliff where they are sheltered from rain. They may also be found in similar situations in ravines far in the interior of the country, where there is the necessary sand. The sand is thrown up by peculiar flicking motions of the insect's head, which is jerked back sharply over its back, the long pincer-like jaws acting as a pitchfork. When removed from its home in the sand the ant-lion larva moves rapidly backwards by means of a funny up-and-down motion of its abdomen: it does not seem to be able to proceed in a forward direction with any degree of comfort. Placed on sand this movement of its abdomen immediately buries it. When lying at the bottom of its sand pit, with the tips of its jaws just showing, it will seize any minute object, such as a piece of dried grass stalk, dropped in. As soon, however, as it discovers it is not edible, it will jerk it out of the pit. This process may be repeated several times before the little insect gets tired of it and refuses to take notice of anything dropped into its pit for a time.

In my "A Naturalist's Note-Book in China," page 247, is given a sketch of the larva of the ant-lion. I am not aware of any zoologist as yet having described and named the Chinese form or forms of ant-lion, but the European species is known as *Myrmeleon nostras* Fourcroy, though it has also been known as *M. europaeus* and *M. formicarium*.



The Larva of the Ant-lion (*Myrmeleon*).

The life-history of the ant-lion was first worked out by the famous French naturalist René Antoine Ferchault de Réaumur in his great work "Mémoires pour sevir à une Histoire des Insectes" a couple of centuries ago, and it has since appeared in most Natural Histories. Indeed, the author of "A Country Diary" need have no fear that his descendants will think their Great-great-great Grand Dad a liar; though what his Great-great-great Grand Dad might think of him is, perhaps, another matter.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, Aug. 9.

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## THE GIANT PANDA

### A Retort

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The word of your correspondent "INTERIOR" would carry much more weight if he were to write under his own name and not under a *nom-de-plume*. It is altogether too easy to make statements under cover of a *nom-de-plume* which will do the writer no harm if later he fails to substantiate, since his identity remains unknown. Anonymous statements are never convincing.

Meanwhile Mrs. Harkness is due in Shanghai on August 10, and no doubt will be able to clear up the matter once and for all.

ARTHUR DE C. SOWERBY.

Shanghai, August 4.

## INCOME TAX

### A Greek Resident's View

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I find the discussion which is taking place in the correspondence columns of your paper, on the subject of the Income Tax, particularly as it is applied to the Russian refugees, both interesting and instructive, and would venture to add my own opinion and feelings thereon.

It is said that logic, in order to be sound, must be based upon truth and consciousness and must also be in harmony with humane feelings. When it is not based on these essentials it is unsound and, when, as in the case of MR. KAO KWOK'S reasonings, it is opposite to them, then it changes to cynicism.

Our late great political leader, Eleftherios Venizelos, when once offered by the representative of a Great Power a tempting inducement to lead Greece to commit an infamous act, replied that Greece was too small a country to permit herself to perpetrate such an act. But weak nations must not only avoid such acts and be ready, on all occasions, to manifest clean sportsmanlike spirit in their dealings, but must also show their generous disposition and sympathy towards such minorities as happen to be within their country and under their control.

The Russian refugees are people who have fled from their country to escape oppression and persecution and, as such, they deserve support and protection, especially since most of them are still suffering privations and are struggling for their existence under great handicaps. China, of course, deserves all praise and admiration for offering her hospitality to these people but, it must be confessed that they have at no time been a burden either to the Government or the people of China.

In the case of the refugees who, in 1922, had fled from Asia Minor into Greece—and here refer not to the Greeks, but to the Armenians and Kurds—the Greek Government not only offered to them the same hospitality as China did to these Russians, but, out of its own privations gave them every possible support. It has never been heard that those refugees, Armenians and Kurds, were ever treated differently than the Greek refugees.

Greece for many years materially helped and supported all of them and they were, and many of them, after the lapse of nearly sixteen years, continue to be, exempt from taxation.

It seems to me that, in this instance, China with great credit to herself, can copy this example of Greece and set these Russian refugees free from taxation.

In fact it would be sound policy on her part if China was to go even a step further and proclaim that, since she is impotent to collect the tax from the nationals of the Great Powers, who, both numerically and financially, constitute the great majority of the foreign population of this country, she will abstain from collecting it from the few nationals of those smaller countries who now come under her jurisdiction. By such a gesture, I believe that China and her cause—her claim for the abolition of extraterritoriality—has nothing to lose but, on the contrary, very much to gain.

ALEX. E. PARADISSIS

Chefoo, July 31.

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## BOX MUZZLES

### Their Dangers

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I, through the medium of your columns, draw the attention of dog-owners to the inadvisability of muzzling their animals with the so-called "box-muzzle."

Strayed dogs, when muzzled in this manner, have a particularly rough time as they have no means of obtaining either food or water and, failing a speedy rescue and release from their sorry plight, must eventually be driven mad from their sufferings.

I observed one such case in Yuen Ming Yuen Road yesterday morning. The victim was a small white dog of the "wonk" type and he was wearing a collar as well as a "box-muzzle." It was quite obvious he had been in this unhappy state for some time and was badly in need of water. Unfortunately I was unable to get hold of him as he ran off when I approched him.

Is there any law against the use of these "death-traps"?

ARTHUR SEABORN.

Shanghai, Aug. 4.

## KOREAN PARADISE

### Novina's Charms

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The article in your paper of June 21, "The Retirement Prospects Discussed" has made a profound impression on me.

It is quite true that foreign families must save their money for the rainy day and must not only think about the future welfare of their children but also consider their health.

I am living now in a perfect paradise and wish to tell the readers of the "North China Daily News" all about it. This paradise—Mr. Yankovsky's estate in Novina, is only a three days' journey from Shanghai.

The lovely valley of the river Shuotsu is a place with great future where a country house and a lot of land may be bought for a very reasonable price. Lovely cottages are built in a very short time.

North Korea is famous for its mild climate and beautiful scenery. It has attracted the attentions of Europeans in large towns and is certainly an ideal place of rest after the stuffy offices. A quiet and healthy life is led by people who come to the land of "Morning Calm".

The estate Novina is situated in a beautiful valley of the mountain river Shuotsu, which forms many picturesque waterfalls in the rocky mountains. The Ompo hot springs are famous for their influence on the health.

Novina is only at an hour's distance from the port Seishin which is growing very rapidly. The railway connections of the place are very good and lovers of swimming may make visits to the seaside estate in Riyken which is situated at half an hour's distance from Novina. Several motor-cars belonging to the Yankovskys are always at the run between all these places.

Shanghai business men have been coming for the last several years to this wonderful summer resort. Land is rapidly growing in price and the population of this earth's paradise has been steadily increasing all the last years. Small bungalows, pretty little Swiss chalets and larger houses are being built for the newcomers. A beautiful church stands on a mountain near the summer resort.

Till now Novina has been chiefly a summer resort but it is becoming a winter resort also. There is much big game round the place and the Yankovsky family is organizing large expeditions for boars, deer, bears, leopards and even tigers. Hunters from all over the world come to Novina to take part in these hunting expeditions. Lovers of fishing find Royal trout in the mountain streams. Winter sport such as ski-ing and tobogganing will be organized this winter as many summer visitors promise to come over for the winter holidays. Novina will certainly become a very fashionable place before long.

I am quite sure that people who wish to buy lots of land would do well to have a look at this place in North Korea.

K. T.

Shanghai, Aug. 5.

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*Manager*, M. T. STAUDT

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Lovely sea-views, and excellent roads for motoring through picturesque mountains and valleys.

Boating, fishing, bathing. Pier and diving board close to Hotel, and the Hotel motor-launch takes guests at intervals of about an hour to excellent swimming beaches, (free of charge).

Mogi is also starting-point for daily sea excursions to Obama, (for Unzen), Shimabara, Amakusa.

The Hotel has extensive grounds with fine shade-trees. Private Tennis Court, Excellent Cuisine, (including Lobsters, Prawns, Crabs, etc.). Every room has an electric fan. Terms very moderate. Hotel representative meets all steamers. Write early for reservations.

*S. SUNADA, Proprietor.*


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# SPORTS AND PASTIMES

## U.S.A. RETAINS THE AMERICA CUP

### In Lively Wind Closest Duel Might Have Been Britain's Had Not Endeavour Beaten Gun and Re-Started

Newport, Rhode Island, Aug. 5.

THE United States retained the America's Cup to-day when Mr. Harold Vanderbilt's Ranger defeated the British challenger, Endeavour II, for the fourth consecutive time.

This was the sixteenth unsuccessful challenge for the trophy, which was won by the schooner America in a Royal Yacht Squadron race at Cowes on August 22, 1851—which means that the Cup has been in the possession of America for 86 years.

The race to-day was the closest of the series, with the American defender having to establish a record time of 3 hr. 7 min. 49 sec. for the 30-mile triangular course to triumph. Despite time lost at the start, Endeavour II finished in 3 hr. 11 min. 26 sec.

The former record was held by Endeavour I, which took 3:9:1 for the triangular course in 1934.

**Wind Favours Challenger**

A 15-mile an hour wind was blowing when the race started. It was probably in the British yacht's favour, but the latter's hopes of winning the race practically faded when it crossed the line too early and had to re-start.

The false start—a pitfall for an anxious skipper—was most unfortunate as practically throughout the series the British challenger had given her rival a lesson in split second starting to secure the all-important windward berth. It is computed that a false start and the manœuvre back to the line would cost a "J" class yacht 3 min. at the very least.

**Ranger Never Headed**

The Ranger took the lead on the first leg and was never headed. Both yachts carried mainsails, staysails and quadrilateral jibs.

The defender led by 1 min. 15 sec. at the start of the windward leg. Endeavour indulged in a tacking match in the hope of gaining ground by smarter handling of headsails but the Ranger retaliated likewise and continued to pull away.

The American yacht rounded the first buoy half a mile ahead in the unofficial time of 1 hr. 17 min. 55 sec., beating Endeavour I's record for the windward leg of 1 hr. 18 min. 19 sec. established in 1934.

Endeavour II took 1 hr. 20 min. 45 sec. to complete the leg.

**Defender's Extras Draw Better**

Both remained on a starboard tack for half an hour after rounding the buoy. The Endeavour slightly closed the gap, but the Ranger's quadrilateral Genoa jib and reaching foresail were drawing better than those of her rival's balloon jib and medium staysail, and she rounded the second buoy half a mile ahead.

The defender's elapsed time then was 2 hr. 15 min. that of the Endeavour 2 hr. 19 min., less the time lost at the start.—Reuter.

## *Did Endeavour Catch a Crab?*

Newport, R.I., Aug. 2.

At the conclusion of to-day's races Mr. Sopwith requested a day of rest, consequently the racing will be continued on Wednesday.

"I was pretty sure we had the race won until half way up the weather leg" Mr. Sopwith remarked. "The most astonishing thing I ever saw was that in five miles we lost ten minutes. Is it possible that we picked up a lobster-pot?"—United Press.

**Quip From London**

London, Aug. 3.

The "Evening News" in a leading article to-day regarding the lobster-pot theory, remarked, "We offer the reminder to the Endeavour that it is the America's Cup we hope she will pick up, and not any other chance pot which may be lying around."—United Press.

## POLO

On August 7 the American Troop "B" compensated the unit for the loss of the Hoyt Cup by winning the Franklin Cup in one of the closest matches on record, extra time having to be played before Franklin at last hit the deciding goal to break the 7-all tie at the end of the sixth chukker.

## WATER POLO

Maintaining their consistent improved play as the season has continued, the Association Sportif Francais defeated the Rowing Club Bowside by two goals to one in a League water polo match on Aug. 5 at the Oarsmen's pool. If the French team are able to maintain this form in their remaining engagements they will celebrate their first season's entry in the water polo league by finishing third in the standings to the two premier teams in the tournament.

Meanwhile the two senior teams, the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Porpoises and the Rowing Club Strokeside maintained their winning way, the former receiving a walk-over from the Shaforce, as the latter did not turn out a full team at the time appointed for play, while the Strokeside aggregation defeated the Foreign Y.M.C.A. Walrusses by 12 goals to nil, after leading by six goals at the interval.

## JUNIOR TENNIS

Showing strength in their final engagement in the women's second division Shanghai League tennis series on August 5, the Swiss Club swept through to an eight sets to one victory over the Deutscher Tennis Klub to annex officially the junior crown. The wind made playing conditions terrible, but as it was the last match of the season and the Deutcher Tennis Klub were definitely out of the running for top honours, the teams decided to hold the contest.

LEAGUE STANDINGS

| | P. | W. | L. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Swiss Club | 81 | 71 | 10 |
| Cathedral T.C. | 72 | 54 | 18 |
| Country Club | 72 | 51 | 21 |
| Deutscher T.K. | 81 | 51 | 30 |
| Bramtoco T.C. | 72 | 43 | 29 |
| Catholic Club | 72 | 43 | 29 |
| A.S.P. "A" | 72 | 27 | 45 |
| A.S.P. "B" | 72 | 14 | 58 |
| Girls F.S. | 72 | 14 | 58 |
| Junior A.C. | 72 | 1 | 71 |

## SHANGHAI CRICKET

With the Nomads already 1937 champions as a result of previous successes, Saturday's (Aug. 7) concluding matches in the season's cricket league saw interest focussed on the S.R.C. Colts v. the S.C.C. Wanderers encounter as this contest decided second position in the standings. The Colts rose to the occasion and scored an overwhelming victory by 119 runs and so earning the role of runners up in the league, while Shaforce, who were not playing were relegated to third place.

**Final League Points**

| | P. | W. | L. | D. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Nomads | 6 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 18 |
| Colts | 6 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 13 |
| Shaforce | 6 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 11 |
| Police | 6 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| Wanderers | 6 | 2 | 4 | 0 | 6 |
| Stragglers | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Tyros | 6 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 3 |

## HOME CRICKET RESULTS

**County Points' Table**

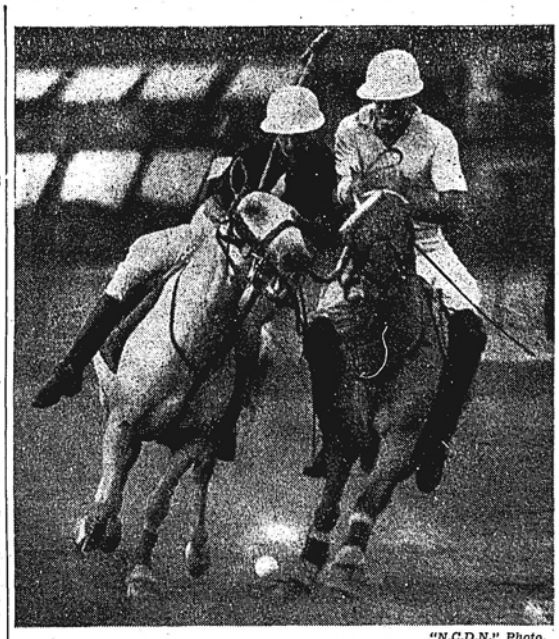
London, Aug. 7.

As a result of two outright victories during the week, Middlesex have replaced Yorkshire at the top of the County Championship table.

The are, however, in danger of losing their newly-gained position, as they made a bad start to-day at the Oval against Surrey. The latest position of teams are:

| | P. | W. | L. | 1st Ins. W. | L. | No R. | Pts. P. | Pts. O. | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Middlesex | 17 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 1 | | 255 | 173 | 68.84 |
| Yorkshire | 22 | 13 | 2 | 3 | 4 | | 330 | 222 | 67.27 |
| Derbyshire | 21 | 11 | 4 | 1 | 4 | 1 | 315 | 186 | 59.04 |
| Sussex | 25 | 11 | 4 | 7 | 3 | | 375 | 209 | 55.73 |
| Gloucester | 24 | 11 | 9 | 2 | 2 | | 360 | 181 | 50.28 |
| Glamorgan | 23 | 9 | 0 | 2 | 6 | | 345 | 163 | 47.25 |
| Notts | 21 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 315 | 147 | 46.67 |
| Surrey | 19 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 2 | 2 | 285 | 129 | 45.26 |
| Lancashire | 25 | 7 | 3 | 9 | 6 | | 375 | 168 | 44.80 |
| Essex | 22 | 9 | 10 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 330 | 147 | 44.54 |
| Warwick | 18 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 2 | | 270 | 106 | 39.26 |
| Hampshire | 22 | 6 | 11 | 4 | 1 | | 330 | 113 | 34.44 |
| Somerset | 21 | 6 | 11 | 1 | 3 | | 315 | 104 | 33.01 |
| Worcester | 23 | 6 | 12 | | 5 | | 345 | 105 | 30.00 |
| Kent | 22 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 2 | | 330 | 91 | 27.58 |
| Leicester | 20 | | 9 | 3 | 8 | | 300 | 39 | 13.00 |
| Northants | 19 | | 13 | 4 | 1 | 1 | 285 | 27 | 09.47 |

—Reuter.



"N.C.D.N." Photo.

**PLAY IN THE FRANKLIN CUP**

Light Horse and American Troop shoulder to shoulder in Aug. 7's polo fixture with the ball untouched in the riding off manoeuvre.

## SHANGHAI LAWN BOWLS

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club "Blues," who were leaders of the First Division of the League, were badly defeated on Aug. 7 on their own green, by the Yangszepoo Bowling Club, by 76 shots to 36, and now drop to third place. Their club mates, the "Reds" by defeating the Clube Lusitano by 60-55 head the League with a percentage of .687, closely followed by the Recs who beat the Country Club by 68-50, with .680. In the other First Division match, the Police Lawn Bowls Club beat the Hongkew Golf Club by 57-54.

In the only Second Division match played yesterday, the Clube Lusitano scored an overwhelming victory over the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club, by 97-47.

**Y.B.C. v. Blues**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. Finnigan (skip) | | W. H. Train (skip) | |
| W. P. Marshall | | R. Lockhart | |
| H. McMahon | | A. R. Elsenhut | |
| C. R. Tanner | 21 | H. S. Bell | 15 |
| D. Ramsay (skip) | | H. Wallace (skip) | |
| A. Marshall | | T. J. Goodman | |
| J. O. Drysdale | | J. M. Venters | |
| J. Colquhoun | 24 | E. E. Wallwork | 13 |
| W. R. Chisholm (skip) | | E. R. Harmer (skip) | |
| A. Sharp | | H. G. Howard | |
| J. Wotherspoon | | T. Crosthwaite | |
| D. Scrimgeour | 31 | P. S. Ward | 8 |
| | 76 | | 36 |

**Reds v. Lusitano**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| W. J. Ward (skip) | | J. M. S. Gutierrez (skip) | |
| G. Sinclair | | H. A. Ozorio | |
| H. Noble | | S. del Rivero | |
| | | T. G. J. | |
| L. A. Whittaker | 10 | d'Almeida | 28 |
| W. J. Monk (skip) | | J. P. de Campos (skip) | |
| J. Munro | | F. C. Ozorio | |
| A. L. Slack | | H. J. Encarnacao | |
| A. S. Phillips | 21 | F. R. E. Silva | 14 |
| R. Baldwin (skip) | | E. A. Souza (skip) | |
| A. Harvey | | M. P. de Campos | |
| C. A. Pratt | | A. M. Souza | |
| J. Stoddart | 29 | F. M. Machado | 13 |
| | 60 | | 55 |

**Recs v. C.C.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| T. G. Main (skip) | | C. W. Porter (skip) | |
| G. B. Stormes | | W. G. Crokam | |
| A. McLean | | A. Kendal Ward | |
| R. J. S. Brandt | 21 | E. F. Bateman | 20 |
| G. V. Jensen (skip) | | L. J. Davies (skip) | |
| A. Willis | | M. Hendry | |
| G. Akerman | | Dr. E. L. Marsh | |
| J. M. C. Lopes | 26 | H. W. Kindon | 13 |
| F. O. Madar (skip) | | F. G. Harrison (skip) | |
| G. N. Manley | | E. A. P. Wood | |
| L. Bell | | C. W. Gordon | |
| J. R. Main | 21 | J. W. T. Brooke | 17 |
| | 68 | | 50 |

**P.L.B.C. v. H.G.C.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| R. Conduit (skip) | | C. A. Pereira (skip) | |
| W. J. McDermott | | A. M. Diniz | |
| J. D. Sorrie | | J. J. de Souza | |
| E. J. Ling | 27 | C. G. da Silva | 18 |
| J. W. M. Dickson (skip) | | C. A. da Silva (skip) | |
| A. B. Hogg | | F. Medina | |
| S. Craig | | S. A. Pintos | |
| R. C. Wimsett | 12 | J. A. Rocha | 21 |
| C. J. Bull (skip) | | C. M. Maher (skip) | |
| R. F. Tabrum | | C. M. Sequeira | |
| T. R. Walker | | J. M. O. Sequeira | |
| E. Markland | 18 | A. E. Collins | 15 |
| | 57 | | 54 |

**C.L. v. S.L.B.C.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. M. Gutierrez (skip) | 24 | J. J. Evans (skip) | 22 |
| L. F. Lopes | | W. R. Dockrill | |
| (skip) | 30 | (skip) | 13 |
| A. J. de Roza | | A. A. Chalmers | |
| (skip) | 43 | (skip) | 12 |
| | 97 | | 47 |

## SWIMMING GALA

Owing to inclement weather and the recent typhoon scare, only a small crowd turned out at the Rowing Club on August 4 for the final miniature swimming gala of the season. Those who were there to take part in and witness the fun, however, had a thoroughly enjoyable evening. The highlight of the night's entertainment was the opening water polo match wherein several of the griffin players in the club were pressed into service and their success in various positions speaks well for their ability to perform at a moment's notice.

In the races, the younger members came to the fore, Lumsdaine and Copley winning the life-saving event, while B. McLean and E. J. Muir won the 50 yards free style handicap events, two heats being held in this contest.

**Shanghai Sprint Champion**

Miss Stephanie Brabner, winner of the women's 100 yards freestyle championship on Aug. 7 in the most exciting race of the season's first title meeting.

Two of the younger girl members, Reginette Felgate and Audrey Blatchford, took part in the events for the junior members apart from entering in the mixed relay and both showed themselves promising swimmers.

The final length of the mixed relay provided a thrilling contest between E. J. Muir and H. Farmer, the former having a slight lead and winning by a touch as Farmer came up very strongly from behind.

This is the last of the popular mid-week miniature galas and next week the heats for the Club's annual gala events, together with the Club's 100 yards free style championship will be swum off at 9 p.m. as preliminary to the annual gala of Saturday, August 14. The following were last night's results:

Water Polo: Whites defeated Blues 4-3. Whites: G. E. Bennett, S. Sbodnikoff, H. Fabian, T. Roper, J. Lumsdaine, L. Hansen, E. J. Muir. Blues: G. Swan, H. Aris, R. N. Richards, F. R. L. Carey, B. Mclean, H. Farmer, E. Copley.

Life Saving Race.—1, J. Lumsdaine, E. Copley; 2, B. McLean, R. N. Richards.

Men's 50 yards free style handicap.—1st heat. 1, B. McLean; 2, H. Farmer. Time, 32 secs. 2nd heat. 1, E. J. Muir; D. Sbodnikoff. Time, 30⅖ secs.

Boys' 50 yards free style handicap.—1, H. Farmer jr. Time, 35 secs.—2, J. Lumsdaine.

Mixed Relay: Winners: E. J. Muir, H. Fabian, H. C. F. Aris, T. Roper, E. Copley.

## SWIMMING RECORDS BROKEN

### Logan and Gavriloff Show First-Class Form

Two swimming championship records were broken at the gala held at the Cercle Sportif Francais on Aug. 7. H. A. Logan setting up a new mark of 70 4/5 sec. for the men's 100 yards backstroke compared with the previous record of 72 2/5 sec. held by Noel Hammond, while A. J. Gavriloff was clocked at 2 min. 30 1/5 sec. for the men's 220 yards free style, well below the old mark of 2 min. 32 4/5 sec.

The most thrilling race of the day was the 100 yards women's free style championship, in which miss Stephanie Brabner beat Miss Ella Whitehead by a touch.

After a false start, the men were sent off in the 100 yards back-stroke, Figueredo being best away, followed by Smith and Shu Sou-Chiang, while Archie Logan was late. Smith set the pace and was able to establish a lead of a yard in the first quarter of the distance, but Logan came up swimming strongly and at the 50 yard mark was well ahead. He increased his advantage, and finished strongly in the excellent time of 70 4/5 sec., which constitutes a new record for Shanghai Championships, although the Interport record is held by Dr. O. Ohlwein, of Tientsin, who recorded 69 sec.

E. Smith took second place, fighting off a threat from G. Figueredo.

**The Race of the Day**

The 100 yards women's free style event saw Miss Brabner get away to a fine start. She remained slightly ahead for the full length of the pool, with Miss Ella Whitehead drawing level with Miss Cannan before they reached the end. A poor turn by Miss Brabner saw all three swimmers level as they started the final lap. Miss Whitehead, swimming very strongly, gradually established a slight lead of a foot over Miss Brabner. Ten yards from the finish, Miss Brabner sprinted, drew level and in a wonderful finish her outstretched hand just touched the bar a fraction of a second before Miss Whitehead's, while Miss Cannon was only a foot behind.

**Gavriloff's Record**

Only two competitors faced the starter for the 220 yards men's championship, and Gavriloff went out from the start, setting up a tremendous pace, with Logan trailing behind. Gavriloff had a five foot advantage at the end of the first length, increasing this to fifteen feet by the end of the third length and although Logan reduced the margin somewhat in the final lap, as his spurt had more to it than Gavriloff's the winner had a twelve foot advantage at the end. Gavriloff has a very attractive style, and swam over the distance at a very fast pace, the time being particularly good considering the French Club bath is not conducive to record breaking in view of its length. W. Lawrence, of Hongkong, has swum the distance ½ sec. faster and the meeting between the two at the Interport should be most exciting.

At the conclusion of the gala, the prizes were presented by Mrs. John Huxley, wife of the President of the Shanghai Amateur Swimming Association. Details:—

**Shanghai Championships**

100 yards women's free style.—1, Miss Stephanie Brabner; 2, Miss Ella Whitehead; 3, Miss D. Cannan. Time, 73 sec.

50 yards women's breast stroke.—1, Miss Vera Dodd; 2, Miss Chow Sou-Ling; 3, Miss A. Dudley. Time, 41½ sec.

100 yards men's backstroke.—1, H. A. Logan; 2, E. Smith; 3, G. Figueredo. Time, 70½ sec. (record).

220 yards junior boys.—1, J. A. Figueredo; 2, E. Smith; 3, J. Moody. Time, 2 min. 55⅘ sec.

220 yards men's free style.—1, A. J. Gavriloff; 2, H. A. Logan. Time, 2 min. 30⅕ sec. (record).

**Children's Gala**

Boys' and girls, 5 to 7 years—45 feet.—1, F. Edwards; 2, Marjorie Huxley. Time, 13⅘ sec.

Boys' and Girls, 8 to 10 years—60 feet.—1, N. B. Laing; 2, M. M. Moody; 3, Pamela Cheetham. Time, 14 sec.

Boys' 11 to 13 years.—90 feet.—1, F. Ingmer; 2, B. Moody; 3, L. Popple. Time, 10⅗ sec. (record).

Girls' 11 to 13 years—90 feet.—1, Jeanne Krysinska; 2, Joyce Grilk. Time, 19 sec.

Boys' 14 to 16 years—150 feet.—1, Billy Moody; 2, G. Lunt. Time, 30⅕ sec.

Girls' 14 to 16 years—120 feet.—1, J. Macary; 2, Peggy Swindler.

Girls and boys' diving, 5 to 7 years.—1, Heather Fraser; 2, Marjorie Huxley.

Girls and boys' diving, 8 to 10 years.—1, N. B. Laing; 2, Mary Marsh; 3, Shirley Wilke.

Girls and boys' diving, 11 to 13 years.—1, Jeanne Krysinska; 2, P. Ingmer; 3, J. Grilk.

Greasy pole pillow fight, boys 11 to 13 years.—1, P. Ingmer; 2, Leslie Popple.

Greasy Pole, pillow fight. Girls, 11 to 13 years.—1, Jeanne Krysinska; 2, L. Hekking.

Count John Bendern met his brother, Count Alaric Bendern, in the 36 holes all-British final of the Dutch Amateur Golf Championship at Zandvoort.

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## SHANGHAI BASEBALL

Although outhit 8 to 7, the Headquarters, U.S.M.C., scored an overwhelming victory over the U. S. Navy squad at the Race Course diamond on Aug. 5. Due in good part to eight passes issued by Navy pitchers and to seven miscues by the same side, Manager Fenton's lads ended the game on the long end of the 14 to 2 count.

Childress, Headquarters' second baseman, had a field day at the expense of the Navy outfit. He secured only one safe hit but somehow managed to get on base every time he came to bat and lost no time in scampering around the base paths to complete the circuit. He scored no less than five of the Marines' fourteen markers while his total of four stolen bases should put him up in the front rank of sack snatchers for the season.

The box score reads:

| U.S. Navy | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Carberry, 3b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| A. Conrad, ss. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| Bragger, 2b. | 4 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Murphy, cf. | 4 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Christensen, c. | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 3 |
| Baham, lf. | 3 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Freeman, rf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Neal, rf. | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| J. W. Conrad, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 0 | 0 |
| Cressy, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Kilduff, p. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| | 35 | 2 | 6 | 24 | 9 | 7 |

| Headquarters | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winger, cf. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Sharples, lf. | 4 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Varconie, ss. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Girard, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 1 | 0 |
| Childress, 2b. | 4 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Norris, c. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 15 | 2 | 0 |
| Evinger, rf., 3b. | 4 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Bowers, 3b. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Kiltie, rf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schmitt, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Diamond, p., rf. | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Givens, rf. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 35 | 14 | 7 | 27 | 8 | 1 |

Score by innings:—

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| U.S. Navy | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | = 2 |
| Headquarters | 8 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | x | =14 |

### Amateurs v. 2nd Batt.

The Amateurs snapped the Second Battalion's winning streak with a thrilling 9 to 8 victroy in Saturday's (Aug. 7) game at the Race Course diamond. Bob Biesel, the Amateurs' centre fielder dived across home plate in the first half of the eleventh inning to put Manager Riddick's lads into a one run lead which they grimly held on to in the last half of the inning thanks to a neat double play by Carson.

The box score read:—

| Amateurs | AB. | R. | H. | PO. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Huebner, 1b., p. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 10 | 1 | 2 |
| Riley, ss. | 6 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Krause, 3b. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 7 | 0 |
| Biesel, cf. | 3 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Carson, 2b. | 6 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 2 |
| Kam, lf. | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| Beeler, rf. | 4 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Riddick, 1b. | 1 | 1 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kabbert, c. | 4 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 1 |
| Liboon, p., rf. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 0 |
| | 45 | 9 | 15 | 33 | 20 | 5 |

| 2nd Battalion | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Winchester, ss. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Traw, c. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Boles, cf. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Beeson, cf., 3b. | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| Leck, 1b. | 4 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |
| Zeher, lf., c. | 5 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 1 | 3 |
| Potts, rf. | 4 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Mencner, rf. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Paisley, 3b. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| J. J. Miles, lf. | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| C. C. Miles, 2b. | 5 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 |
| Bollack, p. | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jones, p. | 5 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| | 44 | 8 | 12 | 33 | 15 | 9 |

Score by innings:

| | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amateurs | 2 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | =9 |
| 2nd Battalion | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | =8 |

### Team Averages

Heavy hitting, in the form of six home runs, featured the City League twin bill played off on August 8 at the Race Course diamond. In the first encounter, the First Battalion, U.S.M.C., nine pounded out an 8 to 5 victory over Headquarters, while in the night-cap, the Amateurs had little trouble in swamping the Navy team by 8 runs to 1.

The result of the first game placed the First Battalion in undisputed second place in the league while the final tussle did not effect the standings. Including the week-end games, the City League team averages read as follows:

| | W. | L. | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Second Battalion | 9 | 1 | .900 |
| First Battalion | 7 | 4 | .636 |
| Hendquarters | 6 | 5 | .545 |
| Amateurs | 5 | 6 | .454 |
| U. S. Navy | 0 | 11 | .000 |

## FIRST CHANNEL SWIM FOR 1937 SUCCEEDS

London, Aug. 4.

A 23-year-old Briton, Thomas Blower, performed the rare feat today of swimming the Channel, taking 13 hr. 29 min. to cross from Cape Gris Nez to Dover.

This is the first time the Channel has been crossed since August 1935, when Haydn Taylor, of Cleethorpes, swam from Cape Gris Nez to west of Dover in 14 hrs. 48 min.

Many attempts were made in 1936, but none was successful.—Reuter.

### A Man of Stamina

"I could have gone on for miles," Blower said as he came up from the water. "If the weather were favourable I'd like to try it from the Dover side."—Havas.

## VON CRAMM BEATEN

Hamburg, Aug. 3.

One of the greatest tennis upsets of the year occurred in the German championships here to-day, when the young ambidexterous Australian, John Bromwich, defeated the German ace and Wimbledon finalist, Baron Gottfried von Cramm, in five sets.

The Australian, who is only 18 and is on his first overseas tour, triumphed by 6-1, 1-6, 6-3, 2-6, 6-2 and entered the fourth round. Bromwich and McGrath, who has also reached the quarter finals, played off the Australian Singles championship last year, the latter winning.—Reuter.

### Metaxa's Victory

Hamburg, Aug. 3.

In the international tennis championships of Germany which are being played here the following players advanced to the quarter finals yesterday: Bromwich and McGrath, (Australia), Kho Sin-kie (China), Farquharson (South Africa), Szigetti (Hungary), von Metaxa (Austria), and Henkel and Denker (Germany).

A second surprise following the defeat of the Germany champion, Gottfried von Cramm, was the equally unexpected defeat of the former Wimbledon champion, Jack Crawford, by von Metaxa, Austria, by 6-4, 3-6, 1-6, 6-1, 6-3.—Trans-Ocean.

## 83,000 WATCH WHITE CITY GAMES

London, Aug. 2.

Nearly 80 athletes, representing seventeen nations and including many record-holders and national champions, participated in a great track and field meeting to-day at the White City Stadium, which was packed by a crowd of 83,000 spectators.

Johnson, of the United States, was the star performer, taking three events, the high jump, the 220-yard dash and the 100-yard dash.

In the feature contest, the 80 yard relay race, the British team consisting of Richardson, Horsfall, Pennington and Barnee, came in first with a time of one minute 29 and three-tenths seconds. The American team finished second in one minute 32 and four-tenths seconds.

### Briton Wins Slow Mile

Stan Wooderson, England's crack miler, showed a return to his old form by taking the mile in 4 min. 15-8/10 sec. from Szabo (Hungary). San Romani, (U.S.A.), who won the recent Princetown mile in 4.07.2 was beaten into fifth place.

The pole vault was won by Proksch, of Austria, at 13 ft. 6 in. Vasoff failed to qualify at 13 ft. but later went over the bar at 14 ft.

The javelin throw was won by Altervall, of Sweden, with a throw of 220 ft. 10 in. Other results:—

Long jump, won by Toomsalu, of Esthonia, with a jump of 24 ft. 4 in.

Discus, won by Carpenter (U.S.A.), with a throw of 162 ft. 8 in.

Three miles, won by Ward, of Great Britain, in 14 min. 29-8/10 sec.

220 yards dash, won by Johnson (U.S.A.) in 21-7/10 sec.

440 yards hurdles, won by Kovacs, of Hungary, in 54-8/10 sec.

High jump, won by Johnson (U.S.A.) at 6 ft. 5 in.

100 yards dash, won by Johnson (U.S.A.) in 9-8/10. sec.

440 yards dash, won by Roberts, of Great Britain, in 48-3/10 sec.

110 yards high hurdles, won by Finlay of Great Britain, in 14-5/10 sec.

Shot put, won by Bergh, of Sweden, with a throw of 49 ft. 4½ in..—Reuter.

### Britain Wins Meeting

London, Aug. 2.

Great Britain defeated all competitors in an international track meet here to-day. The British team scored 41 points to take first place by a wide margin. The United States was second with 32. Other entrants included France, Austria, Estonia, Poland, Hungary, Sweden.—United Press.

## BASEBALL IN AMERICA

### Major Leagues

New York, Aug. 8.

| National League | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Chicago | 64 | 25 | .646 |
| New York | 53 | 41 | .586 |
| St. Louis | 53 | 44 | .546 |
| Pittsburgh | 50 | 47 | .515 |
| Boston | 47 | 53 | .470 |
| Cincinnati | 41 | 54 | .432 |
| Brooklyn | 39 | 56 | .411 |
| Philadelphia | 40 | 62 | .392 |

| American League | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| New York | 67 | 29 | .698 |
| Boston | 57 | 38 | .600 |
| Detroit | 56 | 40 | .583 |
| Chicago | 58 | 43 | .574 |
| Cleveland | 43 | 51 | .457 |
| Washington | 41 | 53 | .436 |
| St. Louis | 32 | 64 | .333 |
| Philadelphia | 29 | 65 | .309 |

—United Press.

### Pacific Coast League

San Francisco, Aug. 8.

| | Won | Lost | Pct. |
|---|---|---|---|
| San Diego | 79 | 55 | .590 |
| Sacramento | 75 | 57 | .568 |
| San Francisco | 73 | 69 | .538 |
| Los Angeles | 70 | 68 | .526 |
| Portland | 63 | 63 | .519 |
| Oakland | 60 | 73 | .451 |
| Seattle | 58 | 73 | .443 |
| Missions | 50 | 83 | .376 |

—United Press.

# SHANGHAI LAW REPORTS

## U.S. COURT FOR CHINA

### Claim for $20,000 Damages

OLMA CHEMICALS v. H. B. CAMPBELL

ALLEGED illegal use of labels.

COUNSEL: Dr. A. Grossmann for plaintiffs; Mr. N. F. Allman for defendant.

*Before Judge Milton J. Helmick*

(Case Dismissed))

On Aug. 5, Judge Milton J. Helmick dismissed the action of Messrs. Olma Chemicals Ltd. in the U.S. Court for China to recover from Mr. H. B. Campbell $20,000 in damages for the alleged illegal use of the firm's trademark. The case was heard on August 3.

According to the plaintiffs, manufacturers of paints and lacquers, the defendant together with Mr. B. L. Cooper, a White Russian, illegally used labels bearing the word "Olma," said to be identical with those used by plaintiffs.

Mr. Cooper, the plaintiffs alleged, was their former employee and was later employed by the defendant as a sales manager of the lacquer department. The plaintiffs further alleged that Mr. Cooper had obtained under false pretences, from the Chinese Trademark Bureau, a trademark similar to the one used by the plaintiffs and that thereupon the plaintiffs filed objection against the granting of such trademark, and legal proceedings are still pending.

#### A Criminal Action

The plaintiffs also alleged that Mr. Cooper had been fined $100 in the criminal proceedings instituted by them in the Chinese Court. In addition he had been ordered to pay the plaintiffs an amount of $600 for damages. Alleging that the defendant had the full benefit of the said illegal practice, the plaintiffs are now claiming a larger amount of damages from him.

Denying that Mr. Cooper had obtained a trademark under false pretences, the defendant said the Chinese Trademark Bureau had confirmed to him that the certificate of approval for registration of the design issued by the Bureau in favour of Mr. Cooper was in order.

The defendant said Mr. Cooper represented to him that he had designed the "Olma" trademark originally while a partner of the proprietor of the plaintiff firm and the trademark therefore belonged to him. Relying on the representations of Mr. Cooper, he engaged him as manager of the defendant's lacquer department in part consideration of the right to use the trademark in question.

As a separate and distinct defence, the defendant said that the subject matters of his suit are *res adjudicata* and that the plaintiffs have already recovered damages for his alleged losses.

The judgment was as follows:—

This is action against defendant for damages for the wrongful use of plaintiff's trademark on merchandise sold by the defendant. At the outset the question arises whether or not this action is barred. The alleged wrongdoing, plaintiff asserts, was committed by defendant and his agent and employee, one B. L. Cooper, a Russian national. The plaintiff prosecuted Cooper both criminally and civilly in the Chinese Courts where he was fined $100 and where plaintiff recovered judgment for damages in the sum of $600. This judgment has been paid by Cooper to the plaintiff. Plaintiff's civil action against Cooper in the Chinese Court was for $3,000, while plaintiff's claim for damages in this action is for $20,000. In his complaint in this case plaintiff alleges that in filing civil action against Cooper in the Chinese Court he clearly stated that they are claiming from the said B. L. Cooper a lower amount of damages only, because in connection with the activities of the said B. L. Cooper, the amount of the damages is lower than that which they really suffered, but that they reserve their rights to claim the total amount of the damages suffered, from the defendant, who had the full benefit of the illegal practice followed, and that they are holding this defendant, jointly and severally with the said B. L. Cooper, liable for the damages which may be adjudicated to them from the said B. L. Cooper.

#### Attempt Ineffectual

The foregoing reservation by the plaintiff and its attempt to claim different amounts of damages from the joint wrongdoers is ineffectual, in the opinion of the Court. The liability of defendant is fixed by law and cannot be altered by the plaintiff. In actions *ex contractu* a plaintiff ordinarily must elect whether he will proceed against the agent or the principal because he cannot sue both, but in a tort action such as this one the principal and agent are jointly and severally liable and a plaintiff may sue either or both as joint tort feasors. However, it is elementary that there can be no apportionment of responsibility between joint tort feasors, whether the suit be against one or against all, but each is responsible for the whole and the degree of his blamableness as between himself and his associates is immaterial. Cooley on Torts, 3d Ed., p. 226.

"It is, and has long been, a generally recognized rule that there is no line of separation between the liability of joint tortfeasors. The tort is a thing integral and indivisible, and any claim for injuries arising therefrom runs through and embraces every part of the tort. The liability of one cannot be carried into any portion of the joint tort that is not followed by an equal liability of the other tortfeasors. Each is liable for the whole, and the injured party may pursue one separately, or he may pursue all jointly, or any number jointly less than the whole number." 26 Ruling Case Law, p. 763.

Although the modern decisions permit a plaintiff to sue joint wrongdoers at different times and in separate suits and to procure separate judgments, (and it would have to be so in this jurisdiction), it is universally held that the satisfaction of a judgment recovered against one is a bar to further action against the others. Cooley on Torts, 3d Ed., p. 232; 26 Ruling Case Law, p. 766; 2 C.J., p. 846. The payment of the Chinese judgment was necessarily a discharge of this defendant's liability. Plaintiff's complaint will have to be dismissed.

## KIANGSU 3rd HIGH COURT

### Suspect Vanishes

F.M.P. v. WANG HSING-KAO

SUSPECTED of being involved in a murder case.

(Bail Confiscated)

The $20,000 cash guarantee put up by friends of Wang Hsing-kao, suspected to be involved in the murder of Mr. Tang Chia-pang, manager of the Great World in Avenue Edward VII, was confiscated by the Third Branch of the Kiangsu High Court following the repeated failure of the accused to appear before the Court.

Mr. Huang Shih-chih, Mr. Chen Kuo-chun and several others, who gathered the $20,000, were ordered to locate the suspect in two weeks, failing which they are to be questioned by a procurator of the Court.

## FIRST SPECIAL COURT

### Tell-Tale Fingerprints

S.M.P. v. HUANG DAH-TSE AND TAI FOO-SHING

PLEAD guilty to an attempted burglary.

COUNSEL: Mr. Y. D. Wong, Asst. Municipal Advocate, for the prosecution.

(Remanded)

Finger prints caused the downfall of two would-be burglars who broke into the residence of Mr. J. P. Klaverwyden at 150 Keswick Road in the early hours of May 24 this year. This came to light in the First Special District Court on Aug. 2 at the trial of Huang Dah Zahtse and Tai Foo-shing.

The story told the court by Mr. Y. D. Wong, Assistant Municipal Advocate, was to the effect that, on the morning of May 24, Mrs. Klaverwyden heard some noise and, peeping through a window, she saw three or four men were climbing over the gate of the garden. She told her husband who took his pistol and fired three or four shots, Mr. Wong said. This scared away the men. Police were called and finger prints were found on a window. The prints, after being examined, were found to be those of Huang Dah Zah-tse who had been convicted several times for larceny. Huang was arrested in Nantao on July 29 and, together with Tai, were handed over to the S. M. Police on July 31. Both admitted attempted burglary at 150 Keswick Road.

The court remanded the prisoners till August 16.

### Hungarian Sentenced

S.M.P. v. I. M. MARTONFALVY

CHARGED with fraud and misappropriation.

(Four Months and Compensation)

A sentence of four months' imprisonment was passed by the First Special District Court on Aug. 2 on Ivan Martin Martonfalvy, 26-year old Hungarian. In addition to the two charges of fraud, two charges of misappropriation were preferred by the S. M. Police against the Hungarian, it being alleged that, having custody of typewriters belonging to Messrs. Yung and F. H. Fillips the accused did unlawfully appropriate the machines for his own use in May and December last respectively.

Martonfalvy was arrested after he had defrauded Mr. E. Guenter of Messrs. Scharpf, Guenter & Co., Szechuen Road, of three typewriters valued at $785 by posing himself as an advisor to the Shanghai City Government. He was sent to gaol for three months for successive frauds and another three months for successive misappropriations, but in all he has to serve only four months. The court further ordered the prisoner to pay $220 as compensation to the complainant.

### Mysterious Attack

INQUEST ON NYUNG YING-SZ

*Before Proc. Soong Keng-san*

(Death by Blunt Instrument)

A mysterious attack causing the death of a cotton mill employee was disclosed at the Public Mortuary on Aug. 7 when an inquest was conducted by Procurator Soong Keng-san of the First Special District Court.

At 8.25 a.m. on Friday, Sub-Inspr. Sung Pao-shan attached to the Wayside Police Station told the Procurator, that Nyung Ying-sz, employed by the Sung Sing Cotton Mill, Yangtszepoo Road, whilst walking along Wayside Road, near Broadway East, accompanied by a cook, was suddenly struck on the head by an unknown male Chinese, probably with a wooden club. The assailant came from behind and fled immediately after the attack. Nobody saw him, as the cook was in front of the deceased when the attack took place. Deceased died at 11.45 p.m. the same day at the Sacred Heart Hospital.

The cook, Loh Nyau-king, told the Procurator that deceased was a clerk in the cotton mill and he took him to the market to buy vegetables for the mill.

After the Procurator had returned a verdict of death due to injuries received as a result of having been struck by a blunt implement, the deceased's father stated that he suspected that his son's death might have been the result of a plot as, since his son was instructed to make arrangements for food for the mill workers after the dismissal of a cook at the end of last month, there had been trouble about the food supplied.

The Procurator told the man to make a detailed report to the S. M. Police for investigations.

### Miscellaneous

A sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed by the First District Court on August 7 on Constantin Sucharsky, an unrecognized Pole, who was charged with stealing a typewriter from 21 Boone Road on August 6.

* * *

Another man was sentenced by the First District Court on Aug. 5 for being concerned in the assault which caused the death of Zung Hah-tsah in Haining Road on the night of April 6 last. The sentenced men was Tsah Tien who got three and a half years in the prison. Several weeks ago, a man was sent to gaol for 15 years for the crime.

* * *

Efim Fomil and his two sons Abraham and Rafael Fomil, casings manufacturers with their store at No. 10 Sawgin Road, who were charged in the First Special District Court with defrauding the Shanghai Municipal Council of a sum of money by means of false declarations, were found not guilty on August 4.

* * *

Michael Afanasieff, alias Novikoff, alias Voronsky, a Russian, was charged in the First Special District Court on August 4 with larceny and remanded for one week. The Russian went to a shop at 217 Woosung Road on August 3 and said he wished to buy 20 cents of nuts. While the shop assistant went to fetch the nuts, the Russian stole a bottle of brandy and left. He was arrested after a chase, the court was told.

## BUREAU OF TRADE MARKS

### Decision Re-Examination

JAPANESE Objections Overruled By Bureau's Decision.

(Judgment for German Firm)

The Bureau of Trade Marks has given a decision dismissing an application of the Lai Li Hua Yang Hong, a Japanese firm, for re-examination of the Bureau's decision No. 505.

The facts in the case are that Messrs. Carlowitz & Co., a German firm, used the trade mark "Hand with Needles" on their goods under Class B, Art. 37 of the Regulations Relating to the Enforcement of the Trade Mark Law, and applied to the Bureau for registration as associated trade mark to the "Water Wheels" trade mark already registered. The Lao Li Hua Yang Hong raised an objection, considering it to be an imitation of their trade marks "Hand with Needles and Thread Label" and "Hand with 5 Needles". The Bureau gave a written decision to the effect that the Lao Li Hua Yang Hong's objection was groundless.

Mr. Chen Nan was the lawyer for the Japanese firm while Messrs. Musso, Fischer and Wilhelm represented the German firm.

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# FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

## PALESTINE PARTITION NOT DECIDED

### League Mandates Body Fails to Endorse Proposal: Five Alternatives to be Studied

Geneva, Aug. 3.

THE Mandates Commission of the League of Nations, after a lengthy, discussion of the Royal Commission's Report, has decided not to report for or against the partition of Palestine.

Instead, it agreed to set forth the advantages and disadvantages of the following five possible solutions :—

1. Maintenance of the existing mandate.
2. Modification of the mandate.
3. Division of Palestine into cantons after the Swiss federal system.
4. Partition.
5. Any other possibility that might arise out of the discussions.

Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, British Colonial Secretary, was questioned at length at a private meeting of the Mandates Commission yesterday afternoon. Previously he had laid particular stress on the proposed partition of Palestine, which he described as the basic element.—Reuter.

#### Arabs Accumulate Arms

London, Aug. 4.

The smuggling of arms and munition over the Palestine frontier is assuming unusually large proportions according to to-day's "Daily Herald" which states that in the past week, Arabs have assembled an imposing quantity of firearms and ammunition. The smuggling is allegedly financed by the Grand Mufti who is said to have large sums of money at his disposal for this purpose and that he has organized the smuggling in all details from his sanctuary in the Mosque where he is living at present to avoid British officers with a warrant for his arrest The mandate authorities, says the paper, are powerless to control or prevent this activity although they are devoting more than usual attention to it.—Trans-Ocean.

#### Strong Protest

Geneva, Aug. 4.

The partition of Palestine would be a grave injustice to the people of the Holy Land, the Iraq Government declared in a strongly-worded protest to the League of Nations to-day regarding the proposals contained in the report of the British Royal Commission.

The partition scheme could not be viewed without the gravest alarm, the protest stated, as it was incompatible with the integral independence of Palestine and held no hope of a permanent settlement.

The only hope, the Iraq Government continued, depended upon recognition of an integral independent Palestine in which Jews would finally accept their position as the minority. As far as control of emigration could secure it, the proportion of the Jewish population to the population of the whole of Palestine should be fixed as at present.

The protest concluded with the statement that the Iraq Government would make a further communication to the League, containing more detailed proposals for a final solution.—Reuter.

#### Zionist Leader's Appeal

Zurich, Aug. 5.

The Zionist Congress to-day, by 285 votes to 115, decided that the proceedings of its Political Committee should be held in secret. All American delegates favoured public meetings.

The plan for the partition of Palestine, as recommended by the Royal Commission, was entirely unacceptable, declared Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine and President of the Hebrew University, in a fighting speech at yesterday's session.

The address, which gave a clear lead to the Congress, was punctuated by frequent and stormy applause.

Dr. Weizmann announced that a resolution would be introduced empowering the executive to negotiate with the British Government on the question of partition only if the project contained the two fundamental principles:—

1. To enable Jews in Palestine to live their own, independent national life as Jews understand the term, and
2. To contribute to a solution of the Jewish problem in different countries.

Dr. Weizmann appealed to the British Government to give the Jews a square deal, but he emphasized he was not identifying the Palestine Administration with the British people. There was another England, he said, namely, that which spoke in Parliament. England to-day was the only country trying to solve the Jewish problem.

The speaker extended a hand to the Arab nation of glorious tradition. If it were taken, he said, neither mufti nor kaukaji was able to prevent Arab-Jewish peace.

At the morning session, the Congress elected as its president M. Ussishkin, veteran Zionist and one of the principal opponents of the partition plan.—Reuter.

#### No Decision

Zurich, Aug. 6.

The Zionist Congress adjourned today for the Jewish Sabbath without reaching a decision on the plan for the partition of Palestine.

Dr. Chaim Weizmann, Chairman of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, is going to Geneva during the weekend in order, it is understood, to convey to members of the Mandates Commission the sentiments of the majority of the Congress on the question of partition.

It is estimated in Zurich, according to the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, that if a straw vote were taken among the delegates to the Congress, approximately 75 per cent. would vote for the resolution adopted by the Labour group yesterday empowering the Executive to negotiate with Great Britain on the partition proposal to clarify details.

Mr. Lipsky, American Zionist leader, said he believed the American delegation would vote for Dr. Weizmann's resolution. He expressed the opinion that only ten per cent. of all delegates would support the extreme demand for the rejection of any kind of partition.

Mr. Rubashov, Palestine Labour leader, declared that the partition proposal contained the nucleus of a solution of the Jewish-Arab problem and urged a careful examination of the Commission's recommendations.

Dr. Weizmann's resolution, which the American delegation are said to favour, empowers the Executive to negotiate with the British Government on the question of partition only if the project contained fundamental principles to enable Jews in Palestine to live their own, independent national life as Jews understand the term, and to contribute to a solution of the Jewish problem in different countries.—Reuter.

#### League Responsibilities

Geneva, Aug. 5.

Further explanations were asked of Great Britain as the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations continued its examination of the administration of Palestine during 1936.

The Commission asked Mr. William Ormsby-Gore, British Secretary for Colonies, to explain whether the present situation arose from the regime instituted in 1922 or whether it was due to conditions which existed when Great Britain applied the regime.

One expert declared this morning that it was his impression that Great Britain sought to be discharged from her responsibilities and to shift them to the League of Nations and to the Mandates Commission. Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that Great Britain recognized all her responsibilities but that one should not forget that the mandatory power administered Palestine in the name of the League of Nations and that, accordingly, the Mandates Commission ought to recognize its own responsibilities.

#### Iraq Protest Considered

The Note of protest from Iraq against the proposed partition caused a profound sensation in the Commission yesterday. M. Orts, president of the Commission, recognized the importance of the opinion of the Arab world for the solution of the Palestinian problem. He recalled that Great Britain had not protested last year against the intervention of the Arab princes in the internal troubles of Palestine.

The president thought that the note of Iraq indicated a tendency towards the constitution of an Arab empire, and asked if the Mandatory Power, in the face of such a situation, could impose the solution that the Commission or the Council of the League would recommend. Mr. Ormsby-Gore replied that a solution, clothed with the authority of the League of Nations, would carry great weight in Arab circles.

The British Secretary of Colonies with leave Geneva this afternoon, but will return should discussion necessitate his presence.—Havas.

#### Foreign Concern Proper

Geneva, Aug. 7.

Foreign interest, and even intervention, in the affairs of Palestine is quite legitimate, Mr. J. H. Hall, secretary of the administration in Palestine and Transjordania, told the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations yesterday, in answer to a question raised in yesterday's discussion of the British partition plan by the chairman, Mr. Orts.

When Arab chiefs intervened in the political Arab-Jewish trouble of 1936, Mr. Hall declared, they did so through humanitarian motives. The power of mandate contains no arrangement for such situations, so that the administration is open to any solution which may be suggested.

The Arab-Jewish problem extends beyond national bounds, as is shown, he observed, by the protest from the Government of Iraq against the scheme to divide the Holy Land into separate Arab and Jewish states. This is a perfectly natural and legitimate state of affairs, for members of the League of Nations frequently express themselves on questions in which they are not involved.—Havas.

#### Zionist Leader is Attacked

Zurich, Aug. 9.

A lively attack against Dr. Chaim Weizmann, head of the Zionist Union, for having agreed to the British Government's plan to divide Palestine into separate Jewish and Arab states, was made during the political debate at the Zionist Congress here yesterday by M. Grossmann, president of the Jewish State Party in Tel Aviv.

Dr. Weizmann did not consult the more democratic elements in the Zionist movement as he should have done, complained M. Grossmann who is energetically opposed to the partition plan and to the proposal that the heads of the Zionist movement be allowed to negotiate with full powers with the British Government.—Havas.

#### U.S. Labour Opposition

Washington, Aug. 8.

The American Federation of Labour has cabled the League of Nations Mandates Commission to protest against the proposal for the partition of Palestine, it was revealed to-day by the President of the organization, Mr. William Green.

The Federation, Mr. Green said, termed the partition proposal "a gross miscarriage of international justice, and a flagrant violation of the international obligation which the mandatory power owes, not only to the Jews but to the civilized nations of the world."—United Press.

## FRANCE FEARS ARAB REACTION

### Representive Board May Spread Unrest

London, Aug. 5.

A French communication relative to the Palestine problem was handed to Sir Robert Vansittart, Permanent Secretary of the Foreign Office, when M. Charles Corbin, the French Ambassador, called on him this morning. The document is reported to be voluminous, pointing out the possible repercussions of the British policy in Palestine on the Arab elements in Syria, which is held under a French Mandate.—Havas.

#### France Raises Objections

London, Aug. 7.

A French communication raising objections to certain aspects of the British plan to divide Palestine was received by the Foreign Office yesterday and transmitted to the Colonial Office.

The fundamental complaint of the French Government is that the report of the Royal Commission provides for the creation in London and in Palestine of an Arab board, representing the whole Arab world just as a similar Jewish board now represents the interests of Jews everywhere.

Such a bureau, it is feared, might become a hot-bed of Arab political agitation, to the detriment of French interests in the French mandates, particularly Syria, and in North Africa. Moreover, subversive elements might regard the bureau as potential starting point for a Pan-Arabic federation.—Havas.

## TWO OF QUADRUPLETS IN SUFFOLK DIE

London, Aug. 9.

Two of the quadruplets born on Saturday night to Mrs. Lingwood of Brandon, Suffolk, died last night after just a day of life. Physicians are hoping to save the other two and the mother, who yesterday were doing well.—Havas.

## WRECKED PASSENGER PLANE FOUND

### Sikorsky Amphibian Engine's Fragment as Sole Clue

Cristobal, Panama, Aug. 3.

A United States Navy aeroplane twenty miles west of here found a fragment of the engine section of the Pan-American Airways-Grace Line new twin-motored Sikorsky amphibian plane Santa Maria which suddenly disappeared to-day.

The ship was due at Cristobal at 7 p.m. from Santiago, and an hour later was reported circling Cristobal in a downpour, after which no report was received from the craft.

The plane carried ten passengers and three crew members. Among the passengers were Mr. Thomas Wakely, New York Banker; Messrs. Rex Martin and C. Q. Caldwell of the Department of Commerce; Mrs. Amy Levering, her son Jimmy and daughter Jessie. Mrs. Levering was the wife of a Pan-American Airways official.

Later to-day the Navy found 52 pieces of mail in a deflated rubber life-boat. The exact fate of the ship remained a mystery.

Seventy-four United States Army and Navy planes, destroyers, submarines and auxiliary craft were searching both sides of the Isthmus of Panama for the fuselage and the bodies of the crew and passengers. The searchers carried emergency rations sufficient for several days, but little hope was held for the recovery of the victims.

The plane was piloted by Mr. Stephen Dunn, a veteran of the Pan-American service, with Mr. Lawrence Bickford as co-pilot and Mr. Herman Canseco as steward.

Remaining passengers, it was learned late to-day, were Messrs. Oscar Miller, P. W. Krumle, Isadore Souza and Ernest Wood. The latter was an official of Pan-American Airways.—United Press.

#### Victims Total Fourteen

Cristobal, Aug. 4.

Settling a dispute between the New York and Panama offices of Pan-American Airways, it was confirmed to-day that the eleventh passenger of the ill-fated Sikorsky plane which disappeared here yesterday was Mr. P. W. Humle, of Sacramento, Cal. As a result, it was definitely determined that the accident claimed fourteen victims. Army and Navy aeroplanes to-day resumed the search for the victims' bodies and the wreckage of the plane.—United Press.

## EDWARD MEDAL FOR BRITISH MINER

London, Aug. 4.

The King has awarded the Edward Medal for gallantry to Mr. L. M. Bangley, employed in one of the gold mines at Kakamaga, Kenya, for efforts made to save the life of a native worker after an explosion in the mine in January, 1936.

Mr. Bangley was firing a round of nine holes when one hole exploded prematurely, and he was blown some little distance away. His native assistant was struck by a rock and fell with his face in water and was in danger of drowning.

Although aware that the remaining fuses would shortly explode, Mr. Bangley returned in darkness to search for the native, found him and carried him to safety. Soon afterwards the remaining charges exploded. The injured man was taken to the surface, but died from his injuries.—Wireless through Reuter.

## LORD BYNG'S MEDALS STOLEN

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Thorpeicsoken, Essex, Aug. 3.

Burglars ransacked the home of Lady Byng during the holiday, and their loot included orders and decorations of the late Viscount Byng.

Lady Byng was much concerned over the loss of foreign decorations awarded to her late husband, who commanded the Canadian Corps at Vimy Ridge and later became Governor-General of Canada.—Reuter.

## DUKE AND DUCHESS OF KENT AT LANCUT

Warsaw, Aug. 4.

The Polish Foreign Minister, Col. Joseph Beck, accompanied by Mme. Beck and the head of the western section of the Foreign Office, M. Jean Potocki, arrived at the Castle Lancut yesterday to visit the Duke and Duchess of Kent, who are on an unofficial trip to Poland. A number of members of the Polish, Hungarian, and Austrian aristocracy are gathered at the same castle this week.—Havas.

## BRITISH AIR FORCE STRENGTH GROWS

### Development Programme Is Almost Completed

London, Aug. 5.

According to official statistics, the British Air Force now consists of 123 squadrons, or 137 per cent. more than in 1935. This figure represents a total of 1,542 front line machines, or 208 less than the forecasted total.

The programme includes 900 machines for colonial and naval service with an ample reserve.

Some 3,500 pilots have been enrolled since April, 1935. Mechanics and wireless operators have increased in the same proportion.

The machines are of an entirely new type and can rival the world's best. The new light bombers can carry heavy loads for considerable distances at a speed of 270 m.p.h. while the heavily armed new pursuit planes can fly at a rate of more than 300 m.p.h. These figures show that the British aerial programme is near completion.

It is also stated here that the Air Ministry has just purchased Heston airport, situated in the western suburbs of London, and, according to the "Evening Standard," are intending to make it the largest airport near London. To achieve this additional territory round the airport will also be purchased and a runway over a mile in length will be constructed.

The "Evening Standard" adds that the building of a terminus connecting the airport with Paddington Station is also contemplated.—Havas.

## CHINA'S BIG WAR PURCHASES

### Heads List of Plane Buyers from United States

Washington, Aug. 7.

With a total outlay of U.S. $309,870, of which $293,225 went to buy fighting planes, China was the heaviest purchaser of American war materials during the month of July.

Outstripped by Mexico, Japan came third, according to the statistics of the State Department, with a total of $203,578, $92,340 of which represented military planes.

Mexico's quota was $206,000, with more than $150,000 of that sum in commercial aeroplanes. All other clients, among which the South American republics predominated, lagged far in the rear.—Havas.

## FRENCH SOCIALIST TELLS VIEWS

Paris, Aug. 3.

A criticism of the return to a policy of deflation and liberalism was launched this morning by M. Leon Jouhaux, Secretary-General of the General Confederation of Labour (C.G.T.), this morning to the Congress of the National Syndicate of School-Teachers.

"Can one still believe in liberalism?" he asked. "Let us not think or say that a return to the free circulation of capital would result in the aggravation of the financial situation of the country. Our adversaries act only for political reasons and wish to check the Popular Front experiment."

He was opposed to the "pause" in social reforms which had caused the exportation of Frs. 40,000,000,000 of capital and emphasized the necessity for reforms in the structure of the Popular Front and the application of the programme of the C.G.T. which is "absolutely indispensable to the programme of a popular assembly."

A minority of the Congress interrupted him several times during his speech, particularly when he spoke of problems of national defence.—Havas.

## KING MAKES FIRST AIR FLIGHT

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Aug. 3.

His Majesty made the first flight of his reign as King to-day when he flew from Windsor to Suffolk to visit 400 boys of all classes from elementary and public schools who are under canvas at Southwold, where they were the King's guests. For the last ten years as Duke of York, His Majesty attended the camp of which he is patron, but this is the first time in history that a British King spent a day at a holiday camp.

Late in the afternoon His Majesty returned to Windsor by air, again piloted by the Captain of the King's Flight, Wing-Cmdr. Fielden. From Windsor the King motored to Buckingham Palace preparatory to leaving to-night for Balmoral.—Reuter.

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## ANGLO-ITALIAN MOVES ABATING TENSION

### No Commitments Made by Exchanged Letters

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Rome, Aug. 4.

Exchanges of friendly personal letters between Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the British Prime Minister, and Signor Benito Mussolini, is unlikely to be followed by mutual visits at present owing to the holiday season, according to well-informed circles here.

Meanwhile, the declaration by Count Ciano, the Foreign Minister and son-in-law of Il Duce, in a copyright interview, that the way is open for a complete understanding between Britain and Italy is taken to mean that a partial understanding between Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, and himself has already been reached.

This is regarded as more important for the peace of Europe than complete accord between members of the Non-Intervention Committee.

Furthermore, the declaration by Count Ciano that the Rome-Berlin axis will not be weakened is considered here as another solid bulwark in the cause of peace.—Reuter

**Suspicions Dispelled**

London, Aug. 4.

The exchange of cordial letters between Mr. Neville Chamberlain, the Prime Minister, and Signor Benito Mussolini has raised hopes in London that a new atmosphere in Anglo-Italian relations will be created.

Reuter understands, however, that no commitments have been made, no details discussed, and various plans outlined in the press are mere hypothetical conjectures without a factual basis.

Following references to the Mediterranean by Mr. Anthony Eden, the Foreign Secretary, in the House of Commons on July 30, Count Dino Grandi, the Italian Ambassador, after consulting Mr. Eden, called on Mr. Chamberlain and communicated a friendly message from Il Duce.

Mr. Chamberlain replied with an autograph letter of a personal nature couched in friendly general terms, to which Signor Mussolini answered in the same strain.

The correspondence has no direct bearing on non-intervention, Locarno, Abyssinia or other specific questions. It is believed, however, that the personal exchange will serve to dispel mutual suspicion and may be interpreted as indicating that the Italian and British Governments concur in viewing the Mediterranean situation in the manner defined by Mr. Eden, who said that Britain, while determined to defend her own interests, had no intention of challenging those of any other Power.

It is hoped that any question of detail may be solved in a frank discussion between Rome and London.

It is widely felt in British political circles that a favourable opportunity is now being offered to build upon the existing close and cordial Anglo-French relationship, and that an improvement in the relations between Rome and London as a complement to those between Paris and London should conduce to a general appeasement of European tension.—Reuter.

**German Press Views**

Berlin, Aug. 3.

German newspapers continue to take a lively interest in the present attempt of Britain and Italy to settle their differences. They express their satisfaction at this turn of events.

The London correspondent of "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" states that the question of granting some compensation of a personal character to the Negus is playing a part in connection with the Abyssinian question and it is quite possible that this will open up the way for financial quarters in the City to support development of Abyssinia. Nevertheless no definite purpose would be served by discussing these questions before the outcome of the September session of the League of Nations is known.

"Der Angriff" says in a despatch from London that even before he took over office, it was generally known that Mr. Neville Chamberlain was firmly in favour of recognizing the new Roman Empire. The only thing still remaining to be discovered is the proper road leading to this goal. —Trans-Ocean.

**Italian Press Comment**

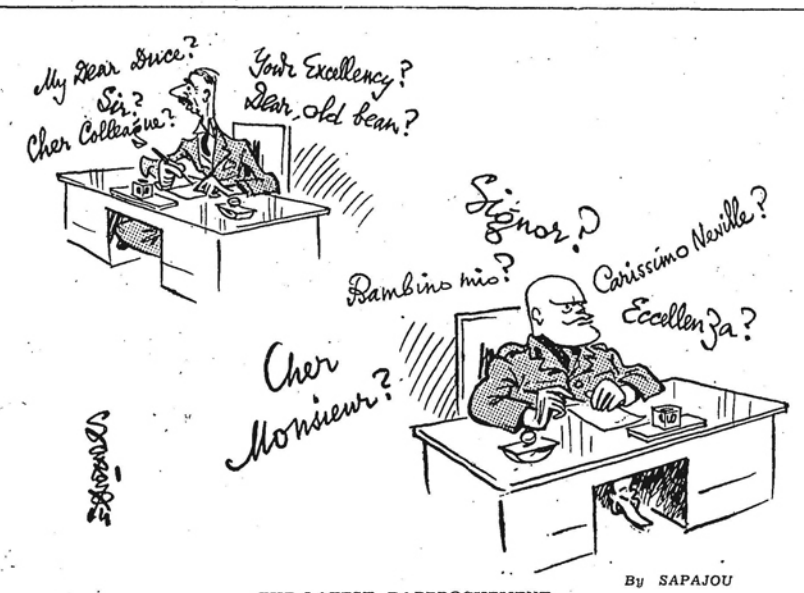
Rome, Aug. 4.

British effort to adjust Anglo-Italian relations is called a "loyal admission of error" by "Stampa" which states that the British policy has had on absolutely anti-Italian tendency for thirty months and in consequence of this the European and especially the Mediterranean situation had grown worse. A change was therefore only to be welcomed and well-informed circles believe that Mr. Chamberlain's letter can be considered the starting point of a new Anglo-Italian policy. Great speed in these efforts is not expected but rather a gradual but steady development of the direct conversations just begun.—Trans-Ocean.

**Italian Conference**

London Aug. 7.

Reports that the Italian Foreign minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano, and the British Ambassador, Sir Eric Drummond, would open diplomatic conversations at Rome in September were officially confirmed here to-day. The conferences will be held as a consequence of the recent interchange of friendly letters by the Prime Minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, and Premier Mussolini.—United Press.




By SAPAJOU

THE LATEST RAPPROCHEMENT

## U.S. PRESIDENT AND COURT REFORMS

### Constitution Anniversary Day Speech Occasion

Washington, Aug. 3.

President Roosevelt announced to-day that he would deliver an address to be broadcast throughout the country from the grounds of the Washington Monument on September 17. The occasion will mark the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the Constitution.

The President, informed observers believed, might take the opportunity shortly after the adjournment of Congress to defend his interpretation of the Constitution and to renew the demand for reform of the Federal Judiciary. It was predicted that the President would press for a "showdown" in 1938 on his judiciary programme.

The speech will be delivered under the auspices of the U.S. Constitution Sesquicentennial Commission and the Good Neighbour League. Participation of the latter organization in the event was considered worthy of note, as it has been frequently mentioned in discussions of possible political realignments resulting from the fight on the President's judiciary programme.—United Press.

**Commodity Dollar Vetoed**

Washington, Aug. 3.

President Roosevelt's disapproval of any rigid and formalized monetary plan, so long as the world situation remains unsettled, was revealed here to-day in a letter written by the Chief Executive to Senator Elmer Thomas, Democrat, from Oklahoma.

"I am in complete sympathy with your objective in respect of the elimination of unnecessary fluctuations in the value of the dollar," the President wrote. "However, in view of the complexity of the international scene at present, it would be dangerous to adjust ourselves to any rigid pattern."

The letter, which was made public on the occasion of the hearing of the Senate Agricultural Committee on the Thomas Bill to establish a commodity dollar, adds:

"It is doubtful whether the procedure you suggest will be rewarded with the measure of success we could justly expect were the international situation to have undergone clarification. For that reason I believe that to commit ourselves at this time to any formalized course of action might well be premature and, therefore, even do more harm than good at home and abroad.

"I am sure you will agree that stabilization of the dollar can be attained not merely by monetary means and devices, though these are necessary, but much more by achievement of a balanced and orderly recovery through whole economy."—Reuter.

## AMERICA TO ENFORCE RECRUITING LAWS

### Japanese Action Against Aid for China

Washington, Aug. 6.

Following conferences of Japanese diplomatic officials with the Department of State regarding alleged enlistment of Americans to aid China in the anticipated war with Japan, the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, told the press to-day that the United States would enforce existing laws against recruiting for foreign wars.

It was understood that the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, in his conversation with Mr. Hull this week, called attention of the Secretary to the reported large-scale enlistments on the Pacific Coast, but did not lodge a formal protest.

The Japanese Embassy declined to comment on the situation, but the United Press learned that Japanese Consuls in California had investigated the reports of recruiting and had supplied their information to the Embassy before Mr. Suma acted.

It was worthy of note that prosecutions for foreign recruiting have been rare because of the difficulty of proving enlistment on American instead of foreign soil.

Pressing his demand for the withdrawal of American armed forces from China, Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip in the upper chamber, introduced a resolution today calling on the Secretary of War, Mr. Harry H. Woodring, to report to the Senate any reasons for maintaining the Fifteenth United States Infantry at Tientsin.—United Press.

**Interpellations In Diet**

Tokyo, Aug. 6.

Although little general interest was shown here to-day regarding the reported activity of Lieut.-Gen. Russell L. Hearn, American soldier of fortune, in recruiting a Foreign Legion for China, several members of the Diet interpellated the Foreign Minister, Mr. Koki Hirota, regarding the reports.

Mr. Hirota replied that he understood the United States was carefully guarding against such action. It was recalled that the Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy at Washington, Mr. Yakichiro Suma, had called the attention of the American Government to Hearn's reported activities. The populace here appeared convinced that foreign nations would remain aloof from any Sino-Japanese conflict.—United Press.

**Danger to Friendship**

Los Angeles, Aug. 6.

The Japanese Consul, Mr. Tomokazu Hori, to-day commented on the reported American enlistments for China by saying, "Thus far we have had only rumours. I may ask the District Attorney if that is enough or if we need actual evidence of the violation of the Neutrality Act. If evidence is not required, I shall later decide whether to request a Federal investigation."

Mr. Hori said that from the military standpoint seven thousand mercenaries, the number reported to have volunteered for service with the Chinese armies, was insignificant, but the enlistment might endanger Japanese-American friendship, "It could create ill will," Mr. Hori said, "and that is important."—United Press.

**German Advisers May Leave**

Berlin, Aug. 7.

German military advisers to General Chiang Kai-shek may shortly be withdrawn, it is reported to-day. The reason given is that their continued presence might be regarded as an unfriendly act by the Japanese.—Reuter.

## *Nations Endorse Hull Peace Policy*

Washington, Aug. 8.

Forty foreign nations to-day notified the American Government of their unqualified approval of the "fourteen point" policy for the promotion and preservation of world peace which the Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, issued on July 16 as a re-statement of American foreign policy. The nations approving the declaration included Great Britain, France, the Soviet Union, the Scandinavian nations and the American republics. It was worthy of note that those which have not yet forwarded their approval included Germany, Italy, Japan and Spain. It was believed, however, that China and Spain would soon give notice of their support. Diplomats said the immediate effect of the declaration was still problematical. —United Press.

## U.S. TO BUILD MORE BATTLESHIPS

### America Will Touch Limits of Old London Treaty

Washington, Aug. 4.

It is officially announced to-day that the Navy Department will ask Congress at the next session for funds to build two new battleships and two light cruisers, the objective being to build up to the limit of the old London Naval Treaty and then to follow a programme of replacement as vessels become over age.

The new battleships as well as the two others, the construction of which was authorized at this session, will replace the four oldest of the seven classified as over-age.

Rear-Adm. William D. Leahy, chief of Naval Operations, who made the announcement, did not indicate whether a complete replacement programme was envisaged, but said the Fleet would be maintained at the maximum of fifteen battleships allowed under the old treaty, as it was at present intended to retire obsolete ships as and when the new ones were constructed. The same programme, he added, applied to cruisers.—Reuter.

## SENATE PASSES HOUSING BILL

Washington, Aug. 6.

The Senate to-day took the first step in starting a permanent drive to aid the poorest third of the nation, when it passed and sent to the House the $700,000,000 Housing Bill introduced by Sen. Robert F. Wagner, New York Democrat, designed to clear slum areas and build low cost dwellings in their places. The vote was 64 to 16. As one of the major items on President Roosevelt's revised list of "desired legislation" for this session, the bill is expected to receive early consideration in the House, where the Banking and Currency Committee is preparing the measure for action on the floor.—United Press.

## U.S. SENATORS PASS JUDICIARY BILL

### Vice-President Rushes A Substitute Measure

Washington, Aug. 8.

In an anti-climactic conclusion to the bitterest Congressional battle in many years, the Vice-President, Mr. John N. Garner, to-day hammered to passage the substitute judiciary bill, under the noses of startled Senators.

Senator Warren R. Austin, Republican of Vermont, and Senator J. Hamilton Lewis, Democrat of Illinois, had just concluded a long discussion of the substitute measure. Senator Lewis had declared it to be an unconstitutional violation of individual rights. Senator Pat McCarran, Democrat of Nevada, thereupon offered several amendments to clarify and strengthen the bill.

The amendments had been hardly approved when Mr. Garner's voice broke through the confusion. "Without objection, the bill has been read a third time, engrossed, and passed," he declared.

A few seconds of silence ensued, after which the Vice-President's gavel smashed on the desk to announce the bill's passage.

**Vote Demanded**

Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat of Pennsylvania, immediately rose to protest and demand a vote. He finally contented himself with an announcement that he would have voted against the bill if he had had a chance.

The bill now goes to the House of Representatives for concurrence. As it stands now, it calls for reforms in the lower courts, but does not affect the personnel of the Supreme Court, the main feature of President Roosevelt's original programme.

The Senate later passed a bill to authorize the Chief Clerk to the American High Commissioner for the Philippines and the Assistant High Commissioner to administer oaths. The measure had been opposed by Philippine leaders as an implied infringement of Philippine sovereignty.

**Leasing Destroyers**

Meanwhile Senator David I. Walsh, Democrat of Massachusetts, to-day introduced a resolution which would authorize the President to lease destroyers to the governments of any American republics under such terms and conditions as he may prescribe.

Brazil so far has been the only nation to make such a request. The Secretary of State, Mr. Cordell Hull, addressed a letter to Senator Walsh and to President Roosevelt commending the proposal because, he said, it was preferable for the United States to extend assistance if American countries find such assistance necessary. In addition, he pointed out, the action would keep decommissioned destroyers in running order and available for instant use, if the ships were leased under proper terms and conditions.

**Cuban Sugar Imports**

Senator Claude Pepper of Florida to-day notified the Senate Finance Committee that he would offer an amendment to the sugar bill cutting the quota on Cuban sugar imports and correspondingly increasing the Florida production quota.

Senator Allen J. Ellender and Senator John B. Overton, both of Louisiana, said that if the amendment was included in the bill they would demand a proportionate increase in the quota of their own state.

Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg, Republican of Michigan, interposed, "Would it not change the whole theory of the bill if you seek to write specific state quotas into it?" Mr. Overton conceded that it would do so.

Mr. Walter G. Andrews, Republican of New York, opposing the bill but apparently for different reasons than Senator Vandenberg, denied that sugar growing was an innovation in Florida. He said that one plantation was a century old, and testified that thousands of acres in the Everglades which are now idle could produce sugar and employ thousands of additional persons. He said that Florida had consumed 120,000 tons of sugar last year, nearly twice the production quota which the bill as it stands now allots to the state.—United Press.

## SIAMESE GOVERNMENTAL CRISIS SOLVED

Bangkok, Aug. 4.

After accepting their resignation on August 1, the Assembly of the People's Representatives to-day decided to re-elect the Regency Council en bloc.

The resignation of the Council, under the chairmanship of Prince Aditya Dirabha, followed a fierce debate in the Assembly over the sale of the young King's land which was allegedly privately sold at a low price.—Reuter.

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# FOUR MERCHANTMEN BOMBED

## Greek Steamer Sends Out O.S.O.: No Reply to the British Protest: War Situation in Spain

Algeciras, Aug. 7.

THREE merchantmen, of British, French and Italian nationality, were attacked yesterday near Algiers.

The British Corporal was attacked by three Spanish aeroplanes when 35 miles from Algiers, the planes dropping forty bombs, none of which struck the ship. The master gave the order, "Every Man for Himself," and the aeroplanes descended and machine-gunned the crew for the space of one hour.

The Italian ship, Mongola, was in the same area yesterday at about 6 p.m. when she was attacked by aeroplanes, bombs falling some distance from the ship. Machine-guns were also fired at her, the captain being wounded in the chest. A Netherlands observer on board suffered a broken right arm when he tried to escape the danger. Both injured men were sent to hospital when the ship reached Algiers.

The French cargo vessel, Djebel Amour, which had been subjected to an attack five weeks ago by Spanish planes, was again under fire yesterday when planes flew round the ship at a low altitude showering her with machine-gun bullets. About a hundred bullets landed on the deck, but the crew was not touched. Many of the bullets were collected and will be subjected to expert scrutiny.

The three incidents aroused considerable excitement in Algiers where the maritime authorities refused to allow French sailors to leave before measures for their protection had been taken.—Havas.

### Strong British Protest

London, Aug. 7.

The three 'planes which bombed a British, Italian and French merchant ship off the coast of Algiers yesterday have been identified as Spanish Nationalist aircraft, and a strong protest has been lodged with the Nationalist authorities at Palma, Majorca.

Meanwhile the maritime powers have ordered all their steamers not to proceed to the region concerned without escort. The bombings have aroused great excitement in the capitals of Europe.

According to reports received by the Admiralty from the British Consul-General at Algiers, the 'planes were marked with the Cross of St. Andrew, which identified them as belonging to the anti-government forces in Spain.

The protest to the Nationalists was made by Rear-Admiral Lionel Victor Wells, commanding the 3rd Cruiser Squadron.—Reuter.

### Italian Captain Dies

Paris, Aug. 7.

Capt. Franco Solari, master of the Mongicia, died in a hospital at Algiers to-day of a lung wound received when his ship was bombarded yesterday, Agence Radio reported here.—United Press.

### Valencia Issues Denial

Valencia, Aug. 7.

The Republican Government issued a communique here to-day charging the Nationalists with responsibility for the bombing of foreign merchant vessels in the Mediterranean.—United Press.

### Greek Steamer Bombed

Marseilles, Aug. 8.

Yet another foreign merchant ship has been bombed by Spanish aircraft off the coast of Algiers. The latest is the 5,000-ton Greek steamer Ktistakis, which sent out an "S.O.S." after two bombs were dropped near her by an aeroplane eighteen miles west of Algiers. The machine bore the same marks as those which bombed the British Corporal on Friday in practically the same position.

The Ktistakis, which was not hit, was the fourth ship to be bombed off the coast of Algiers in two days, the others being the British tanker British Corporal, the Italian vessel Mongiola, and the French vessel Djebel Amour.

The French Government has now ordered a gunboat and a destroyer to the region of Algiers in order "actively to protect French shipping."

Meanwhile, no reply has been received to the protest lodged by Rear-Admiral Lionel Victor Wells, commanding the British 3rd Cruiser Squadron, with the Nationalist authorities at Palma, Majorca, over the bombings.

According to reports received by the British Admiralty, the attacking 'planes were marked with the Cross of St. Andrew, which identified them as belonging to the anti-government forces in Spain.

### Insurgent Statement

An official statement issued by the insurgent authorities at Salamanca blames the Spanish Government air force for the bombing of ships off Algiers. No insurgent 'planes, it declares, were flying over the sea when the ships in question were bombed.

The statement cites the fact that one of the ships attacked was Italian as proving that the attacks were not work of insurgent airmen.—Reuter.

### Control Powers' Dues

London, Aug. 7.

At yesterday's meeting of the chairman's sub-committee of the Non-Intervention Committee, the secretary to the committee, as accounting officer of the international fund, made a statement regarding the financial position of the observation scheme which was such that it would not be possible to continue to operate the scheme unless the various governments which were in arrears with their contributions took immediate steps to pay what was due by them to the international fund.

A communique gives further details.

Of the five great powers which undertook each to contribute sixteen per cent. of the cost of the observation scheme, the United Kingdom is the only one which has paid the whole of its contributions up-to-date.

Of the other powers parties to the Non-Intervention Agreement the following have, like the United Kingdom, paid all contributions so far—Albania, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Hungary, Irish Free State, Latvia, Netherlands, Norway and Portugal.

At yesterday's meeting representatives on the committee agreed at once to report to their respective governments with a view to obtaining authority for payment both of outstanding arrears and the monthly contribution due to-morrow.

Representatives on the plenary committee of eleven other countries also in arrears with their contributions have been asked to take similar action.—Wireless through Reuter.

## *Franco-Spanish Chivalry Ends Affair of Honour*

Bordeaux, Aug. 7.

The crew of a large Bilbao, vessel, the Arnemendi to-day defied French gendarmes to tramp across a Spanish flag thrown across the gangway when the police arrived to nail a writ to the mast.

After the parties had talked over this delicate matter, a gendarme, wearing white gloves, removed the flag with the point of his sword while his colleagues presented arms and the crew sang the "Internationale."

The police then went on board to do their duty and removed an essential bit of machinery to prevent the vessel's departure.—Reuter.

## SOLUTION TO SPANISH DEADLOCK NEAR

London, Aug. 4.

Reuter's diplomatic correspondent learns that the Soviet Government is willing to reconsider its refusal to grant Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Nationalist leader, belligerent rights unless volunteers, including Moore, are withdrawn from Spain.

This indicates a detente, which may eventually lead to a solution of the non-intervention deadlock.

The Soviet decision will be conditional upon a declaration by Italy and Germany agreeing, in principle, to the withdrawal of volunteers and upon the withdrawal of a substantial number of volunteers to the satisfaction of the Non-Intervention Committee.

Lord Plymouth, Chairman of the Committee, is conferring with representatives of the principal Powers to-day regarding the date of the next meeting of the Committee.—Reuter.

## FOREST FIRES NOW UNDER CONTROL

Bordeaux, Aug. 9.

Troops have brought all forest fires which broke out on Saturday in the Gironde district entirely under control, it was announced last evening.—Havas.

## GENERAL FRANCO'S POWERS

### Spanish Traditionalist Party Formed on Fascist Lines

Salamanca, Aug. 6.

Gen. Francisco Franco, Spanish Nationalist leader and generalissimo, who to-day controls two-thirds of Spain, last night decreed the formation of a new National Party which is to form the basis of the new Nationalist Spanish State. By the constitution he himself devised, Gen Franco will assume absolute powers and will be responsible only to God and history.

Details of the decree which establishes the "Falange Espanola Tradicionalista y de las Jons," have now become known.

The decree establishes that the party represents the basis of the new Spanish state and has the task of restoring to Spain the idea of an undestructible community with faith in her historic Catholic and imperial mission.

The party has further to create an economic system to pass beyond the interests of individuals, groups and classes, and seeks to increase the production of goods.

The party will be composed of active members and "followers." Active members include all who submit to party discipline and had been members of the former Falange or of a traditionalist organization on April 20, 1937.

Active members will include all officers and non-commissioned officers of the army, navy and air force, and those personally admitted by Gen. Franco for special merit in the Nationalist movement of freedom.

"Followers" can become regular members within five years. Their status as followers expires if they have not been appointed members within that period.

The first National Council of the party will all be appointed by the leaders of the party. The number of its members must not be more than fifty and not less than 25. The National Council will assemble every year on July 17 and whenever Gen. Franco deems it necessary.

Gen. Franco will have absolute authority, being responsible only to God and history and he will appoint his own successor.

The decree is dated August 4, 1937, with the addition "the second year of triumph."—Trans-Ocean.

### New Republican Party

Valencia, Aug. 6.

A new Spanish political party, which will be known as the "Revolutionary Workers Party," is to be formed by the Social-Democratic leader and former Premier, Sr. Largo Caballero, through the consolidation of the Social-Democratic Trade Union, "U.G.T.," and the revolutionary Trade Union "C.N.T.," according to reliable information here.

Political mass meetings are being organized in Madrid, Barcelona and Alicante for the near future at which Sr. Caballero will explain the platform of his new party.—Trans-Ocean.

## "KIDNAPPING" CASE ENDS HAPPILY

Chicago, Aug. 7.

Mr. and Mrs. John Regan, accused of kidnapping their own child from a woman who claimed to be his mother, to-day signed an agreement which terminated the case satisfactorily.

They gave written consent to Mr. and Mrs. Otto Horst to adopt the child, who has been known as Donald Horst and who is 4 years old.

Several days ago Mrs. Horst, whose husband is a well-known music publisher, reported to police that her "son" had been snatched by an unknown couple. Police investigation revealed that the Regans were responsible for the "snatch" but that they were the real parents of the child. Previously Mr. Regan had allowed Mrs. Horst to take the child on the understanding that the guardianship would be for a short time only.

To-day's denouement was expected to dispose of the possibility of kidnapping charges being brought against the Regans.—United Press.

## U.S. DRUG OFFICIAL SENTENCED

Carson City, Nev., Aug. 2.

Chris Hansen, formerly United States narcotic agent for the states of California and Nevada, was to-day sentenced to eleven years imprisonment on twelve charges of violating the narcotic laws.

He was accused of conspiracy to violate the narcotic regulations which he was sworn to enforce, transportation and sale of drugs, and failure to perform his official duties.

Some of the sentences were made concurrent, so his actual term was brought to about five years.—United Press.

## SPANISH ENVOY ON RED PERIL

### Chancellor Hitler Receives Nationalist Ambassador

Berlin, Aug. 6.

Chancellor Hitler to-day received at his house on the Obersalzberg near Berchtesgarden the newly appointed Spanish Nationalist Ambassador, Marquis Antonio de Magaz, who came to present his credentials.

The Ambassador spoke of the century-old relations between Germany and Spain. To-day, he said, intimate friendship links Spain, which is rent asunder by a sanguinary war, with Germany. In both countries the hatred of Communism finds common expression. There can be no doubt that many principles embodied in the Third Reich will also find their application in Spain in a manner conformable with the peculiar character of the Spanish people and their tradition. The Ambassador concluded by declaring that the commercial treaty between Germany and Spain was a welcome indication that the friendship which linked both countries together would become still closer.

### Herr Hitler's Sympathy

Chancellor Hitler cordially greeted the new Ambassador to whom he expressed his own and the German nation's sympathy for Spain.

"The German nation watches with the deepest sympathy the heroic struggle of the Spanish nation and the work of reconstruction of the Spanish state," said the Fuehrer. "It is the sincere wish of the German nation and myself that Gen. Franco's army may succeed in winning back its freedom for the Spanish nation and thereby eliminate the danger which menaces Europe beyond the frontiers of Spain. I thoroughly agree with your view that the common aim of defence against the destructive forces of international Communism closely links up our two nations and my wishes accompany the Spanish Government in its efforts to reconstruct the Spanish national state in conformity with the character of the Spanish people and their traditions."

The Chancellor expressed conviction that the development of economic relations between Spain and Germany was in the interests of both countries and also hoped every effort would be made to promote the exchange of goods between them.—Trans-Ocean.

## *Cambria Sets Up Record Atlantic Crossing*

London, Aug. 9.

Covering the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland in twelve hours and two minutes, the Imperial Airways flying-boat, Cambria, landed at Foynes harbour this morning at 9.32 o'clock. Maintaining an average speed of 169 m.p.h., the plane completed the fastest crossing that has been made since Pan-American Airways and Imperial Airways began their experimental trans-Atlantic flights.

Imperial Airways later announced that the Cambria covered the distance from Newfoundland to Ireland in eleven hours and 57 minutes.—Havas.

## EXTORTION ATTEMPT ON MR. PUTNAM

Washington, Aug. 4.

Arrest of Wilbur Rothar of New York for allegedly attempting to extort $2,000 from Mr. George Palmer Putnam, husband of Mrs. Amelia Earhart Putnam, was announced by the Department of Justice to-day.

The man was accused of having sought to obtain the money for the safe return of Mrs. Putnam, whose plane was forced down in the south Pacific during an attempted flight around the world.

Rothar allegedly wrote Mr. Putnam purporting to be a seaman on a vessel engaged in running munitions to Spain. He said he left New Guinea in June, sighted a plane and removed a woman in serious mental and physical condition who was later identified as Mrs. Putnam.

Department of Justice agents took Rothar into custody when he called to collect the money for the information, and said he admitted the entire story to be a fabrication. He had used a scarf which Mrs. Earhart had lost several years ago at Roosevelt Field to support his claim that he had seen the airwoman. Under questioning Rothar admitted he had kept the scarf as a souvenir until he had the idea of the extortion.—United Press.

## POLICE OUT FOR AN EMERGENCY

### Warehousemen Supporting Truckers' Walk-out

Philadelphia, Aug. 4.

A state of emergency in this city was declared to-day by the Mayor, Mr. S. Davis Wilson.

He ordered police to guard the trucks of 250 owners holding union contracts, forbade all gatherings on street-corners or in halls. Nearly 1,500 police cars patrolled the city, as union members discussed a general strike of 26,000 truck drivers.

Earlier, 4,000 members of the American Federation of Labour at 32 warehouses struck in sympathy with the truck-drivers, thereby blocking virtually all sources of supplies to replenish dwindling grocery stocks.

A spokesman for the warehousemen explained that the walk-out was purely a sympathy strike and secondly, that it was a measure of protest against the widespread organization of company unions in the grocery industry.

The trouble originated yesterday when 8,000 truck drivers struck in protest against the alleged use of thugs to halt the earlier strike of truckers employed by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co., a chain grocery company.

The truck drivers' strike ended later to-day with the exception of the Atlantic and Pacific workers. By evening, however, police had arrested 100 rank and file truck drivers on charges of disorderly conduct and drunkenness. A number of the drivers were demonstrating in protest against the leaders of the unions for negotiating the settlement. Many of the rank and file insisted that they would not resume work.—United Press.

### Railway Wage Offer Taken

Washington, Aug. 4.

Fourteen railway brotherhoods, none of which are engaged in operating duties, to-day accepted an offer by the nation's railroads of a five cents an hour increase in wages to take effect on August 1. The unions accepting the offer aggregate 800,000 members. It was estimated that the increase would cost the railroads $98,000,000 annually. The unions had originally demanded an increase of 20 cents per hour.

Ratification of the agreement by the membership of the unions is necessary before the new scale will become effective.—United Press.

### Plymouth Plants Idle

Detroit, Aug. 5.

Representatives of the Chrysler Motor Corporation, whose Plymouth plants have been the scene of renewed labour strife, conferred with spokesmen of the United Automobile Workers to-day. Mr. Homer Martin, President of the U.A.W., was apparently the middle-man between the operators and disgruntled elements of his own organization.

The conferees heard the operators accuse the union men of breaking contracts while the union representatives alleged that the operators had shown favouritism to members of independent unions in the company plants.

Meanwhile, the Plymouth plant here remained closed to-day, rendering idle 11,000 men. The closure resulted in a shut-down of the Briggs Manufacturing Company, which makes bodies for the Plymouth company, and of the Dodge Body Company. The Briggs plant employs 9,000 workers and the Dodge plant 2,000.—United Press.

### Jurisdictional Strike

Washington, Aug. 5.

A jurisdictional dispute between the Committee for industrial Organization and the American Federation of Labour to-day threatened to hamper work on the Federal Dam project at Grand Coulee, Wash.

The C.I.O. declared the contractors in charge of the dam had contracted with the A.F. of L. building and construction departments, granting exclusive recognition to the A.F. of L. The C.I.O. at present is requesting that a National Labour Relations Board election be held to determine whether a majority of the 6,200 workers at the dam favour being represented by the C.I.O.—United Press.

## R.A.F. PLANE LOCATES STRANDED GERMANS

London, Aug. 2.

A message received here from Khartoum states that a rescue expedition has succeeded in reaching the crew of the Junkers aeroplane that crashed for some unknown reason while on its way to South Africa last week. The position of the stranded airmen was located by a British military aeroplane which also dropped provisions to enable the fliers to hold out until the relief party arrived.—Trans-Ocean.

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## INDIAN RAILWAY DISASTER TAKES TERRIBLE TOLL OF LIFE

The worst railway disaster ever to have occurred in India took a toll of 101 killed and 117 injured when the down Punjab Express was derailed at Bihta station on the main line of the East Indian Railway, seventeen miles from Patna, during the early hours of July 17. The wrecked locomotive and the culvert off which the express plunged are shown in the top pictures above. The extent of the crash is vividly pictured in the lower photos, which show wrecked carriages piled on top of each other.

## AGARIAN REFORM IN INDIA

### Congress Party Announce Their Policy

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

Allahabad, Aug. 7.

A far-reaching policy on agrarian reform in the provinces in which the National Indian Congress holds a majority was foreshadowed to-day by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Congress.

The ultimate objective of the Congress, he declared, was the abolition of *zemindari*, or the land tenure system, but the method of abolition and the question of compensation had not yet been decided, although full compensation would be unjust and unpractical. It was intended, he added, to introduce income tax on agricultural incomes above a certain minimum.

The question of Imperial social services, Jawaharlal Nehru concluded, would necessitate planned action, but big-scale action could not be taken without complete political and economic power to prevent obstruction by big foreign and Indian vested interests.—Reuter.

## BRITISH SHIPS NOW SERVING JAPAN

London, Aug. 4.

The demand from Japan for British ships on a time charter is a feature of the shipping market.

"The Times" says that two ships were taken yesterday on six months' trading in the Far East, the rates being, respectively, 10/6 and 11s.

The Japanese demand continues, and the rates are likely to rise in view of the all-round need for ships.

The scrapping of old Japanese tramps explains the demand. Furthermore, Japan imports iron and steel from the Continent and India in enormous quantities, and her imports of scrap from America recently have been very heavy.

"The Times" points out that if Japan is involved in hostilities in China, she will necessarily require the major part of her mercantile marine in the Far East.—Reuter.

## U.S. GOOD-WILL VISIT POSTPONED

Washington, Aug. 9.

The good-will visit of four United States warships to Japan has been postponed indefinitely, it was learned here to-day from the Navy Department.

No reason was given but it is understood the decision was actuated by a desire to keep the vessels near Peiping in case it is necessary to protect American interests.—Reuter.

## GERMANY SURPRISED BY EXPULSION

### Counter-Action Believed to be Under Consideration

Berlin, Aug. 8.

Officials as well as political circles here are greatly pained by the expulsion from Great Britain of three German journalists and their two women secretaries.

It is believed that counter-action has already been decided upon, and will be communicated to the Foreign Office in London on Monday. Official circles decline to hint at its nature. It is understood that the German action will be firm, but will be communicated courteously to avoid aggravating the situation.

It is recalled that about fifteen journalists, including several Britons, have been expelled from Germany during the Nazi regime.

The Germans ordered to leave Britain are Herr von Crome, chief London correspondent of the "Lokal Anzeiger;" Herr Wrede, his colleague, and Herr Langen, the London representatives of the "Graf Reichshach," a newspaper agency.

The "Graf Reichshach" to-day warmly extolled Herr Langen, mentioning that he was the leader of the Nazi organization in Rome when he was working in Italy.

The "Deutsches Nachrichten Bureau," official agency, said that the German Government had not left any doubt that it was most painfully moved by the British action.

The British Home Office declined to renew the permits of the three newspapermen on the grounds that their presence in Britain was unwelcome. They were given a fortnight to leave the country.—Reuter.

## U.S. ORGAN FOUNDED TO AID "EIRE"

Sacramento, Aug. 5.

The American Association for the Recognition of the Irish Republic to-day filed articles of incorporation with the California State Department. The organization will seek to promote "by lawful means" the establishment of a Republic in Ireland and to work for its recognition by the United States of America.—United Press.

## PORTUGUESE AIR-LINE HAS TRAGIC START

Lisbon, Aug. 8.

Five directors of a new Portuguese air-line were killed to-day while making a propaganda flight.

The aeroplane caught fire after falling two miles off the coast between Lisbon and Figueirafoz. The machine was piloted by Sr. Abel Pessoa, President of the new company.—Reuter.

## CHURCH EXPELS CABINET

### Government Members Named in Solemen Ceremonies

Belgrade, Aug. 8.

A crowd of 2,000 people assembled at Belgrade Cathedral to-day and listened in silence while a list was read containing the names of ten Ministers, including the Premier, M. Milan Stoyadinovitch, and fifteen members of Parliament, charged with disobeying the orders of the Holy Synod.

In smaller suburban churches, the people responded after each name: "May he be damned."

The action to-day is believed to be a sequel to the Orthodox Church's opposition to the ratification of the Concordat with the Vatican. Orthodox priests claim that it gives unfair privileges to the Church of Rome.

The provisions of the Concordat provide, inter alia, that the Roman Catholic Church shall recover estates secularized in the 18th century or be indemnified for their loss, including property expropriated in land reforms since the War; have unrestricted rights to found monasteries, seminaries and theological colleges and have entire freedom of action "in fulfilment of its mission."

Roman Catholics number 37.45 per cent. of the population of Yugoslavia while the Orthodox Church has 48.7 per cent.—Reuter.

#### Synod Decision Illegal

Belgrade, Aug. 9.

The decision of the Synod against members of the Yugoslavia Government, depriving them of religious rights and favours, was published by the journal "Avala," which added that "judicial circles competent in the field of ecclesiastical legislation declare that the decision made by the religious authorities is absolutely illegal and is a serious blow to the constitution of both the kingdom and the Greek Orthodox Church. The responsibilities of the ministers and deputies in their public and political activities are clearly defined in the Constitution of this country and by laws according to which the competency of the Church in this matter is absolutely excluded. The attitude taken by the religious authorities is illegal," the journal stated.—Havas.

The German submarine flotilla, Weddigen, visited the Finnish capital during the week-end and was accorded a very hospitable welcome by the Finnish authorities. General Valve, Commander of Finnish Coastal defences, gave a dance festival last evening in honour of the German officers. The occasion was also marked by impressive floodlighting displays by Finnish warships.

## VICEROY AND MR. GANDHI EXCHANGE VIEWS

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

New Delhi, Aug. 4.

Lord Linlithgow, the Viceroy, and Mr. M. K. Gandhi had an interview to-day during which, according to a communique, rural uplift and the condition of the peasantry were among the subjects discussed.

Mr. Gandhi brought up the question of the ban on the entry into the North-West Frontier Province of Abdul Gaffar Khan, the leader of the dispersed Red Shirts. He also referred to his own entry into that province, declaring that he did not intend to do so without Governmental sanction.

The Viceroy undertook to communicate Mr. Gandhi's views to the Governor of North-West Frontier Province.—Reuter.

## OBITUARY

### Sir Edward Davson

SPECIAL TO THE "N.-C. HERALD"

London, Aug. 7.

The death has occurred of Sir Edward Davson Bart., chairman of the British Empire Producers' Organization; representative of the Colonies and Protectorates on the Imperial Economic Committee, member of the Colonial Development Committee, and vice-chairman of Barclay's Bank.

He was Chairman of the West Indies Conference in 1929 and President of the Associated West Indian Chambers of Commerce between 1916 and 1926.

Sir Edward was married in 1921 to Margot, elder daughter of Elinor Glyn, the novelist, and has two sons.

The heir to the baronetcy is his elder son, Geoffrey Leo Simon Davson, who is fifteen years of age.—Reuter.

### Lady (Maud) Tree

London, Aug. 7.

The death has occurred, at the age of 72, of Lady (Maud) Tree, O. B. E. widow of the great actor, Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, to whom she was married in 1883. Sir Herbert died in 1917.—Reuter.

### Dr. Vernon Kellogg

Hartford, Conn., Aug. 8.

Dr. Vernon Kellogg, noted scientist and author, died here to-day, at the age of 69.

Born in Emporia, Kan., in 1867, he was educated at the University of Kansas, Cornell University, the University of Leipzig and the University of Paris. He served as professor of zoology and entomology at the University of Kansas and at Stanford University from 1890 to 1920. In the latter years of his professorship at Stanford, however, he obtained leave of absence, and was assistant to the United States Food Administrator, seeing service in various European nations.

From 1919 to 1931 he was permanent secretary of the National Research Council, and since 1932 had been secretary emeritus.

He was the recipient of numerous honorary degrees from American universities and decorations from European nations. He wrote numerous volumes on zoology, botany, Darwinism, and race deterioration, and was also the author of a biography of Mr. Herbert Hoover, former President, under whom he served with the relief administration in Europe during and after the World War.—United Press.

### Mr. Theodore A. Peyser

New York, Aug. 8.

Mr. Theodore A. Peyser, Democratic Representative of New York, died here to-day, from heart disease. He was 64 years old.

Mr. Peyser was a native of Charleston, W.Va., where he attended public schools and later engaged in the life insurance business. He was a member of the Inter-State and Foreign Commerce Committee of the House at the time of his death.—United Press.

## *Foreign News in Brief*

Twenty persons were killed and fifteen other injured at Smyrna on Aug. 4 when flames swept through a group of petrol storage tanks according to the Istanbul correspondent for the "Exchange Telegraph."

Sir Frederick Leith-Ross and Sir Geoffrey Clark have been appointed British Government representatives on the Imperial Economic Committee in succession to Sir Thomas Allen and Sir Horace Wilson.

The new British Ambassador to Japan, Sir Robert Craigie, and Lady Craigie left Southampton on Aug. 4 for New York en route to Tokyo. He sailed in the Queen Mary. Sir Robert succeeds Sir Robert Clive.

By order of Marshal K. Voroshilov, the pilot, M. Chkalov, has been accorded the rank of colonel, M. Baidukov the rank of major and M. Belyakov the rank of brigade engineer.

The next victim of M. Stalin's purge in Russia, according to a report to the London "Daily Express" from Warsaw, will probably be Admiral Orloff who is charged with having allowed the formation of Trotskyist groups within the Soviet Navy.

Mr. A. F. Hegenberger, one of the United States naval party which made the first flight to Hawaii, and Mr. Andrew W. Kinsley, of Dayton, Ohio, have been awarded a patent for a practically automatic sextant, it was revealed on Aug. 8. The sextant is said to permit the operator to "shoot the sun" with one hand.

The whole of Poland on Sunday joined in national celebration of the Polish Legionaries. Speaking at the graveside of Marshal Joseph Pilsudski who created the Polish Legionaries in the days of struggle against Czarist Russia, Marshal Rydz-Smigly referred to the deep sense of fellowship that animated all old soldiers.

The abolition of capitulations in Morocco and Zanzibar was announced simultaneously in London and Paris on August 5.

Sir Eric Geddes, Chairman of Dunlop Rubber Co., Ltd., and of Imperial Airways, who died recently, left estate to the value of £100,432.

Three executives of the Soviet food industry have been sentenced to death at Novorossyisk on charges of sabotage of provision distribution. The are accused of poisoning workers by means of infected sausages.

The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have returned from Venice to Austria. When they left the Venice railway station, a great crowd gathered in front of the special saloon car placed at their disposal by the Italian Government, and cheered the departing guests.

Mr. Bernt Balchen, pioneer Antarctic flier, said in Oslo on Aug. 6 that Soviet Russia was planning four new air routes between Russia and the United States. Two of the routes, he said, will be via the North Pole, while the third will be by way of Norway and Iceland. The fourth route will cross Siberia, he said.

The famous crown of the Virgin, who was patron saint for the defence and recapture of Buenos Aires at the time of the English invasion of 1806, was stolen from the Church of Santo Domingo on Aug. 3. The jewelled head-dress is one of the most celebrated religious relics in all South America.

Taxi-drivers of Paris are not satisfied with the order to make a 25 per cent. increase in their fares as they fear it will make a lot of people less inclined to use cabs. The drivers have intimated their intention to strike unless they are granted a rise in their wages as a preliminary measure to an increase in fares.

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# FROM THE FOUR WINDS

## AMERICAN LABOUR UNREST

### Strikes Personal Test Between Mr. Lewis (C.I.O.) and Some Employer: Gov't. Becomes Worried

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Washington, July 11.

The front pages of the American newspapers are filled with monotonous regularity day after day with news of strikes and labour unrest.

The name of Mr. John L. Lewis, the strike-maker-in-chief is mentioned more times than that of any public figure not even excluding that of the President. The contests are no longer regarded by the general public as disputes over hours, wages or conditions of work but each strike is regarded as another battle in the Lewis campaign for industrial and political leadership.

The strikes are looked upon in other words as personal tests of strength between Mr. Lewis and some employer who has refused to accede to his requests. The general public is in most cases correct for very few recent strikes have been due to a feeling of dissatisfaction with wages. The chief question has been "organization." Employers do not like the idea of Mr. John Lewis as a partner, and they feel that that is in effect what Mr. Lewis is demanding; the right to be the partner in every business enterprise which he may happen to select.

**Conditions May Grow Worse**

The prospects are that labour conditions will grow worse before they grow better and that they will at the same time become more and more entangled in the political situation. The President is praised (or accused) for being pro-labour, pro-union and pro-striker. He remained silent during the epidemic of sit-down strikes much to the irritation of his own party leaders in Congress. He likewise remained silent during much of the violent efforts made by labour pickets to keep non-strikers from returning to work though he did finally condemn both sides in the steel dispute by declaring "a plague on both your houses."

Mr. Lewis and his organizers use the President's name freely—"the President wants you to organize" is their slogan. John Lewis declared on one occasion that three agencies of the government were working for him; the Labour Department, the Relief Administration and the Labour Relations Board. The White House has said very little to discredit these assertions.

**The President's Views**

The President holds the view, according to those who feel competent of interpreting it is that disorder, violence and disruption of production and employment must be expected, in fact are inevitable, during a recovery period such as the present. He feels much as Jefferson did that a little rebellion never harmed a democratic country, in fact was a healthy sign. He does not exactly welcome strikes when carried to extremes but never considers the strikers primarily to blame. He thinks that Labour should and will win most of these disputes with employers. The current show of aggressive force by Labour is welcomed by him as showing employers that Labour means business.

There is also another reason why the growth of labour unions and particularly John Lewis's C.I.O. unions should be welcomed by the President. Each C.I.O. recruit is a potential voter for President Roosevelt (should he defy tradition and run a third term) or his New Deal successor in 1940. The unions of the C.I.O. are not building only an economic but a political machine. The President, seeing the widening rifts in the Democratic party, welcomes this new source and basis of power. It is worthwhile securing even at the expense of a little disorder.

When you get away from the New Deal atmosphere, away from those within reach of the President's smile, you get a very different picture painted. You do not have to penetrate the castellated towers of the economic royalists to find people who consider the close association of the President and Mr. John Lewis to be unfortunate. They feel that it is one of the chief reasons for the growth of labour violence. The one and only source for impartial intervention is the Government and the present Government is committed to one side. Justice cannot be dispensed by one of the parties to the struggle.

**Factors in Steel Strikes**

The biggest of recent strikes has been in the steel industry. Mr. Tom Girdler, chairman of Republic Steel, is to blame say the C.I.O. leaders because he is unwilling to sign an agreement although he is ready to agree with the C.I.O. verbally. The real issue say the more reasonable of the President's opponents is whether a signature, once given by both sides is will be equally valid for both sides.

They point to the fact that since the C.I.O. organizers signed an agreement with General Motors Corporation early this year some 200 strikes have broken out. The C.I.O. leaders cannot live up to their contract nor can the government penalize them for breaking it. The corporations with whom they sign can be brought into the courts but the C.I.O. is legally non-existent, an intangible body which cannot be sued.

The Wagner Act, sometimes called the Magna Carta of Labour, is completely lacking in the fundamental quality of feudalism, namely that every right has its corresponding duty. It is a law designed with the sole purpose of regulating and controlling employers in their relations with Labour, conferring no powers on the Government for regulating or controlling employees and their organizations in relations with the management. It has become an act for promoting the organization of the C.I.O. with Governmental aid.

It was originally designed to be an act conferring and safeguarding the right of workers to organize if they wished free from employer interference. When a few senators timidly suggested that coercion from any source might be better phrasing they were brushed aside.

**Democracy Versus Coercion**

The present issue, say the President's critics, is democracy versus coercion. Is justice to be administered in the field of industrial relationships in accordance with American principles or arbitrarily in accordance with the practice in dictatorship countries? The President talks repeatedly of his ideal of saving the democratic tradition in the world but he has some very strange ideas of what democracy is. His views and those of the C.I.O. are very similar.

Says Dorothy Thompson, "By hook or by crook, through the democratic process or by coercion one gets a majority. One then uses the power which that majority gives to destroy the minority and make it impossible for that minority ever again to become a majority. One administers all policies with this purpose in mind, has the law interpreted by one's own partizans from the Supreme Court down to the Labour Relations Board and thus establishes oneself in perpetuity. This is not democracy; it is the modern technique of usurpation."

One way of meeting the criticism of Mr. Tom Girdler and others that the Lewis unions are irresponsible would be to pass new legislation amending the Wagner Act, perhaps insisting that the unions should be "incorporated." There is little chance of any legislation along these lines being passed this session. The President and the C.I.O. and A.F.L. could fight it off successfully. State legislation will probably be in advance of Federal legislation on this matter.

When a riot is in a man's backyard he is more interested in it than his neighbour across the way. A law just passed in Michigan for example forbids strikers to block public highways or draw a cordon across factory entrances. It also forbids those who are not parties to the dispute to join the picket lines. If a similar law had existed in Pennsylvania it would have been illegal for the 40,000 Cambria County miners to march to Johnstown and prevent non-strikers from returning to work.

Mrs. Edith Brockman, of St. Louis Missouri, a professional picket, found to have earned $9,440 since 1929, would not be allowed to carry on her business in Michigan. The right to strike, however, is not abridged in any way. The object of the law is to safeguard the equally important right to work.

**Amendments Proposed**

Senator Vandenberg has proposed several amendments to the Wagner Act on very much the same lines. Employers as well as union leaders could demand an election among the workers to determine who should represent the men. His amendments also provided that once a group of leaders or unions had obtained a majority they could not be assumed in perpetuity to represent a majority of the workers.

Further elections could be held whenever wage contracts expired. Strikes would be illegal unless sanctioned by a majority of workers. (Many C.I.O. strikes are minority strikes while in some factories strikes have been forced even when a mere handful of workers wanted one). Another of Mr. Vandenberg's amedments would forbid compulsory assessments on union members for political purposes. (Extra assessments enabled Mr. Lewis to contribute $500,000 to President Roosevelt's campaign fund last year).

Sentiment in Congress is turning against the C.I.O. while recent straw votes show that sentiment in the country also disapproves of present tendencies towards violence and strongarm tactics. Thousands of letters from workers who want to go back to work but are afraid to have been received by Congressmen. The President's own political field workers have reported a strong reaction against union methods which seek to prevent men earning money so that the union can win victories not concerned with wages, hours, or working conditions.

**Friendships Cooling**

The result has been a noticeable cooling off in the friendship of the President and Mr. Lewis. It began with the "plague on both your houses" statement of the President, Miss Perkins followed it up with a suggestion that the sit-down strike was "unsuited" to modern conditions, a contrast to her former statements that its legality was still unsettled. Secretary Roper declared "the proper right to strike must be safeguarded, but equally fundamental is the right to work."

The C.I.O. showed its annoyance with a statement against "fair weather friends." Both President and C.I.O. leader had definite ends in view and for the most part their courses run along parallel lines. Each can help the other. Mr. Lewis was a great help during the campaign. He would have been a great help during the Court fight had not his energies been diverted to hasty organization drives which alienated public opinion. The President's support was in its turn valuable to Mr. Lewis. Reports from both camps, however, indicated that neither fully trusted the other. Their alliance was one of convenience. If it becomes convenient again they will once more be found pulling in double harness.

Both the President and Mr. Lewis believe in the capitalist system and both believe it should be reformed. Mr. Lewis has no clear cut philosophy but appears to think in a vague and ill-defined way that unions should share in business management.

**Labour's Political Influence**

The President's idea is a little different. He believes in organized labour having more political influence and the Government regulating business. That is the basis of his new wages and hours bill which has not been welcomed any too warmly by the C.I.O. leadership. They would prefer the Government to be a friendly umpire, a benevolent neutral, not a master.

The Communists boast of the aid they have given Mr. Lewis and he tolerates their presence, making the childish excuse that if they are in his unions; it is the fault of the management for hiring them. They are good organizers and are aggressive in the picket lines and the C.I.O. has grown so quickly that it needs all the men with organizing experience it can get. Mr. Lewis could more easily develop into a Fascist than a Communist leader and in this many see a point of similarity with the President.

When you are both head man and strong man it is hard not to become headstrong man.

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It is officially announced in Rome that English papers may again be sold in Italy. With three exceptions, the sale of all English papers was prohibited since May 8.

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The following will represent India at the League of Nations in September. The Aga Khan, Sir Denys Bray, Rao Sahib and Pandit Dharam Narain, with Sir Govind Balvant Pradhan as substitute delegate.

---

The Commander of the American Asiatic Squadron, Admiral Yarnell, has sent a radiogram addressed to the Commander of the Pacific Fleet of the U.S.S.R., expressing profound gratitude for the hospitality of the Soviet people accorded the officers and seamen of the American Squadron during their visit to Vladivostok.

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The Nationalist radio station at Salamanca on Aug. 6 broadcast an announcement that Nationalist forces had found the body of Andrea Nin, a well-known Trotskyist leader, on the road near Barcelona. Nin had escaped from Madrid and both Republicans and Nationalists had hunted him. Both had accused him of responsibility for the revolt in Barcelona in May.

## EMPLOYMENT SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

### Relief Rolls Not Shrinking in Same Ratio: Agricultural Outlook Promising

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Montreal, July 8.

Canada observed on July 1, the 70th anniversary of the confederation of the four provinces which were at that time separate colonies. This is the annual midsummer holiday for Canadians, and is marked by a general cessation of industrial activity; out-of-door occupations such as tennis, golf and swimming become the most popular for the day, and picnic parties gather by lake and river.

This also marks the end of the first half of 1937, and is an excellent time to survey the progress of general conditions. The gradual speed in the pendulum of business which has been taking place, with a few short pauses, since the summer of 1932, has kept on at a somewhat accelerated pace. The increase in business has been marked by a number of favourable changes, and has been reflected by increases in railway car-loadings, railway revenues and Federal revenues. Car-loadings have been consistently higher this year than in 1936, and the increase has affected practically all classes of commodities. The gross earnings of the railways for the first half of the year are up by 10 per cent. with prospects for the balance of the year good. Under the heading of Federal revenue customs, excise receipts and income tax collections are much higher; as there has been no increase in the rate of taxation, it is fair to say that the rise in revenues is indicative of better business.

Employment is now showing distinct signs of improvement. At the last date for which figures are available, May 1, there was an increase of 32,000 on the roll of employed to a new total of 1,011,474. The relief rolls, however, have not been shrinking as rapidly as might be expected. One is, therefore, forced to the conclusion that the newly-employed come from the ranks either of the youth coming up to take their places in industrial life, or of those who have never needed to ask for relief. There is a growing shortage —which is now becoming acute—of skilled labour. Gradually the experienced men have been called back to their former jobs, or have found new ones, or have returned to the Old Country; and the training of younger men in apprenticeship has not been going on as it should have been.

**Prospects for Farmers**

The success of Canadian business during the second half of the year, if there are no serious developments in external affairs, will depend largely upon the wheat crop. At the moment of writing it is difficult to make any sound prediction regarding the total crop, but already there are indications that it will be poor in some portions of the Prairie Provinces. Once again the southern part of the province of Saskatchewan is seriously affected by drought, and the crop there will almost certainly be a failure.

Rain, however, has been more plentiful in Manitoba and Alberta, and on the whole the prospects are better than during the past few years. The price of wheat continues fairly strong, due to the growing world scarcity, and Canada will have soon worked her large exportable carry-over down to a small figure. One result of the higher price has been a great increase this year in the sale of agricultural implements; farmers who have been struggling along as well as they might with what they had, are buying new and up-to-date machinery.

In the far west, far east and central provinces crop conditions are much more satisfactory. Rain has been more abundant, and pasturage is excellent. Ontario has not had the extreme heat that burned the crops and orchards last year, and is looking forward to a good average yield of all crops. In Quebec, where weather conditions are almost always temperate, more warmth is needed for the development and ripening of the grain and root crops.

**Montreal Unemployment Relief**

The administration of unemployment relief in Montreal has now reached what amounts to a governmental impasse. For several years the direction of the Commission has been under General Panet, a citizen of high repute and recognized ability, whose services were loaned to the city by the C.P.R. The Panet Commission has been in a very real sense an independent body, and as such has functioned with a high degree of efficiency, and at the same time with sympathy for those with whom it dealt. Its funds have come from the civic government, but as far as possible control of the spending has been kept from the aldermen, who in this city are much given to patronage.

A few months ago, without warning, officers of the Quebec provincial police entered the premises of the Panet Commission and took charge. No good reason for this action was given, although it was alleged at the time that the provincial authorities believed that there was maladministration. Since that time the police have continued on the premises, and to that extent have hampered the staff in their freedom.

As there seemed to be some doubt in the minds of Montreal citizens regarding the work of the Panet Commission, a committee of seven, of which four were from the City Council and three from the general public, has spent some time studying its work. The Commission has thus been carryng on its work with two groups of inquisitors—one from the city and the other from the province —firing questions at it. Neither group of critics has been able to prove any of the various charges levelled at the Relief officers, but one is sorry to note that the municipal investigation committee has been unable to present an united front in making its report. The reasons for this seem to lie largely in the fact that the representatives of the City Council favour the appointment of one of their number as director, thus bringing the Commission right under the wing of the civic administration.

Meanwhile the total number on relief continues to drop slowly. But there are still hundreds of families who have been on relief for two, three and four years, and who are somewhat loth to try for any change in their status. Once off the relief rolls it is not easy to get back, and the people who are receiving assistance cannot be blamed for wanting to be sure that they are improving their positions.

**Glass Bricks in Building**

A new development in industrial construction has just been used for the first time in Canada in a building put up by one of the large tobacco companies. This is the use of glass blocks instead of windows, together with provision for air-conditioned ventilation.

There are a number of advantages claimed for this architectural scheme. The cost of construction is said to be lower, as there are no expensive window frames to provide for. The bricks are laid much the same as would be ordinary bricks, although a special cement has to be used. Then the lighting is equalized, for as the light passes through the blocks it is diffused, and glare is reduced. The advantages of air-conditioning in the interior of such a building need hardly be stressed; particularly where the handling and packaging of tobacco is concerned, controlled temperature and humidity are much to be desired.

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# SPECIAL ARTICLES

## THE WHEAT POURER

BY THRASYLLUS

Sometime before the Diamond Jubilee of Victoria the writer paid his first visit to London. It was a great adventure to him, for he can only just remember some of the details of that great celebration, which fact alone must bear testimony to his present age. London was vast to the small lad from a little country town, the underground stank with the fumes of sulphurous coal and caught the throat as if to stifle the owner, horse buses and hansom cabs were the principal means of conveyance above ground, while leg-of-mutton sleeves and wasp-like waists—"Pull harder! I'll get into these corsets if it's the last thing I do,"—are just a few of the small things which last out of the many memories which ought to survive.

* * *

Fortunately we were gifted with a relative who loved London, who could take the young hopeful around and tell him things which are rarely to be found in the guidebooks, and make the dumb stones of historic London speak again. Indeed that old man with his gift of description and his ability to bring bare bones to life, taught the writer the vocabulary of the city, and now, after many years, it is not possible to walk the streets of the Great City without small voices of history tugging at the skirts of memory:—"Don't you remember me? I remember you when you were such a little boy, and I have known many in my time, for I am London."

* * *

A remark that four hundred years ago on Friday Ben Jonson breathed his last stirred right down into the well of memory. We had done St. Paul's that day. We had seen that red rose which so regularly appeared on the tomb of Gordon so long ago—it does so no longer now,—and youth had listened while age told the story of Paul's, had even made this funny man Wren, who required no monument to live, and told how the grand black and white marble paving depicted the ground plan of the dome which dominates London. We had seen the carven image of Bishop Donne in his grave clothes, a macabre piece of statuary, and even noted that the marble toe of some general's statue was working loose. It has been mended since for we specially looked in 1931 to find out.

* * *

And then we went to the Abbey. If we had our way we would purge the Abbey of most of its statuary, certainly of all that white marble atrocity in the north transept, of so immediate a historical interest that the London atmosphere has not yet mellowed it to fit into its surroundings,—a little more dignified than a waxwork show, but only a very little,—and allow the fine lines of the building to emphasize the cunning of those early English architects, who saw that grace was to be found in every block of stone, if only there were the cunning to carve it out.

* * *

We had passed through the choir screen and were walking along the north nave, when he said:—

"Stop and look down."

We did. There incised in one of the earthenware tiles which floor the Abbey, was one which bore the legend "O rare Ben Jonson."

* * *

"Eighteen inches below your feet is the head of one of England's greatest poets. He is buried standing up."

* * *

The thrill of the mysterious passes through the body of youth. The daring of the man, to stand, to have stood these centuries awaiting the coming of his Maker, instead of adopting the piety of recumbency with prayer-met hands over a finally still breast. By now perhaps all that is left of him lies mouldering at the bottom of his vertical shell, but the gesture is there all the same. Why he was buried thus we have been unable to ascertain. Whether it was his wish or not, we do not know, though Ben Jonson might have chosen thus, not out of defiance, but in vindication of what he conceived to be his manhood.

* * *

Bengemenes Johnsone, as once at least his name was spelled, was the son of a man who having suffered in his estate and person under Queen Mary put the cornerstone to his faith by becoming a minister. He died a month before his son was born, and his mother marrying two years later, gave her son a master bricklayer as a stepfather. He lived in Hartshorn Lane, near Charing Cross, and was evidently a superior person, for he provided the lad with the foundation of a good education, which a William Camden enriched by sending him to Westminster School. It is said that Jonson later went to Cambridge; the evidence in support of this is unsatisfactory, but whether he did so or not, it is clear that when his education ended he was put to a trade, and, though here again the evidence is not very precise, it is believed that Ben followed his stepfather and become a bricklayer. It was like putting a racehorse to the plough. Ben seems to have endured it for a while—bricklaying was not a bad trade in those days—and then like so many high spirited youths went a'soldiering in the Low Countries. Youth was very precocious then, for in 1592, when he had reached the mature age of 19 summers, he had finished with the campaigns.

* * *

He married a wife—a "shrew, but honest," —lived apart from her for five years, but marked the deaths of his children with touching little tributes in verse. But Ben was not the type to be domesticated, at least not without pinioning the wings of an eagle, for Jonson loved his books and long spells of recreation at the tavern. Was it always the Mermaid that he frequented then? Other hostelries did from time to time claim his attention. Shakespeare, nine years his senior, was already in prosperous circumstances and good esteem, when Ben Jonson sought fame on the stage. He played first at the Rose with the Lord Admiral's company. He might even have acted at the Curtain where the company was before going to the Rose, and he might even have been a strolling player, taking "mad Jeronimo's part on a play-wagon in the highway." If he did it would have been in Thomas Kyd's "Spanish Tragedy" which later Henslowe, manager at the Rose, employed him to refurbish.

* * *

It is probably true that Jonson was never "a good actor, but an excellent instructor," for he appears to have been one of Henslowe's company who not only pulled plays into shape, but actually wrote them. Thus in 1598 Jonson wrote "Everyman in his Humour" in which Shakespeare acted in the character of Old Knowell, and now that the two men have come together a fanciful picture comes to mind.

* * *

It is not to be believed that either Shakespeare or Jonson came to the theatre one fine day for rehearsal with a play complete as we know it now. It is to be shrewdly suspected that when Shakespeare produced a play in blank verse, it was but the bones of the ultimate production. Fancy pictures the actors going through their lines and someone or other telling the author that his play was all very well, but that it wanted livening up. It is not difficult to see them conferring back stage, plotting out a little addition hurriedly sketching it out in prose from which it was never transformed into blank verse, author and actors patching and mending until something performable emerged. Does it brush some of the bloom off the wings of genius? They did not know they were such. They were entertainers, working for bread and butter, and ale withal. Blank verse was a pretty, fashionable trick, but, did the action of the play lag, these tradesmen of the buskin and the cothurnus were ready witted enough to pull it into shape. And do it in prose at that.

* * *

We must not forget in regarding the laurels to consider the humanity of these men. They were not so much concerned with the quality of the literature they were producing as the failure or success of their entertainment. Their hearts were wrung when some producer tore a *bon mot* from its setting, or inserted what to their minds may have been a sheer banality, just as any author writhes now to see his masterpiece mutilated in the interests of mere entertainment. And when the scarred remains eventually came on for its first night, they suffered as does any modern until it was ascertained whether it was a success or not. Naturally they acquired much stature in their lifetimes, but it was posterity which measured the dimensions of their fame.

* * *

Thus years later, when Jonson had established himself, with the assistance in "painting and carpentry" of Inigo Jones, as a maker of masques, and consequently a favourite at Court, he is angry when "The New Inn" one of his plays, turns out to be what is vulgarly known as a "flop." The play "was never acted, but most negligently played by some of the King's servants, and more squeamishly beheld and censured by others, the King's subjects."

Hence from the ode to himself:—

Say that thou pourest them wheat,
And they will acorns eat;
'Twere simple fury still thyself to waste
On such as have no taste
To offer them a surfeit of pure bread
Whose appetites are dead!
No, give them grains their fill,
Husks, draff to drink or swill:
If they love lees, and leave the lusty wine,
Envy them not, their palate's with the swine

It is not every author who dared dragoon his public so, and the story is that, years before, Jonson had hindered his own progress by his attitude towards it. The maker of masques had succeeded, and seeking to go back to the writing of plays, found that in that direction his hand had lost its cunning, and that was everyone's fault except Ben's.

* * *

Royal favour was his, but that alone did not exhaust the patronage extended him. For a short while he travelled in France as the governor to the eldest son of Sir Walter Raleigh, then a State prisoner in the Tower but for whose society Jonson might have acquired a liking in the Mermaid Tavern in Cheapside, but for whose personal character he, like so many of his contemporaries, seems to have had so little esteem. Shakespeare had gone back to Stratford-on-Avon, and Jonson was entitled to reign at the Mermaid, where his quick antagonist in earlier combats of wit no longer appeared not even on a visit from his country retreat. But he was not forgotten. Is it not said that Ben carried his roistering town habits into quiet Warwickshire, where with Drayton as a third he made the Bard drink so hard with him that it brought on a fever which ended his days? It is so alleged, and for all we know it might be true, for old friends had to meet and if the final posset was long a'coming who shall blame it on anything than the delight of retreading the old boards, of the Curtain, the Rose, the Eagle and the Globe?

* * *

And what of the playwright? Ben Jonson's times live for us. At least we who care to read. His men and women are flesh and blood, his gulls, whether they be from the country or the town are gulls indeed; his alchemists, his "skeldring" captains and whining Puritans are all of the comedy of Elizabethan low life. But with it all he could not distinguish between the world of letters and the world of the theatre. Perhaps that is just as well, for had he not be so catholic in his outlook mankind might have lost something which no one else might ever have found.

* * *

This man who would tear the public and his critics to pieces in a fine scorn had a lovelier side to his character. He was a man passing good for his age, and though he was erroneously accused at one time of having written the National Anthem, he left a song which will endure as long as Englishmen can make love:—

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine;
Or leave a kiss within the cup,
And I'll not ask for wine.
The thirst that from the soul doth rise
Doth ask a drink divine
But might I of Jove's nectar sup,
I would not change for thine.

## SIXTY YEARS AGO

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 1, 1877.

The Ladies Directory for 1877, contains an alphabetical list of the ladies resident in Shanghai, colloquial phrases in English and Chinese, the principal public institutions, the roads in the English Settlement, in the American Settlement, in the French Concession, the lectionary for 1877, market prices of food, postal tables, the pillar post (where placed and time of clearances), blank pages for possibilities and probabilities, visiting notes for dinner and other engagements (who comes and where you go), departure dates and arrival dates of mails, postage rates and lord-a-mercy and everything at the stores and at the "North-China Herald" office, 7 Hankow Road.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 5, 1877.

The Rising Sun says nothing definite has been heard of the success of the Imperial troops in the South since the recent movement against Miyako no Jo, which fortress has not as yet, it is believed, been taken. On the 22nd instant, several thousand men were sent to the head of the bay, from Kagoshima, comprising fresh arrivals from the North, in some of the new steamers of the M.B.M.S.S. Co. This force was landed at Kokubo, and the distance from there, inland to Miyako no Jo, is about 25 miles. By the large concentration of men and material on this point, it seems that the Government is making strenuous exertions to wind up the insurrection by an overwhelming force, and in a day or two the results of the heaviest battle of the campaign will probably be heard of; and taking into consideration the fact that most of the men to be engaged in the attack have seen service, more or less, and the place is of great natural strength, defended by men who are as determined as their opponents, there will doubtless be much stubborn fighting in the work that is before the Imperialists ere this stronghold will be in their hands.

* * *

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS," OF AUGUST 6, 1877.

No pen can properly and sufficiently describe the despotism of the Korean Government, which literally has no sympathy whatever with the interests or feelings of its subjects. Owing to the ravages committed by the famine last year, large numbers of people daily were to be met with in the streets of every town and village in the country in a state of the most abject poverty, and yet no effort was put forth on the part of the authorities to relieve the fearful distress; but, on the contrary, the tyrannical exactions were continued as before. The people were naturally spiritless and powerless; and lived calmly under the wicked administration, and never thought of upbraiding the officials. This servility may be attributed to the fact that the officers are feared as much as tigers, and looked upon as gods. The nobility wear a garment resembling our hitatare. The women dress very much like the lower class of European women, with the exception of the trousers which are after the style worn by the Chinese women. But we cannot help admiring the exactitude with which both the men and women, of even the lowest classes, dress. They always dress neatly, and are scrupulously particular in not allowing any part of their arms or legs to be exposed. Our people allow their arms and legs to be naked, which affords the Koreans an opportunity to ridicule a custom they deem most barbarous.

## A COUNTRY DIARY

July 31.—The common wild pigeon of Shantung is the bar-tailed rock-pigeon, a pale to slate-grey bird with a green and purple sheen on neck and breast, and a white band across the tail: the Indian blue rock-pigeon has occasionally been seen, a somewhat similar bird but with a black bar across the end of the tail. Neither of them is a very showy looking pigeon, and when birds either white, rufous or speckled are seen in their company it may be depended upon that they are tame birds which are either feeding with the flock or which have actually interbred with them. During all my wanderings in the Weihaiwei hills I have never seen any other member of the family *Columbidae* (pigeons and doves) with the exception of a few spotted-necked doves during the migration seasons, since these latter birds prefer the plains; hence my surprise at an incident which occurred to-day. Walking the hills about 500 feet up I suddenly heard the unmistakeable clapping of a pigeon's wings (rising in haste) and, running to the edge of the ridge, saw the bird flying across the valley: the general colour-scheme was slate-grey to brown with black on the wings, but what astonished me was to see the plumage of the neck and back scintillating in the sunlight—purple, violet and green—a shimmering patch of colour (rather like the back of a kingfisher) which shook my faith in my eyesight, for, so far as I was concerned, there was no such bird in existence. Arrived home, I consulted La Touche's book and found this bird exactly described under the name of "The Japanese Fruit-Pigeon": the *habitat* in China was stated to be "Shantung (Weihaiwei—summer)" with the remark that the *first and only* record of this pigeon in China was given by Jones in "The Ibis," that it is a summer visitor to Weihaiwei and is not common there. Seeing that I appear to be one of only two people who have ever recorded it, I am inclined to agree with the latter remark.

* * *

August 2.—I sat in a friend's garden the other day and had my attention drawn to a series of little pits in the sand (say, an inch wide at the top and about the same depth) and noted that big black ants wandering blindly through the sand often fell into them and seldom came out: there was nothing to marvel at in that: but when the dead body of an ant came flying up over the edge of the pit and lay still, that was something to set one thinking. So we investigated the phenomenon and found that each pit was an ant-trap of almost unbelievable ingenuity. Lying hidden beneath the sand at the bottom of each pit was a little insect which, on being exhumed, proved to be a sand-coloured creature shaped like a ladybird, but a little larger; buried in the sand it had a strong pair of pincers sticking up through the surface; when an ant fell into the pit it naturally gravitated to the centre and was grabbed by the pincers and held firm—it struggled and fought, but could only bite sand, for its unseen captor was completely covered: if the ant escaped the result was even more astonishing...the pincers worked like a hayfork throwing up sand in a shower so that the resulting landslide brought the ant back to the centre again, where its legs were grabbed once more: when its struggles ceased its juices were sucked dry and its body finally shot up over the edge of the pit in a stream of sand. Sometimes when the sand-stream fell into a neighbouring pit, the unseen owner would at once begin "spouting" (thinking that it had a victim) so that, at times, there would be as many as three pits all spouting sand like miniature volcanoes. The ingenuity of the whole process made a spider's web look clumsy in comparison and it was difficult to believe that it could be carried out without conscious thought. I must get some competent naturalist to tell me the name of this creature and to authenticate my story—I hate to think of generations yet unborn reading my diary and saying, "Coo! my great-great-grandpa was a liar!"

* * *

August 5.—That there may be advantages in increasing adiposity I have often doubted, until I proved them yesterday in no uncertain manner. I had been climbing down a rocky path into a deep valley with the idea of collecting botanical specimens when I made one vast error: forgetting that the valley had been in shade since the sun had risen (and that the close growth of hard moss on the granite blocks was still wet) I put my foot on a sloping rock, and crashed down to the next level: the gods were good to me, for I took the main blow on that portion of my anatomy where a hip-pocket takes my tin collecting case and this is where the point of my story comes in. With a considerably abraised arm I had to return home (climbing with hands and feet fully occupied) and wondered where I could carry all the beautiful specimens which surrounded me, having regard to the fact that my tin case was flattened like a pancake: the brim of my hat was already full with plumes of lavender Chinese squill, similar yellow plumes still awaiting a name, sprays of virgin's bower (otherwise known as travellers' joy) and other flowers too numerous to name. Then inspiration came. My considerable frontage was surrounded by a leather belt, ideal for clipping flowers to my body free from the movements of my arms. So I gathered specimens of purple vetch, yellow elecampane (which the Chinese call by the beautiful name of singing fairy weed), harebell, Chinese pinks from magenta to various shades of pink and finally to pure white, thornapple lilies, day-flowers, yellow stonecrop and last but not least, the giant flowered bluebell with star-like flowers of deep gentian blue. All these I stuck in my belt before me and climbed homeward decorated like any bow-window in an English country cottage....observed only by a lonely wood-cutter. How I laughed when I thought of my skinny friends whose greyhound-like waist-line might accommodate at best a couple of dandelions and a bunch of Mickey Mouse flowers!

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# TRAVEL IN CHINESE TIBET—I

## Scientific Journey on Roof of the World: No Good Roads Beyond Tachienlu

BY J. HANSON-LOWE

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*This interesting trip which occupied several months has been mentioned several times by Tibetan, but now Mr. J. Hanson-Lowe briefly relates his experiences with the people of the hinterland, their life, customs, religious ceremonials and political philosophy. Four articles will be presented in the series.*

During the late spring and early summer of this year the writer undertook a journey into Sikang for the purposes of geographical research. This trip naturally involved many other things besides the cause of science, and it is these that it is here intended to describe.

The outstanding centre for entry into Tibet, from Szechuen, is undoubtedly Yachow, or Yaan, as it is now named. From here three roads lead to Tachienlu, the Shanghai of Tibet, the big, the new and the small roads. But road is only a courtesy title, for they are nothing but tracks, frequently mud heaps in wet weather, and strewn with great boulders that once may have formed a reasonably good highway. The author has already described the first two roads in the pages of the "North-China Herald," April 21, 1937 and for the second trip the small road was taken, in company with a young Belgian, Baron Conrad van der Bruggen.

At Yachow, beyond the fact that Tienchuan was the first stage, nobody seemed at all certain as to the route, and the map we had did not show it. It seemed, however, reasonably certain that we should be able to find out at Tienchuan, and so set forth early in the morning up the Ya Valley. This is a delightful stage if one is blessed with sunshine; every available terrace in the tilted sandstones is utilized for cultivation, forming patches of bright green against the reddish-brown of the rock. Later the river flows through a gorge section, with very steep walls, but further on the valley widens again, and frequent broad river-cut terraces high above the stream add to the variety of the landscape.

### Soldiers Occupy Mission Premises

Permission had been given us at at Yachow to spend the night at the Baptist Mission quarters at Tienchuan looked after by a Chinese pastor, but on our arrival there we found the premises overrun by soldiers of the Szechuen 24th Army, and so it was quite impossible to stay the night there. We, therefore, visited the yamen. The *hsienchang* said that he was indisposed, but we met his underlings candidly and complained that the mission premises had been commandeered by the military (which they stoutly denied until we pointed out that we had already been to see, when they continued their denial) and asked for clean quarters at the yamen or elsewhere.

Fortunately I had good papers with me, from Nanking (!), and these worked wonders. A large clean room was immediately forthcoming and we were invited to a feast to which numerous local gentlemen of consequence were also invited. It was mentioned, whilst we ate, that the road was a dangerous one and that it would be better to return to Yachow and take the big road. But the whole point of selecting the small road was to break new ground and we were unwilling to alter our plans and go back. And so a military guard was offered.

When everything was ready, next morning, for the start no guard was to be seen. On asking the reason for this we were told that they imagined we did not desire one. At last, however, a guard of ten men and an officer (we dubbed him "the general") were procured, none of whom knew the way. Their arrival was, therefore, followed by a long discussion. While this went on I copied a sketch of the route into my notebook from a large map hanging on the wall. This map had so long formed an ornament that, like those multitudinous calendars we receive at Christmas, its intended function had been overlooked when it would have been of greatest use.

### Landscape of Great Beauty

For the next two days we followed up the Ya, now continuously a gorge. Everywhere the landscape was one of great beauty, with foaming waters in a rocky bed to Tachienlu, about which we hear so much and think of as completed, is scheduled to run. And indeed it seems a shame to destroy this attractive myth. However, in the cause of truth....! Actually there are a few stretches of well-made road on the first part of the stage to Tienchuan, and beyond that town there are several sections, each about 20 yards long and entirely disconnected from each other. One follows a narrow ledge along a precipice for a long way. Suddenly one is up against a great rock fall and is forced to climb a rudely constructed ladder for 20 vertical feet. Arrived at the last rung behold a sudden stretch of motor road fifteen yards long. One more step and we have reached it. A few further steps and we nearly fall over on to a precipitous path about a foot wide. A few miles beyond Tienchuan this apasmodic road enjoys a last convulsion and abruptly dies.

The first two stages beyond Tienchuan seemed extremely short, specially as we had understood that Lutingchiao could be reached in three days from the former town. Actually these two stages, as the men should have known, can be done in one long day. The first night was spent in a clean cottage at Tzushihkuan; the second in a small room next to the piglets' suite at Nanpatzu. Here we grew impatient at delay and voiced our suspicious. The village council added itself to our military one, and in the middle of the village street the truth was threshed out, and this was that Lutingchiao could undeniably be reached in two more days, travelling at 80 li per day. The chair coolies insisted that this would be possible solely if we walked, our luggage being somewhat weighty (?). Anxious to reach the Tung Valley we agreed to this, and the next morning climbed a high saddle and so down into a delightfully wooded valley that later led up another gorge.

Soon after lunch the small town of Changhopa was reached, thoroughly derelict after the passage of the Reds, and with yet a few wretched inhabitants. Beyond, the gorge became a ravine whose walls were brilliant with the varied hues of magnificent rhododendrons in bloom. Here small waterfalls flashed under overhanging rocks, drenching flowering bushes with spray iridescent in the shafts of sunshine.

The night was spent at Mengkaishan in a tolerable inn perched on a high ridge above the stream. This was our last night before reaching Lutingchiao, and I must say that, on the whole, the accommodation on this route, poor though it was, was immeasurably cleaner than the inns of the big road. No food, or practically none, was to be bought, however, and as we had but little the guard very kindly supplied us with rice from their own plentiful supply.

### Tachienlu Up-to-date

At Nanpatzu we had taken the general's photograph, sitting alone in his glory in the corner of a nondescript cabbage patch, and reminiscent of Buddha on his well-known lotus. In virtue of this ceremony the general gained enormous face, and so was more than anxious to be of service to us. In parenthesis, it is as well to mention that on the return journey I took, alone this time, the big road. Last year food was extremely scarce, going that way, owing to the recent Red troubles, but this time there was food in plenty. Very courteous schoolmasters granted me the privilege of putting up my camp bed in their schools, and so I am not in a position to say whether the inns have improved correspondingly. I imagine they have not.

The next morning a very stiff climb for some hours started the day. At last the Mangan pass, about 10,000 ft. high, was reached in the teeth of an extraordinarily high wind, and we were really thrilled with the most glorious view of the Great Snowy Range, from the majestic Minya Gonkar northwards to the Tachienlu peaks, a sight that, owing to cloud frequency, is permitted to but few, and I must admit that I am a Jonah as regards fine views from mountain tops. Beyond the pass lies the deep trench of the Tung River, which, after a long, hot and tedious desent was finally reached high up on the left bank, a few miles above Lutingchiao. The route led gradually downwards to this town with its famous iron and plank bridge. The final two days' journey to Tachienlu, the first up the broad but deep trench of the Tung, and the second up the savage Ta gorge, from Wasaukou, has frequently been described.

Tachienlu had become more up-to-date than ever since the writer's visit last August and, on coming back to the town after some two months in the interior, a further change in the same direction was remarkable. The visit of a Nanking official had caused a sudden interest in street improvement, in whitewashing and cleaning, and in the shops one could buy anything from soap to a fretsaw.

From Tachienlu, accompanied by Baron van der Bruggen, the writer enjoyed a preliminary trip of a few days westwards. After a night at Cheto, a half-day stage from Tachienlu, and a morning dip in the hot spring, a day was spent examining ancient glacial forms up the so-called "Pilgrims Road" that encircles the Gonkar complex. Here we attempted a climb to the interesting hanging valleys, passing up a very steep slope through thorn bushes and finally up through a rhododendron forest. This was the first time that I had had this experience, and I am not keen to repeat it. The going was extremely arduous owing to the rarefied atmosphere (we were getting on for 2½ miles high above the sea) and steep incline, to the interlacing branches that barred progress, to the rotten nature of the wood that broke when one held on to a branch for support, to the slippery patches of unmelted snow, to the spongy, decayed-vegetation floor and lastly, and by no means least, to the great boulders concealed by the latter. On the whole, rhododendrons, like so many things, are more enchanting when viewed from a distance.

### Filthy Tiju Inn

The next day the stony wastes of Cheto pass were crossed, at 15,000ft., and a rapid descent made to the Tibetan village of Tiju. Here we were in the true Tibetan nomad country, with great, grassy rather rounded hills, deeply cut valleys and hardly a tree. By the roadside a heap of stones reminded one that here was one of those fine rest houses one could find all along the road to Batang in Imperial days, and that have not been able to withstand the Revolution, Tibetan uprisings and the advent of the Reds. As it was, the Tiju in was so indescribably filthy—pitch dark inside and smoke-filled (and dried lak dung at that), with only one room for accommodation of guests, and those mainly unkempt and forever-unwashen Tibetans, with a few Chinese coolies to modulate their constant aroma of rancid butter, and a sick man in bed with God knows what disease, that we both decided a night inside would be impossible, not forgetting too that Tibet, like China, also has its millions.

I was amused, later, to see that Captain Gill, passing through Tiju in 1887, thus describes the inn in his "The River of Golden Sand" (p.195): "Here we halted for breakfast, but it was such a miserable place that we at once passed an unanimous vote a picnic." Well, after all, 60 years is not so long a time up there. And so we put our beds up in the courtyard, just out of the yaks' tongues— many were herded for the night at the inn—and spent a good night, although the temperature as late as 5 a.m. was four degrees below freezing. The stars, in that clear and attenuated atmosphere, shone with the most extraordinary brilliancy.

### Plethora of Animals

After further geographical work we made a rapid return to Tachienlu, and I was sorry to have to say goodbye to my companion, who was forced hurriedly to return to the coast. The big trek, however, was to begin, and I was most fortunate to able to enlist the company of an American friend who wanted to see something of the grasslands. It took nearly three weeks to get sufficient horses and mules to take us and our food. In fact it took us so long that we wondered if, with such an apparent plethora of animals, the authorities at Tachienlu were less agreeable to our travelling in the interior than they smilingly would admit. Fortunately a debt owed my American friend by a Tibetan horse-owner, and as our proposed journey would help to pay this off if we engaged his animals, we at last were able to make a start.

Once the stone bridge above Tachienlu is crossed one is in truly Tibetan territory, where Chinese are few, and where the nomad and the lama, the former with his great herds of yak, the latter with his horse, rosary and prayer wheel, are almost the sole folk one meets with.

Our route first led due westwards, past Cheto and Tiju, and then in a somewhat northerly direction up a steep valley, wooded with conifers and finally with stunted rhododendrons, to the high summit of the grassy Kaji pass. From here, looking from northwest to southwest one should enjoy the most magnificent of panoramas. In a wide arc the horizon is hemmed in by great snowy peaks, from the attractive Djara to the glorious Minya Gonkar. Actually clouds hid the view, allowing us to see only the great rolling grassslands between us and the peaks, and a little later it began to snow. As it did so a Tibetan postman came up over the pass on his way from Litang, mounted on a horse, a gun on his back and singing gaily. This is the first time I have heard a postman sing when on duty. His air was naturally of the type characteristic of Tibet, with wide, leaping intervals and a distonic flavour, only to end suddenly with a note, wholly unrelated in key, which was prolonged for several moments. The neared approach to Tibetan melodies I have heard, and that is an extremely distant approach, are the "Hymns from the Rig Veda" of Holst.

### Along the Yalung

Beyond the pass the route led into a very deeply incised valley magnificently timbered with red and black spruce, with their lovely cones of maroon and mist-veiled indigo. Later the valley widens and there is some agriculture and many small Tibetan villages. By the next evening we had reached the junction with the Yalung River at Hokou (Yachiang), and the temperature at 4.30 p.m. was actually 81 degrees Fahrenheit. The Yalung flows in a great gorge, roaring over its boulder floor, and just where our tributary joins it Hokou clings to a ledge on its rocky walls, almost slipping down on to the pebble beach where camp was pitched for the night, the little town being justly famous for its smaller fauna.

Just upstream from the town on either side the river, stand two mighty pieces of masonry, all that is left (and that in splendid preservation) of the fine bridge built across the river in the last years of the Empire by two Frenchmen, and destroyed six months after its completion by the local boatmen who were distressed at losing their fares. The next morning we had, therefore, to cross in a men, baggage, horse and mule laden boat, a crossing that has its risks, since a few days later the boat sank in the rapids here, drowning all but two men. Nemesis needs spectacler. They were two boatmen.

Hok'ou is actually somewhat lower than Tachienlu, and being situated in a deep gorge, well sheltered, considerably warmer than the latter town, which is, in addition, practically surrounded by snow peaks. This was the lowest point to be reached during the entire trip. One is generally at 12,000 ft. and more in this part of the world.

Mention was made above of our pitching camp on the pebble beach, and it must be mentioned here that we took a large tent with us which, with a single exception, we used every night. In addition we brought "fundamental" provisions, in the food line, for a couple of months. In the towns one can sometimes buy yak beef, tongues and liver. Mutton we were never able to get; it seems that to do this one must purchase the whole animal. Butter could often be obtained (but it is rarely fresh, and even then is of the hirsute variety, needing washing and decapillatory action) and milk reasonably often.

With the latter, though, there is often difficulty, since the nomads believe that if milk is given to foreigners the cattle will become ill, doubtless owing to some ectoplasmic bond between the cow and its juice. Eggs were obtainable at towns, i.e. where the Chinese are, for the ordinary Tibetan partakes of nothing but tea, tsamba (parched ground barley) milk and butter, and varied as greatly and as inconsequently in price as in quality. They would nearly all rattle when shaken. Potatoes could, occasionally be obtained, and we were able to put in a good stock of sugar and peanuts at Litang.

Chinese currency is valueless here except at the few post-offices, the common method of buying being barter and the rupee, worth about 6½d. There is no coin of less value than this silver rupee, and so to overcome this difficulty the Tibetan has no hesitation in cutting a rupee in halves. For the foreigner not out to barter, the marketting question resolves itself rather into the form: how much can I buy for a rupee or a half rupee? than the form: how much must I give for a certain amount?

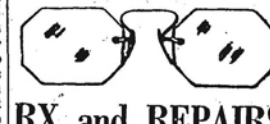
The cooking question is important to mention in that a pressure cooker is absolutely essential, unless one wishes to wait four hours for a stew and as many for a bowl of rice.

*(To be Continued)*

## SCENES FROM TIENTSIN FIGHTING

Photographs from the troubled Tientsin area, relayed through Japan due to the breakdown in mail services from the northern port, are now reaching Shanghai. The two views above show a Japanese naval gun in action off Taku, as described by the Captain of the ss. Shuntien in these columns recently; and a Chinese flour-mill, alleged by the Japanese to have housed snipers, on fire following aerial bombardment. Note the silhouette of the Japanese soldier in the foreground.

MR. Shen Chun-ju and the six other leaders of the Federation of National Salvation Associations, who have been released from the Soochow detention house on bail, are in Nanking, calling on Government leaders to pledge their hearty support to anti-aggression and national salvation work.

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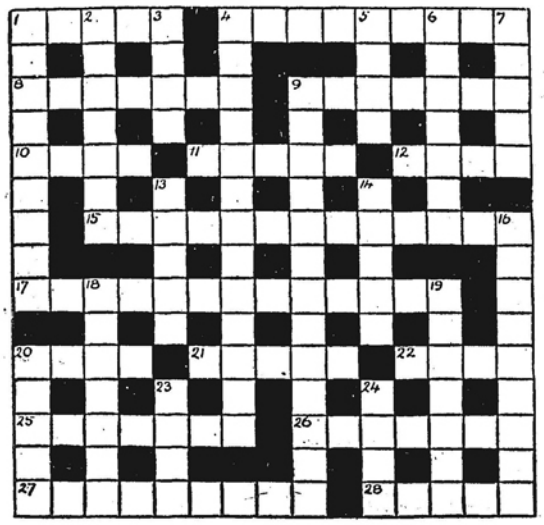
## LONDON CROSS-WORD PUZZLES

*(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph.")*

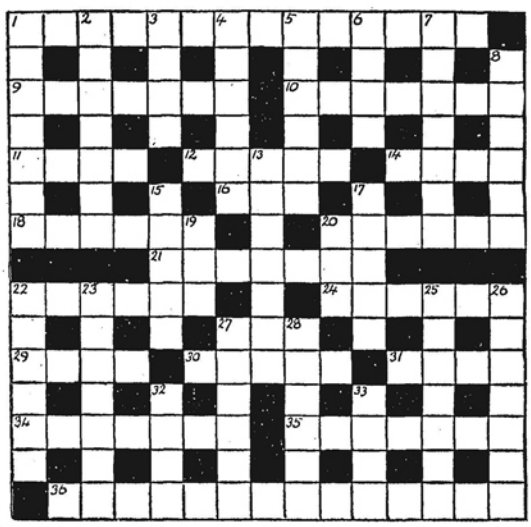


**ACROSS**

1 A part of the body in a leading position
4 What the purser gives to the passenger he dislikes (two words)
8 This little creature can be made to plead
9 A Biblical King
10 This politician was certainly no Red
11 Cambridge college
12 Fête
13 This machine used to be common, but is now seldom seen except in a museum or a Casino
17 This direction seems to describe the movement of a kangaroo after a day out
20 Monday's dish perhaps
21 Nimble
22 Town of India
25 Differing in form
26 This place might be rich now for a change
27 A stage flower
28 The senior member

**DOWN**

1 Not the chart concerning a French car, but a signature perhaps
2 Epithet for a circle
3 Oriental vessel
4 A change of front for troops, sounds correct, too (two words)
5 Animal known on Change
6 Rush about like a boy after an animal
7 He and Ann combine to make a colour-changer
9 This weighing instrument suggests what you have in the bank on Lady Day
15 These opinions we get from our wives
14 Should be impressive but is commonly displeasing
16 "An evil hat" (anag.)
18 An unpopular wind
19 Stateliness that might be rank
20 No slight destruction this
23 Tree or part of the body
24 This field is a school



**ACROSS**

1 Even a law-abiding man would not sit down under these regulations (two words)
9 Looks suggestive of a hollow the pillow, but it is not joking
10 This was news in olden days
11 An entertaining little dog
12 Famous marine builder
14 A vessel
16 If a horse could speak, what would he say when refusing a jump?
18 Confirm
20 Imperfect though present here
21 No, this connoisseur is not necessarily imaginative
22 Probably not a straight line
24 Symbolic of Sainthood
27 This few may tell the time
29 A symbol of union
30 This salaam is found only in Africa
31 From a distance
34 A scheme to stick out
35 A Royal supporter
36 Unimportance in meaning

**DOWN**

1 The manufacturer of this garment should not become one
2 He spends much of his life doing good turns
3 This word this mean deer or rabbits perhaps
4 The idea is to get it back in at twelve
5 Expenditure
6 Bird never to be seen at the Zoo
7 The fresh state from which we learn
8 Part of this bird seems doomed to be caught
13 Ill feeling
15 Refuse
17 Masculine as well as feminine name in France
19 An Asiatic bovine
20 This country has been much in the news lately
22 This badge has no private meaning in the army
23 Not in good health, perhaps in the accident ward
25 A funny fellow of colour with nothing on
26 "Ten rags" (anag.)
27 Dickens character who could hold other things besides our interest
28 Snub about a hue
22 Part of the pollu's outfit
32 Metal

**The solutions will be published next week**

### SOLUTION OF LAST WEEK'S PUZZLES

## IN PARENTHESIS

**Straight Talk**

SIGN in a Texas restaurant: "If the steak is too tough for you, get out. This is no place for weaklings."

* * *

**Pert**

PERPLEXED Male Shopper: "I want to buy a camisole or a casserole. I'm not sure which is the correct name."

The Clerk: "It all depends, sir, on what kind of a chicken you put in it."

* * *

**Silence in Court!**

LAWYER (*to jury*): "Think of the prisoner's wife, who is in court. Think, gentlemen, of the mother of his children——"

JUDGE (interrupting): "Is she in court, too?"

* * *

**The Last Lap**

WILLIAM: "I shall have to give up smoking. The doctor says that one lung is nearly gone."

WIFE: "Oh, Bill! Couldn't you hold out a little longer until we get enough coupons for the new rug?"

* * *

**Well?**

THE teacher was talking about the dolphin and its habits—

"And children," she said impressively, "just think! A single dolphin will have 2,000 baby dolphins!"

"Goodness," exclaimed the little girl at the foot of the class, "how many do the married ones have?"

**The Curious**

"AND why aren't you keen about your new television set?"

"So many people come to see that I don't get a chance to look at it."

* * *

**The Waster**

ABERDONIAN (as smash-and-grab partner displays his haul, a tray of diamond rings) "Ay, no so bad; but, man, did ye no remember to bring back the brick?"

* * *

**Desperate Remedy**

"How did you stop your husband staying late at the club?"

"When he came in late I called out: 'Is that you, Jack?' and my husband's name is Robert."

* * *

**Disaster**

"WHILE I was out with some of the fellows the other night, a burglar broke into the house."

"Did he get anything?"

"I'll say he did—my wife thought it was me coming home."

* * *

**'No Pants, no Vote'**

WEYMOUTH, Mass.—Selectman Marshall F. Spear is torn between his desire to be charitable and his fear of being involved in a bribery scandal.

He received a letter from a welfare recipient asking for a pair of pants The letter closed:

"P.S.: No pants, no vote."

**Real Worry**

ALBERT: "What sort of grade does Joe expect to get on his Latin final? Is he worried?"

Filbert: "Worried is right. Why, he's got so many wrinkles in his forehead he has to screw his hat on."

* * *

**Danse Macabre**

FIRST Crook: "How did Bill die?"

Second Crook: "'E fell from some scaffolding."

First Crook: "Whatever was 'e doing up there?"

Second Crook: "Being 'anged."

* * *

**Golden Rule**

"YOUR doctor's out here with a flat tyre."

"Diagnose the case as flatulency of the perimeter and charge him accordingly," ordered the garage man. "That's the way he does."

* * *

**This Hard Life**

WEELUM MacTavish: "Whit wey are ye lookin' sae solemn, Dauvit?"

DAUVIT: "Solemn! Nae winder I'm solemn, I've juist been thinkin', when ye sit doon ye wear yer troosers out, and when ye gang about ye wear yer buits through."

* * *

**Decision**

THE barefoot young man stood before the grizzled mountaineer.

"Mistuh Burbridge," he stammered. "I've—I've come hyar to ask yer fer yer daughter's hand."

The mountaineer knocked the ashes out of his pipe.

"Cain't allow no sech thing," he drawled, "Ither yer takes the whole gal, or nothin'!"

*"North-China Daily News" Sunday Supplement*

# PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION

*The Series for best "Animal Study" will close August 22*

## CASH PRIZES OF TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS EACH

*will be distributed as follows:*

$25 for the best "Animal Study" received between August 9 and August 22.
$25 for the best "Study of Chinese Life" received between August 23 and September 5.
$25 for the best "Action Photograph of Sports" received between Sept. 6 and Sept. 19.
$25 for the best "Interior Scene" received between September 20 and October 3.
$25 for the best "Holiday Photograph" received between October 4 and October 17.
$25 for the best "Scenic Photograph" received between October 18 and October 31.
$25 for the best "News Photograph" received between November 1 and November 14.

Readers will remember that the "North-China Daily News" ran a similar competition last year, which, judging by the number of entries received, was very popular, and also proved that Shanghai was not lacking in amateur photographers of ability and imagination. This year's competition is different in that the entries have been divided up into groups, which it is thought will make the award of prizes more satisfactory and will also add interest to the competition.

Competitors may send in as many entries as they wish, and for all or any of the eight groups. Each entry, however, must be attached to the entry form, which will be found at the foot of the Competition advertisement which will be published every day in the "North-China Daily News" during the period of the competition.

This is the ideal season of the year for photographers; you are competing with amateurs; and there is no entrance fee. So keep your camera loaded and remember that there are thousands of pictures ready to hand in the streets, in the country, at the seashore, and indoors.

The prize winners will be announced in the Sunday issue of the "North-China Daily News" following the closing date of each series.

**RULES**

1. A prize of $25 will be paid to the amateur sending in the best photograph of each series every fortnight, from the fortnight ending July 25 to the fortnight ending October 31.
2. Photographs must be taken by the competitor, who must be an amateur, and must not have previously appeared in any other publication.
3. Photographs may be of any size not smaller than 8 square inches and must be unmounted. They may be developed, printed and enlarged by a professional photographer, but must not be touched up, double printed, or otherwise manipulated.
4. Any number may be sent in any one fortnight or every fortnight. The entry form at the foot of the advertisement must be filled in and *must accompany each photograph submitted.* Name or *nom de plume* must be written in pencil on the back of the photograph.
5. The "North-China Daily News" has the right of printing any or every photograph sent in for competition, whether a prize winner or not. No photographs will be returned.
6. The decision of the "North-China Daily News" must be accepted as final. No member of its staff is allowed to compete.
7. Entries must be addressed **Photograph Competition, North-China Daily News, 17 The Bund.**

GLOSSY PRINTS ARE PREFERABLE BUT THERE IS NO RESTRICTION AS TO PAPER OR PRINTING.

**Every photograph sent in must have a separate entry form attached to it.**

**PHOTOGRAPH COMPETITION ENTRY FORM**

To Photograph Competition, "North-China Daily News," 17 The Bund, Shanghai.

Name ..... Title .....
Address ..... Where taken .....
..... Camera used .....
*Nom de plume* for publication if preferred .....

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# THE BOOK PAGE

## MUSIC AND LOVE

"BELOVED FRIEND" The Story of Tchaikowsky and Nadejda von Meck.—By Catherine Drinker Bowen and Barbara von Meck. With eight Illustrations. Hutchinson, London. 10/6.

The brilliance of Tchaikowsky's musical achievements cannot be denied even by those who do not admire his composition. However much Tchaikowsky's music may be condemned as romanticist, it is essentially expressive of his remarkable individuality. This book on the basis of a remarkable collection of love-letters, written to a woman whom he never met in the flesh, throws a vivid light on the character of Peter Ilyich Tchaikowsky. Nadejda von Meck was a widow in comfortable circumstances, the mother of 12 children, six sons and six daughters, who had been happily married to an engineer. He died a rich man, leaving his wife a large fortune, two rail-roads and the 12 children—a prosperity which she had not expected considering that at one time, owing to his lack of business capacity, he had lost all his own savings and her dowry in his first engineering venture. Possessed of great force of character, his wife detected the weakness in her husband's composition, took over the business management of his work, and left him free for his engineering designs—and that was how the von Meck fortune was made.

### The Introduction

At the time when she entered into correspondence with Tchaikowsky, she was threatened with tuberculosis and was, therefore, continually on the move. Rubinstein, the great pianist, whose business capacity was in direct contrast to that of Tchaikowsky, was apparently the man who introduced the widow to her unseen lover. His idea was to procure for Tchaikowsky a wealthy patron to protect the artist from the disabilities of his poverty. For Tchaikowsky's proverty had been acute, at one time it was nearly too much for him and he had thoughts of abandoning music for the safety of the government law department in which he had at one time a modest competence. But the widow von Meck saved him from this. Rubinstein told her of Tchiakowsky's youth, his genius, and his music. She had fallen in love with "The Tempest," and Rubinstein iclinched the argument by asking her, who had helped so many musicians, to give the author of that work a commission:

....the widow was on her feet, her dark eyes eager, alight with a glow which those who saw it never failed to remark....She shook her head gently, and smiled. "Nicholas Grigorievitch," she said, "I am immensely interested in all you have told me about this young man. But you need not have argued so eloquently in his behalf. His music spoke, before you."

### "But Do Not Laugh—"

Her letter to Tchaikowsky acknowledging the receipt of the music she had commissioned him to write shows that beneath a studied conventionality in expression an already deep emotion was developing:

Permit me to express sincere thanks for the speedy execution of my commission. To tell you into what ecstacies your composition sent me would be unnecessary and unfitting, because you are accustomed to the compliments and homage of those much better qualified to speak than a creature so musically insignificant as I. It would only make you smile. I have experienced so precious a delight that I could not bear to have anyone find it ridiculous, so I shall content myself with asking you to believe absolutely that your music makes my life easier and pleasanter to live.

That was written on December 30, 1876. Two months later, on February 27, 1877, another commission had to be acknowledged and she wrote:

Truly I do not know how to thank you for your kind indulgence of my impatience. If it were not for my deep sympathy toward you, I should fear that you would spoil me. My great appreciation of your kindness prevents any such reaction.

I should very much like to tell you at length of my fancies and thoughts about you, but I fear to take your time, of which you have so little to spare. Let me say only that my feeling for you is a thing of the spirit and very dear to me. So, if you will, Peter Ilyich, call me erratic, perhaps even crazy, but do not laugh—it could be funny if it were not so sincere and real.

And so the correspondence, which lasted for 14 years, began. Tchaikowsky told her of his troubles, the worst of his weaknesses, his reluctance to be drawn into matrimony, his eventual acceptance of the advances of Antonina, whose beauty and goodness he admitted, but whose affection he could not reciprocate, and of the troubles which such a luckless marriage was bound to produce.

### The Last Insult

The end of his epistolary love affair came in 1890 when he received from his beloved a curt and strange letter which told him that she could not send him any more money. The musician did not want her money, for his own earnings had greatly increased, although with characteristic imprudence he had adopted a whole list of pensioners. And then, curiously enough by chance, he learnt that the von Meck fortune was intact:

....Nothing had been sold, nothing confiscated. Bewilderment was followed by profound depression: Nadejda then had never really loved him. He had been her hired man, her toy; she had sent him money lightly, as the caprice of a rich woman and he had never truly earned his pension by the music he wrote. She had tired of him now and of his music; and to rid herself of him she had invented the flimsy excuse of financial ruin—an excuse that she well knew circumstance would soon disprove.

### Mother and Son

The mystery remained. The lady kept silent. After a tour in Paris, Tchaikowsky was appearing in America and sailed to New York. The only explanation he could get was from a third party who said that

Peter Ilyich Tchaikowsky

she was physically and mentally sick. Eventually the cause was found to lie in her emotional temperament. She had suddenly discovered that her eldest son was slowly dying of a disease against which medicine in those days had no remedy:

....Day by day, herself fevered, coughing, Nadejda watched her son, this charming, invincible creature, decay before her eyes, mind as well as body.

Nadejda watched, and there came an hour when she could accept this thing no longer. Here was no opportunity for courage or for pride; here was only the indignity of slow decay. Here was nothing to fight, and Nadejda, who had confessed that resignation had no part in her nature—Nadejda had to fight or perish. So she groped for an enemy, for something she could come to grips with, something she could withstand and battle every waking moment.

She found it in a sense of her own guilt. She had neglected her son, the widow told herself. All these years, these thirteen years, she, a mother, had been interested in but one thing, but one person—and that person had been far outside the province of motherhood: *Peter Ilyich Tchaikowsky*. Daily, nightly, Peter Ilyich had occupied her mind; his music, his letters, her replies to his letters. Plans for him to "visit" her, plans for his comfort and protection, plans for Colonne's orchestra to play his music. Oh, a thousand delightful intimate plans that had seemed so innocent, but which she knew now had been sinful. In secret she had had this joy; she had told no one but Julia and Julia's husband. Vladimir had not known. She had thrust her son from her and had set up a secret idol in his place, and thereby she had lost her son....

### "Apotheosis of Arrogance"

This conviction of her guilt persuaded her that the only thing to do was to break with the idol of her heart. Her strength of mind would only weaken to the extent of sending Tchaikowsky that letter to Tiflis in September 1890. She lived for four years afterwards and died in Wiesbaden three months after Tchaikowsky himself had died in Petersburg.

Thus ended one of the strangest intimacies in all history, and its end was as inexplicable as its course. Nadejda's final letter was, on the face of it, as utterly cruel as Peter said it was: to refuse a man's friendship the instant she ceased sending him money, to refuse, in other words, to admit him on terms of equality, was the apotheosis of arrogance; it was outright denial not only of everything Nadejda had herself promised and written, but of the most elemental structure of friendship itself. A dream was shattered—how real and warm a dream! Peter saw himself as pauper to princess, a shabby musician who had been kept by a rich woman. Yet Peter was a gentleman; he was no nameless adventurer, but was born to the same stratum of society as Nadejda—and was far better educated. It is to his credit that these last words are ours, not Peter's; to no one did he speak or write such words of pride or bitterness; his chagrin was all for himself, and what bitterness he felt was not towards his old friend but towards the world and human nature. "My faith in people, all my trust in the world is turned upside down."

Homely phrases, but sincere, carried deep in Peter's consciousness until he drew his last breath. On his death-bed, delirious, Peter was to call again and again upon the name of Nadejda Philaretovna.

### Characters Contrasted

The correspondence shows that the characters of the two principals developed curiously as time proceeded:

....At first one is inclined to admire Nadejda Philaretovna, even while smiling at her extravagant, ecstatic manner of conducting a correspondence. And one is inclined to blame Peter Ilyich a little—even, at times, to suspect him of self-interest. But this is only during the Antonina period, when Peter was ill and distraught and terrified, a man ready to clutch at any straw of escape. Little by little, as Peter regains his strength and comes into his kingdom, as he attains his stature, is set upon his spiritual—and physical—feet, we learn to respect him and to love him. And little by little, while we never lose respect for Nadejda Philaretovna, we begin to understand why, among all the persons of her household, no one loved her except Julia and the tender, gentle-natured young grandson, Vadimir II.

This was a woman too proud, too fiercely independent, to merit love. Towards Peter her generosity was real and it was admirable. She gave all, asked nothing. But against all others she widow protected herself. Wraped in the armour of wealth and solitude she drew into herself, grew downward and inward.

### Full Height Attained

As for Tchaikowsky, who worked hard, sinned and suffered for his sins—the artist who was true to himself—this is his epitaph:

Surely, Peter Ilyich would not have been happy in a world that found the waltz a thing to ridicule, a world which with proud defiance put the word sex in place of the word romance. A world that for a time, indeed, considered Tchaikowsky—even dead—as outmoded, ridiculous as the waltz-time he had loved. When he died, Peter Ilyich was but fifty-three, still young, as composers go. Yet somehow the world does not mourn him as a man cut down in his prime. The world does not, sighing, say as it says of Mozart, of Keats, of Schubert, "Oh, had this man lived longer, what still more glorious gifts he might have had for us!" No; there is about the Sixth Symphony something strangely final, something that tells us: This man's cup was full; he had reached his zenith, he had attained that which so often he had told his "best friend" he longed to attain: he had perfected his talent to the limit of his ability, he had fulfilled his urgent duty towards that gift which the gods had given him....

### Victims of Circumstance

Poor Antonina, who knowingly—for she never concealed from herself that her love was not returned—entered into the blind alley of a one-sided marriage, for he the inexorable penalties of love were accentuated. She became a wanderer and the source of terror to the man she had once loved. Sympathy is not for her, however. The shallowness of her character, the inanity of her conversation, and, worse still, the harsh flatness of her voice, made life with her a positive hell on earth, and whatever Tchaikowsky's sins may have been, he paid for them heavily enough. It is ironical to think that the news of his intention to marry Antonina gave his father excessive delight, for the old Tchaikowsky was terrified at the thought of his son remaining a bachelor, the only state which was at all appropriate to a man of his disposition.

The book is made more valuable by a chronological list of Tchaikowsky's compositions. It seems to show once again that the artist who can climb to the heights in his own art and manage to keep his personal affairs on a moderately normal plane is not easy to discover. This is called the strangest love story in history—it certainly is that.—E.H.

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Robert Eton (Lawrence W. Meynell) in "Not in Our Stars" (Ivor Nicholson & Watson, London. 7/6) writes a story that has some suggestion of being copied from that of Noah and the Ark except that to date it in the earlyish twentieth century he introduces women who talk at times like a low type of groom, and makes, without any further adventure into slippery places, one of the four couples in the book just "live together" while the other three are ordinarily married. There is a pending calamity—the next war—which is to blob out civilization and blow the civilized to smithereens. So these four couples betake themselves to a fairly well fitted-out island, off the track of vessels and uninhabited, 120 miles north-west of Scotland. The record of their life together with its ups and downs and the threat of a dreadful catastrophe that doesn't quite happen and the other events that lead to the almost unanimous agreement of the party after a few months with the dictum of one of its members, "I'm bitten by the bug of civilization like the rest of you..... we've got to go back", makes quite interesting reading, though the amusement that the author would produce from the graduate Scotsman of Aberdeen seems to a non-Scot rather labqured.—J.C.

## PRIME MINISTER'S WORDS

SERVICE OF OUR LIVES—Last speeches as Prime Minister by the Rt. Hon. Stanley Baldwin M.P. Hodder & Stoughton, London. 5/-.

A collection of speeches has about it the atmosphere of the deadly journalistic morgue, the collection of leading articles. Few journalists risk the horrors attendant on the effort to perpetuate the ephemeral. Yet it must be confessed that the orator has an advantage over the journalist for when he happens to be a personage of distinction, his thoughts even after the lapse of time seem to carry a permanency of appeal which makes their transfer to the formal record of a book productive of entertainment and inspiration. Mr. Stanley Baldwin—he must here be so styled—is a speaker who manages to achieve the effects of the great orator by the very negligence of his form both in delivery and language. He rises from that front bench with the half-depreciating, half-pugnacious air of the plain man unable to be eloquent in the statement of facts. He gives the impression at the start that he cannot see why he should be looked upon as an oracle. In one of these speeches, incidentally, he declares that pledges of "blind loyalty" to himself always make him feel foolish. On that point he has the respectable support of Confucius. Yet, as he warms to his theme, although he never abandons the careless mannerisms of the public school accent, he gradually allows his depth of sentiment to find expression and he attains to heights of real eloquence with the perfection of the art which conceals art. All that of course is irrelevant to the study of speeches set down in coldprint, except in so far as it confirms the patent honesty of Mr. Baldwin's thought. Characteristic of his convinced belief in the qualities of his countrymen, the tributes paid by him to the memories of Earl Jellicoe, King George V, Earl Beatty, the Canadian Dead, Sir Austen Chamberlain and Lord Grey of Fallodon find a special place in this dedication to service. His historic speech on the Abdication of King Edward VIII fitly is included and on re-reading it seems incredible that, in the face of the basic unity of the nation on that issue, there still can be maggot minds which profess to see in that affair some Machiavellian intrigue devised by a Prime Minister of Conservative instincts with the active connivance of the Bishops and Trade Unions. The final speech is that to the Empire Rally of Youth; it appropriately was his last public utterance as Prime Minister for he handed on the torch in this form:

Use men as ends and never merely as means; live for the brotherhood of man, which implies the Fatherhood of God. The brotherhood of man is often denied and derided and called foolishness, but it is, in fact one of the foolish things of the world which God has chosen to confound the wise, and the world is confounded by it daily. We may evade it, we may deny it; but we shall find no rest for our souls, nor will the world until we acknowledge it as the ultimate wisdom.

In those sentences is enshrined the essence of Mr. Baldwin's statesmanship. As Earl Baldwin sits in the House of Lords to continue giving his counsel with greater authority and less responsibility, he will have no reason to fear posterity's verdict on that doctrine or the Prime Minister who was courageous enough to act upon it.—E.H.

## COMMERCIAL ART

Dr. Nikolaus Pevsner in "An Enquiry into Industrial Art in England" (Cambridge University Press) has attempted to examine the assertions that "popular taste is not so bad as is generally supposed, or that designers are not sufficiently well paid, or that artists are inaccessible to commercial propositions, or that manufacturers are not willing to risk experiments." In two years he visited 150 manufactories, assessing the value of their products, inquiring into the genesis of their designs, getting from directors, managers, craftsmen, foremen, designers, their reason, their methods, their attitudes to design. From the makers he went to the distributors—big expensive stores, and bigger inexpensive stores, and small exclusive shops—to find out what effect they believed design, good or bad, to have on sales. He even found a way to test a representative group of the people who buy. His plentiful evidence is disquieting, especially as he is better equipped than most by his continental experience. His book is a seriously made criticism of present industrial and commercial practice. But it does not stop there. The second part is a piece of constructive argument; he has criticized adversely so that he may make positive recommendations for improvement. His main interest is in the design of objects in general use and within the reach of most people. His approach is not obstinately aesthetic, but practical; he acknowledges the facts of commerce, allows for diversities of taste, and proposes remedies of which all will admit the good sense.

## TERRITORIAL PROBLEMS

A HISTORY OF PEACEFUL CHANGE IN THE MODERN WORLD.—By C. R. M. F. Cruttwell. Oxford University Press, London. 7/6.

THE BRITISH COLONIAL EMPIRE AND THE GERMAN CLAIM Empire Economic Union, London. 6d.

GERMANY'S COLONIAL PROBLEM.—By Dr. G. Kurt Johannsen and H. H. Kraft, Scientific Assistants to the Hamburg and Bremen Chambers of Industry and Commerce. Thornton Butterworth, London. 3/6.

Professor Cruttwell's scholarship gives an authoritative historical background for treating the issue which is so seriously exercising the minds of German and British writers today. By studying what was done by an informal and imperfect system of collective action in Europe before the Great War it is possible to perceive what might be done by a League of Nations "securely based on the foundations of universality and impartiality" to modify the *status quo* so as to remove possible sources of danger to the world's peace. Professor Cruttwell shows that the Concert of Europe, though unable to prevent major wars, did valuable work—"often unappreciated or forgotten"—in initiating or imposing solutions for difficulties which, if left to themselves would have produced" a general conflagration." He concludes that if the sacrosanctity of existing possession is to be applied to every kind of territory which every state holds by any kind of title it is obvious that the area of peaceful change in the future is greatly narrowed, to the disadvantage of civilization. The 19th century showed more elasticity than the present mood of the distracted 20th century appears able to allow. The need is for the latter to take advantage of its superior machinery for international conciliation. That requires mitigation of the present egoistic nationalism shared by all countries in great or less degree. Even the Empire Economic Union is not free from it. Its exposition of the arguments against meeting Germany's claim for colonial possessions is less convincing than the accuracy of its succinct account of the structure of the British Colonial Empire.

### The German Case

The statement by Dr. Johannsen and his colleague cannot be refuted by dialectics. It presents fairly, albeit with some emotion, the case for the return of the former German colonies. There is every reason for studying this presentation even if its contentions cannot be upheld at all points. The authors, for example, do not seem to perceive that British opinion would be far more malleable if some evidence could be brought to show that the acceptance of Germany's view on this colonial issue—subject of course to the usual exercise of the virtue of of compromise—would definitely evoke some assurance that the general settlement of Germany's grievances would naturally follow without the fear of conflagration from some other cause. There can be no question that Germany is a good colonial administrator, despite the assertions current at the time of the Versailles Treaty, but obviously her return to assumption of that responsibility must in common fairness be made in the full acceptance of modern principles such as now are governing the mandates in the hands of her former opponents. Nor does it seem that Germany assists in commending her case when she makes persistent presentation of it coincident with underground measures designed to disturb the peacefulness of those areas in which small or large sections of her people live under the administration of a foreign government.—E.H.

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# Chinese Troops at Pa Pao Shan

Men of the 37th Division with the "Big Swords."

Typical examples of the men of the 37th Division.

Chinese entrenchments on the Pa Pao Shan Golf Course.

With the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities in the north these three generals are in the limelight of today's news. (*Above, left*) General Fu Tso-yi, Chairman of the Charhar Provincial Government. (*Above, right*) General Shang Chen, Chairman of the Shansi Provincial Government. (*Lower, right*) General Wan Fu-ling, a former North-Eastern Army Commander.

Chinese trenches in front of the 4th tee on the Pa Pao Shan Golf Course, situated west of Peiping. Chinese troops have since evacuated this position and have withdrawn to Hsiyuan.

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# With the Insect Collectors

## VIGNETTES OF LIFE

By J. NORMAN LYND

IT IS ANNOYING WHEN A YOUNG ENTHUSIAST EXHIBITS HIS TREASURES TO BE TOLD TO "GET THOSE NASTY, WRIGGLING CRAWLING THINGS OUT."
ONCE A BUG COLLECTOR, ALWAYS A BUG COLLECTOR. —THERE'S NO CURE.
WHEN THE BUG-HUNTER FINDS TERMITES, THAT'S THE TIME FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN TO PLUG THEIR EARS
SOMETIMES IT LOOKS AS IF THE MOTHS WERE WINNING--- THEN YOU FEEL YOU HAVE THEM LICKED---THEN YOU OPEN THE DOOR AND THE BATTLE IS ON ONCE MORE
"THAT," SAYS THE YOUNG ENTOMOLOGIST, "IS A SAMIA CECROPIA, AND THIS IS A CITHERONIA REGALIS---IF YOU GET WHAT I MEAN."
TAVERN
WHEN AN ATTENDANT FROM THE LOCAL INSANE ASYLUM FINDS SOME-ONE MAKING PASSES AT THE INSECTS AROUND THE LIGHT, NATURALLY, HE THINKS, "HERE'S ONE OF OUR PEOPLE LOOSE!"
THE ORIGINAL ENTOMOLOGIST --- BUG HUNTER TO YOU
THANKS TO J. J. DAVIS. PURDUE.

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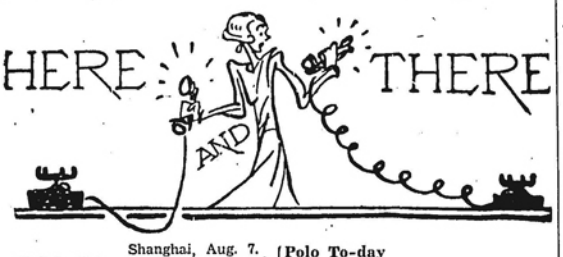
# THE WOMAN'S PAGE




Shanghai, Aug. 7.

Social affairs should be at a peak this week-end with the influx into the Settlements of the populace from across the Soochow Creek within the past few days. At a peak, or at a standstill, perhaps, if you need a taxi to get yourself around with. For the visitors have been very monopolostic about our transportation facilities.

Social affairs have not been at a peak this past week, however. In fact, if a graph of the situation were charted, it would probably resemble a map of the depression, with last week down in the steep abyss of dismal nothingness that the year 1930 marked on the stock exchanges.

And so, *nous voici*, getting sunburned at the Country Clubs every afternoon, houseboating of an evening, and wondering if things will be lively again now that people are coming home by every plane and boat from the northern resorts. Probably not, for now the thing to do seems to be to hie up into the country as fast as possible, inland away from the menace of bombs if there is to be a war. The river boats are jammed these days.

A passenger on the Chichibu Maru to-day will be Dr. L. Carrington Goodrich, formerly of China, now head of the Chinese Department at Columbia University in New York City. Dr. Goodrich has been back this time since January, spending most of his stay in Peiping. The typhoon found him in Ningpo, which is not what one would imagine to be a cosy place in which to spend a typhoon interlude. He has been down to Pootoo to see the monasteries on the sacred island, and returned to Shanghai about the middle of the week to have a round of parting engagements with numerous friends.

### At the Arnolds'

The American Commercial Attaché, Mr. Julean Arnold, and Mrs. Arnold entertained for him at luncheon yesterday, with a group of ten at their house in Route Winling. Mrs. Arnold had decked the table with a stunning bowl of water lilies, with places laid for Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. Eric Clarke, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur N. Young, Dr. Goodrich, Dr. Esson Gale, and themselves.

Mrs. Young, by the way, is having a group of young people to her home to-night to meet Miss Park Gossom, a friend of her daughter, Elizabeth, at Occidental College in California. When her own trio of young people were at home and in the American School, the Young residence in Route Francis Garnier used to be a popular rendezvous for the youthful American set.

Miss Gossom has been visiting for several weeks in Shanghai, while Miss Young is in Europe this summer with a group of friends. Mr. Bill Young will be at the party to-night, as he does not leave for school (Webb preparatory college) until the end of this month.

### A River Cruise

There was a jolly party on the river last night, when the American Company and their guests, almost 200 strong went junketing gaily down the Whangpoo. The outing is an annual affair, but seemed especially pleasant this year as a relaxation from the scare of war.

They borrowed a particularly capacious government ferry boat, equipped it with quantities of cold beer, cold supper, and music (not cold), and sailed away from the pier at about nine o'clock, to return around midnight.

Most of the officers of the Company, and of course many of the men were there, along with a sprinkling of invited guests, and with singing and dancing on the cool decks of the boat and stars overhead, it was a most successful function. Captain W. C. Farnham, commanding officer of the Company, was there of course, and responsible with a series of capable committees for the programme, and among others were Major and Mrs. A. S. G. Douglas, Captain and Mrs. M. Manlove, Major and Mrs. G. M. Neil, Major H. D. Rodger, Captain C. J. Doughty, Lieutenant and Mrs. James Albert Hawkesworth, Mr. Otis Brooks, Mr. Earl Cutting, Mr. and Mrs. Russell Engdahl.

### Polo To-day

Many of the same group will be out this afternoon to see the polo at the Race Club at five o'clock, when that important game, the yearly match for the Franklin Cup is played between the Light Horse of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps and American Company B.

Playing for the former will be Mr. L. A. Lewis, Mr. W. B. Hughes, Mr. E. Toeg, and Mr. H. A. White; with the American Company team are Mr. L. K. Taylor, Mr. Cornell H. Franklin, Mr. G. Lacks, and Mr. F. C. Cleary.

### Hongkong Nuptials

News has already reached many in Shanghai of the marriage in Hongkong on July 29 of Flight Lieutenant Frank Arthur Swoffer, M.B.E., R.A.F.O., and Miss Agnes Crapnell, but since Lieut. Swoffer is so well known in Shanghai, the story bears repeating. The wedding was at the Peak Church with the Rev. C. J. Brown officiating, and a reception took place afterward at the home of Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Crapnell, parents of the bride, Mr. and Mrs. Swoffer sailed that night for a honeymoon in England, via South Africa.

### Break up Housekeeping

Lest the title to this paragraph sound misleading, let us haste to note that the paragraph concerns a cocktail party, and a very jolly one at that. It took place last evening, lateish, at No. 348 Amherst Avenue, where four messmates are about to say good-bye to a home that has been theirs for four months.

Mr. D. D. Carter, Mr. F. A. Farnan, Mr. N. M. W. Harris, and Mr. R. H. Wallace were the hosts of the occasion, entertaining out of doors in their garden for nearly 100 of their friends. They are breaking up in about three weeks.

### A Birthday

Another masculine host this week was Mr. Ugo Tavella, who headed a party at Farren's on Thursday night. It developed that Mr. Tavella had entertained a number of friends to dinner at home earlier in the evening, and still later it developed that the affair was in celebration of his birthday. Hearty and sincere were the wishes for many happy returns, and much enjoyed was the party.

## A CORNER OF SHANGHAI

By Candida

Shanghai, Aug. 6.

The placid calm of the hot-weather —which has its compensations as well as its bugbears—has been broken by the typhoon and also by the arrival of Shanghailanders back from the disturbed North. Judging from their tales those who are proposing to see the wonders of Peiping—among them Mrs. Denis Mirams, one of our quite good tennis players—will probably defer the experience until the old capital is a trifle less dramatic. Mr. Reginald Yarrow, for example, tells us that his wife had quite a hectic time getting out of Peiping recently and Mrs. Yarrow and a naval wife had only just got there when they received a message from the Navy via the Embassy, telling them to return to Weihaiwei immediately. This was easier said than done, as a good many other people had had the same idea and all the trains were crammed. Eventually they wedged themselves in a prehistoric carriage on the train, which took 11 hours to reach Chefoo. A nice break in the monotony of a Weihaiwei summer.

### Vacation Plans

Mrs. Philip Wakelam fortunately returned just before the typhoon broke, from staying with Mrs. Robert Cameron and the three Cameron children at Half Moon Bay, when fishing and sunbathing were the popular pastimes. Dr. Cameron has now taken her place at the Cameron bungalow.

Miss Margaret Marsh, who can always be relied on for some original ideas, has great hopes of motoring down to Hongkong in October. According to Mr. Paddy Archer, who spent many years in the Colony and has maps of the Canton district, the road between Canton and Hongkong is impassable. Anyhow I should imagine it is an alarming trip and an over-large undertaking for anyone but a 'tough-guy' though you never know what a girl of spirit can do!

Seen with Mr. Archer last week, was Mr. Jimmy Paton. Mr. Paton was returning to Hongkong from leave in Europe and making up his many old friends in Shanghai on his way through. Mrs. Paton, a very pretty blonde Swiss girl and a most excellent horsewoman, will follow him later.

### A Festive Evening

The Country Club had one of its more festive evenings the other night. The Band of the Loyal Regiment were arranged on the lawn and played pleasantly light music for some hours during and after dinner.

The preponderance of men in the audience was most striking, although the summer has been exceptionally cool, the grass-widowers were as plentiful as ever. Each dinner table on the terrace seems to have at least three spare men at it, besides the inevitable gay bachelors like Mr. Paul Welch, Mr. Guy Livingstone, Mr. Peter Mann and Mr. E. S. Scott who are always in such great demand on these occasions. The music and night was seen to have a very soothing effect on Commander F.H.E. Skyrme! It is quite difficult not to call him the 'Magnificent Skyrme' a title with which he was labelled by a sports-writer after some astounding play in a polo match earlier this season.

Mrs. Skyrme is staying at Weihaiwei with Mrs. Rennie and is busily sketching the lovely hills and bays there. Miss Majorie Parsons, who is also a competent artist, frequently accompanies her, so the Art Club should have an exceptionally good show this autumn.

### Home Via America

Mr. and Mrs. John P. Strong, in other words our old friend Dené Ford and her husband, were in a large party for the musical evening. They have gone up to stay with Major Ford at Weihaiwei for some weeks before they return to Europe. Mr. Strong will go via America where he has some business, and Mrs. Strong via Siberia—she will, no doubt, be glad to get back to her three children, two boys and a girl, who are now in the care of their Strong grandparents. Probably the grandparents will be most reluctant to give up such adorable children. Miss Margaret Marsh is the proud godmother of one of the little boys.

Brigadier Telfer-Smollett has become quite a devotee of the Whangpoo —and may be seen nearly every weekend in his house boat Snipe. Snipe is, in reality, one of the oldest boats on the river but has never looked so smart as she does now, and buzzes up and down like a two year old. An important member of the parties on boats is the Brigadier's fine black retriever who is now quite accustomed to life on the ocean waves.

### "Crocodiles and Fishes"

That typhoon of Tuesday upset my customary bathe. I've no doubt but that I was about the only one to be so cowed by the elements, and certainly the rising generation seem to thrive on below 70 degrees swims. While their mothers wait patiently by the pool, small fat boys and girls, gurgling with delight and festooned with green rubber crocodiles and pink and silver fishes, learn to swim. Jean Stirling—(oh lucky young male Shanghailanders of 10 years hence when this most attractive child will be a deb. at St. George's Ball) appears to have every conceivable type of dive at her fingers ends. It is quite obvious that the Edwardes children have been coached in swimming by their mother who is an expert performer—little Miss Edwardes confidently joined in the divine exhibition sponsored some Sundays ago, by Mr. Kenneth Cumming. The latter, in addition to his golfing activities, has many diving trophies to his credit. Other hardy infants are Alexander Stucken, David Newbiggin, John Russell Currie and his small sister. The Russell Curries are living in the Waterworks house at Yangtszepoo, where they have a marvellously complete model electric train. I hear there is no small competition between John and his father, as to who shall be chief stationmaster for the day!

Lady Mossop, in spite of all her social activities rarely misses her daily dip and frequently brings her friends for a swim with her.

On the stroke of twelve, the children disappear, and in half an hour, the place is duly littered with earnest males, lying face downwards and glistening with sun-tan oil. In bathing trunks and black glasses the effect is very uniform and the bodies hard to identify. Miss Veronica Clifton, who got her tan in Weihaiwei, inspires the ladies to endure another five minutes in the sun. Of the Shanghai sunworshippers, the young American Mr. Stewart and Mrs. H. S. Peake have been most rewarded for their patience! An unfailing swimming regular, in addition to working all morning, appears to complete the very high-brow London cross-word puzzle in half an hour after his lunch. Maybe, of course, its all an elaborate piece of bluff to impress us.

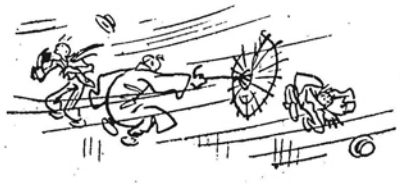
### Dominion Proficiency

Another little conviction we like to see illustrated is that everyone from the Dominions is a wonderful swimmer. This is amply borne out by Miss Doreen Bowden, daughter of the Australian Trade Commissioner, whose snappy turquoise blue bathing kit draws the crowd every time. Mrs. T. W. Gubb, who hails from South Africa, is also perfectly at home in the water—while her husband bears out my rule for the men. Without exception newcomers always remark, with an air of great originality to Mrs. Gubb on her quite remarkable resemblance to Bette Davis, to film star—I gather this is a compliment which has long since become tedious and no longer welcome.

As supporters of the daily swim include no less than three medical authorities, one of them with his wife, we seem to be well fortified in our regime. One doctor, not content with that, frequently makes a day of it by engaging in some strenuous sets of tennis to wind up the proceedings. Another determined seeker after exercise bids defiance to the saying about "mad dogs and Englishmen" and takes his turn at the courts in the midday sun clad in a nice warm long-sleeved sweater. He told me he preferred it to the alternative of dieting. Personally I'd prefer diet. Messrs. Cassels, Seddon, Cholmondley, Kenyon, Burford, Bird and Barraclough are among the serious players, though they don't begin till the cooler hours of the evening. Mrs. Lucien Ovadia is in charge of the women's section of tennis this summer and has a busy time this month trying to find enough match players for her needs. Miss Jimmie Holwill and Miss Joan Massey haven't missed many games this season and Mrs. John Stericker has now left to stay with her parents in Tsingtao for a short time.

## Storm Signals

When a breeze whistles out of the China Seas,
When it pipes strange airs through the tops of trees;
First a low but sinister humming-tune
Like a savage beginning a war-chant croon
That grows and grows;
When it blows and blows,
Till it puts out the sunlight at bright high-noon;
When clouds scud by
In an angry sky
And deep in the light chase a frightened moon;
When doors slam crash,
And the windows smash,
And the awning takes off like a great balloon;
There's no hope of escape for you know at last,
At the tree-tops go crazy and things fly past,
And the blast blows faster and still more fast,
That it's coming, yes coming, and coming soon——
TYPHOON!



## CHINESE SOCIAL NOTES

By Wu Ai-lien

Shanghai, Aug. 8.

"It never rains but it pours!" This is literally true of the past week and the headline, "Typhoon Wreaks Havoc In Shanghai", which appeared over an article of an earlier issue of this journal, tells only half of the story. Not only did the worst typhoon in years wreak havoc with communication, rooftops, trees, etc., but it completely upset the activities of society, even if the latter can only be written with a small "s" these days, and ruined sports schedules whereby the stay-at-home manages to keep fit this season.

Further, the increasingly martial atmosphere engendered by the tension in Sino-Japanese relations, which seems to grow more critical day by day, has brought into full swing preparations for defence and relief for the wounded at the front, so no social events have taken place except those dictated by the calls of hospitality and romance. For these one should be thankful at least in that they preserve some semblance of normality in a world apparently gone mad.

### Earnest Younger Set

Every afternoon the fine residence of the William Gockson's in Bubbling Well Road is the scene for an enthusiastic sewing bee, participated in by anyone who wishes to make clothes, bandages, etc. for wounded soldiers. One of the largest gatherings was present last Thursday and as it consisted of most of the members of the younger set, Miss Daphne Kwok, daughter of the house, received them. But although it was another sewing group, it was by no means confined to the fair sex. The so-called stronger sex also turned up in full force, deservedly earning the right of admission to the charmed circle by contributing the money from their own pockets for all the material used.

### C. W. C. Group Busy

Keeping up its reputation for doing things thoroughly and well, the Chinese Women's Club, following an emergency meeting last Monday, is meeting every day, commencing last Wednesday, to make all articles necessary for the comfort of the wounded. With Mrs. Ernest Tso in charge, things have been going on so rapidly that the first batch of material is almost finished.

### Sino-American Alliance

One of the most interesting and charming events took place last Thursday, when the romance of two young representatives of two great friendly nations culminated in their marriage here, with the Rev. Yui of St. Peter's Church officiating. The bride was Miss Ruth Earnshaw of New York City, who first met her husband, Mr. Chuan-fang Lo, at the University of Chicago, where they both were students.

Because of the national crisis, the ceremony was a quiet one, with only relatives and close friends attending. For the same reason, the date was advanced a week, although it was to have taken place on August 12, the Seventh Day of the Seventh Moon, when the heavenly lovers meet according to ancient legend, and to coincide with the wedding anniversary of the bride's parents, Col. and Mrs. A. C. Earnshaw of Chesterton, Indiana.

Mrs. Lo was formerly connected with the Institute of Pacific Relations in America and arrived here in the ss. President Taft a week ago. She became engaged to Mr. Lo last year when she was in China doing work for the I.P.R. The groom is a professor of Psychology at the Central China University in Wuchang, and is the brother of Mr. C. H. Lowe of the China International Famine Relief Commission.

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### INWARD FOREIGN MAILS

From Europe by Suez....Gneisenau, left Hamburg July 10, due S'hai Aug. 14
From U.S.A.....Pres. Hoover, left Los Angeles July 20, due Shanghai Aug. 11

### OUTWARD FOREIGN MAILS

For Europe by Suez...Rajputana, closes at 12 on Aug. 17, due London Aug. 18
For U.S.A.....Pres. Taft, closes at 21 on Aug. 13, due S. Francisco Aug. 31

## VESSELS DUE TO ARRIVE

Ships are shown under the port at which last reported. The first date against a ship's name is the date of departure (or when the ship has not left the probable date of departure) from that port. The second date shows when the vessel is due at Shanghai. Vessels sailing from all ports of the world are given.

### EUROPE, etc.

**From LONDON**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Rawalpindi | 16/7 | 22/8 |
| Somali | 24/7 | 5/9 |
| Corfu | 30/7 | 5/9 |

**From LIVERPOOL**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stentor | 3/7 | 14/8 |
| Antenor | 10/7 | 17/8 |
| Menelaus | 17/7 | 27/8 |
| Ajax | 24/7 | 31/8 |
| Eurybates | 31/7 | 11/9 |
| Hector | 7/8 | 14/9 |

**From GLASGOW**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Stentor | 3/7 | 14/8 |
| Antenor | 3/7 | 17/8 |
| Ajax | 17/7 | 31/8 |

**From COPENHAGEN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| India | 3/7 | 4/9 |

**From GOTHENBURG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Delhi | — | 20/8 |

**From OSLO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Triton | — | 12/8 |
| Delhi | 28/6 | 20/8 |
| Tourcoing | — | 11/8 |

**From GDYNIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Toucer | 26/6 | 16/8 |
| Cyclops | 14/7 | 3/9 |

**From ANTWERP**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oldenburg | 7/7 | 14/8 |

**From ANTWERP**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gneisenau | 16/7 | 14/8 |
| Oder | 31/7 | 31/8 |

**From BREMEN**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Meerkerk | — | 14/8 |
| Oder | 21/7 | 31/8 |

**From ROTTERDAM**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Meerkerk | 1/7 | 14/8 |

**From HAMBURG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gneisenau | 10/7 | 14/8 |
| Scharnhorst | 7/9 | 11/9 |

**From MARSEILLES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sikiang | — | 12/8 |
| Sphinx | 23/7 | 24/8 |
| D'Artagnan | 5/8 | 5/9 |

**From GENOA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gneisenau | 22/7 | 14/8 |
| Victoria | 22/7 | 15/8 |

**From TRIESTE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Riv | 30/6 | 15/8 |
| Cortellazzo | 29/6 | 18/8 |
| C. Verde | 6/8 | 29/8 |
| Volpi | 21/7 | 5/9 |

**From VENICE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Arabia | 29/7 | 19/9 |

**From PORT SAID**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castlemoor | 30/6 | 13/8 |

**From PORT SAID**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Oldenburg | 20/6 | 14/8 |
| Scheer | 11/6 | 15/8 |
| Sauerland | 19/6 | 20/8 |

**From MASSOWAH**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Riv | 16/7 | 15/8 |
| Volpi | 4/8 | 5/9 |

**From KARACHI**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cortellazzo | 25/7 | 19/8 |

**From CALCUTTA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Victoria | 4/8 | 15/8 |
| Cortellazzo | 3/8 | 18/8 |
| Shirala | 1/8 | 23/8 |

**From MELBOURNE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Nankin | 4/8 | 9/9 |

**From SOURABAIA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tjisadane | 6/8 | 21/8 |
| Tjisaroea | 2/8 | 21/8 |

**From COLOMBO**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Gneisenau | 2/8 | 14/8 |
| Victoria | 4/8 | 15/8 |
| Cortellazzo | 3/8 | 18/8 |

**From SINGAPORE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Castlemoor | 25/7 | 15/8 |
| Victoria | 5/8 | 15/8 |
| Riv | 7/8 | 15/8 |

**From HONGKONG**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tatsuta M. | — | 14/8 |

### AMERICA AND JAPAN

**From NEW YORK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| C. Evansville | 14/8 | 15/8 |
| Maron | 27/6 | 17/8 |
| Birmingham City | — | 23/8 |
| Foylebank | 6/7 | 24/9 |
| Potter | — | 24/8 |
| Pres. Pierce | 8/7 | 24/8 |
| P. Van Buren | 22/7 | 7/9 |
| Phemius | 27/7 | 13/9 |

**From NEW YORK**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. Garfield | 5/8 | 21/9 |
| Chinese Prince | — | 24/9 |

**From VANCOUVER**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Emp. Canada | 7/8 | 24/8 |

**From SEATTLE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. McKinley | 31/7 | 17/8 |
| Ixion | 27/7 | 29/8 |

**From LOS ANGELES**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| P. Hoover | 20/7 | 11/8 |

**From YOKOHAMA**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Tsukuba M. | — | 12/8 |

**From KOBE**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Shanghai M. | — | 11/8 |

## PASSENGER LISTS

### INWARD

**C. N. Shuntien**

From Chefoo. Aug. 1. Lieut. Giles, Mrs. Giles, Mr. P. Watkinson, Mr. J. T. Redfern, Miss Loschigk, Miss H. Chalmers, Miss K. Robertson, Miss Dunton, Miss A. Tocher, Miss J. Macpherson, Miss R. Baker, Miss J. Baker, Miss B. John, Miss H. John, Mrs. Jackson, Miss M. Robertson, Miss Richardson, Mr. T. G. Nicholas, Miss R. Earle, Miss J. Howie, Mstr. R. Mather, Mstr. B. Berkhin, Mr. J. Silchter, Miss E. Cook, Mstr. L. Laughland, Mstr. D. Fletcher, Mstr. M. Malley, Mstr. J. Robertson, Capt. and Mrs. Cook, Mstrs. Cook.

From Weihaiwei. Mr. R. F. Scott, Mr. H. Graham, Mr. E. P. Oliver, Mrs. Graham, Mr. Parr, Mr. Paterson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Middleton, Mrs. Wakeham, Miss A. W. MacLeod, Lieut. G. H. Way, R.N.

From Tsingtao. Capt. N. Booth, Mr. Ollon, Mr. and Mrs. Macfarlane, Mr. Cromby, Mr. Crooks, Miss May Hwa Chang, Miss Soo.

**R. D. President Jackson**

From Manila and Hongkong. Aug. 2. Mr. Au Yuk Shee, Miss Renee S. Begault, Mr. Alexander Miller, Mrs. L. Chang, Mstr. Chang, Mrs. Y. F. Chang, Mr. T. C. Chen, Mr. and Mrs. P. F. Chen, Mr. Chua S. Cheng, Mr. F. Y. Chien, Mr. Ching Lin Hsia, Miss Sonia Corominas, Mr. Robert Fan, Mr. Fang Chui Chee, Mr. J. W. Fisher, Mr. Y. S. Fung, Miss Margaret Furr, Mrs. Helen H. Gomez, Dr. W. B. House, Mrs. Jaun Wong Mann, Mr. Kwong Mo Lan, Thei Ho Ma, Mrs. T. Y. Liang, Mr. Lam Yat Ming, Mrs. Concepcion G. de Lizares, Miss Ena Lizares, Mr. K. C. Lu, Miss C. C. Ma, Miss Margaret Mowry, Miss Amelia Medina, Miss Carolina Montinola, Mrs. Raymond Naccari, Miss Shirley Naccari, Mr. S. Shiachterman, Mr. L. C. Su, Dr. T. D. Stevenson, Mr. T. F. Tai, Mr. Tsui Tai Shing, Mrs. Shen Lan, Mstr. Shen, Miss Tsai Lei Hwang, Miss P. C. Tong, Mrs. S. C. Tong, Miss C. Wang, Miss Gertrude A. White, Mr. Yang Wing Kai, Mr. and Mrs. Yap Chee Yan, R.N.

**R. D. President Jefferson**

From Seattle. Aug. 5. Mr. and Mrs. A. S. Braga, Mr. Chin Hong Gen, Mr. T. W. Chow, Mr. Chow Hai Jo, Miss Bess Cook, Mrs. Jessie Eskon, Mr. E. C. Freeman, Mr. A. Ganier, Rec. M. C. Garton, Mr. P. M. Henry, Infant Hon Chinz, Miss Hon Conchi, Mstr. Hon Ming, Mr. and Mrs. Hon Wing Pong, Mstr. Hon Young, Mr. and Mrs. J. Leiwalram, Mr. T. G. Kyu, Rev. and Mrs. W. W. Lawton, Miss I. Lau Hon, Dr. Mabel Lee, Mr. Lew Sie, Miss Lai Shung Luk, Miss A. Lee, Mr. Chambers Mitchell, Mr. Crawford Peace, Mr. George Perry, Mr. and Mrs. O. Petit, Mr. Sho Yi Shang, Mr. and Mrs. A. U. Simpson, Mr. and Mrs. Harry G. Smith, Mstr. Robert and Ralph Smith, Miss F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. P. Stokhuyzen, Mrs. H. W. Snough, Mr. G. M. Sanford, Mr. Tai Yak Min, Mr. A. Van Der Peel, Mrs. Henry K. Towler, Mr. Wang Tsung Yi, Dr. K. A. Wee, Dr. and Mrs. J. B. Woods, Miss E. Wood.

**N.Y.K. Chichibu Maru**

From Hongkong. Aug. 6. Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Grimm, Mrs. R. C. Howson, Mrs. L. C. Grimwade, Miss B. M. Bayles, Mr. S. Lion, Mr. S. De Vries, Dr. and Mrs. L. W. Van Der Burg, Mr. and Mrs. S. Strongren, Miss S. I. Christenson, Mrs. W. E. Henry, Miss M. K. Allen, Mr. P. V. Boteling, Mrs. Helen Shaw, Miss Lucy Wilcox, Mr. E. Skreitul.

**N.Y.K. Shanghai Maru**

From Nagasaki. Aug. 6. Mr. Sidney M. Tcott, Mr. Henry [illegible] Mr. F. H. Wise, Mr. M. M. Cohen, Miss M. Moller, Mrs. T. Stoneham, Mr. and Mrs. J. Crookdake, Mr. N. E. Bonner, Mr. A. Marchina, Mrs. S. Marchina, Mr. and Mrs. G. D. Happer, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Young, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. E. A. Meyerink, Mrs. L. Schick, Mr. G. Schick, Mrs. B. M. Nolting, Miss E. M. Nolting, Mrs. T. J. Aldegner, Miss and Mstr. R. Aldegner, Mr. V. Beltrage, Miss Ruth Nergaard, Mrs. Z. Klobertanz, Mr. L. Klobertanz, Mstr. B. Klobertanz, Mr. A. Elich, Mr. A. Bodertsher, Mr. A. A. de Sauza, Mrs. F. Dusseeff, Mstr. Iskandar Duseeff.

**N.Y.K. Nagasaki Maru**

From Kobe via Nagasaki. Aug. 7. Mr. L. F. Bright, Miss A. Petit, Miss M. Erdt, Mr. J. J. King, Mr. E. S. Nichol, Mr. O. Menton, Mr. J. Shriro, Mr. R. Momme, Mr. W. Rasmussen, Mr. K. Kristensen, Mr. H. F. Reopke, Mrs. E. D. Reopke, Mrs. S. S. Wilkinsen, Mr. H. C. Glover, Mrs. A. M. Glover, Mr. F. Cook, Miss L. Hammerton, Miss E. Moran, Miss H. F. Moran, Mr. T. E. Wilkinson, Mr. A. Eggers, Dr. H. Harms, Mr. H. Leyh, Mr. D. F. Di Nol, Mr. W. K. Pelts, Mr. H. Peltner.

**P. & O. Ranpura**

From London and Wayports. Aug. 7. Mr. J. Anderson, Mr. A. King, Mr. D. Goodwin, Mr. A. Armitage, Miss C. Doherty, Mr. J. Mansel Smith, Mr. J. Stephen, Mr. A. Spring, Mr. and Mrs. E. Bennett, Mr. T. Thorjussen, Mr. P. Williams, Mr. H. Hurst, Mrs. L. Stephenson, Rev. J. Timmons, Hsu Yue Siang, Hsu Tsou Tung, Lieut. Colompton, Dr. E. S. Jones, Mrs. G. Davidson, Mrs. W. Harvey, Mrs. and Miss Shen, Mr. Chan Yat, Mr. and Mrs. Wei, Mrs. Ling.

**C. P. Empress of Asia**

From Vancouver.—Aug. 7. Mr. C. S. Broadhurst, Mr. L. D. W. Buckle, Dr. S. P. Chen, Mr. M. W. Newton, Dr. R. G. Preble, Mr. V. L. Priest, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Ritchie, Mr. R. N. Stancli, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Valentine, Mr. J. W. Valentine, Mr. H. D. Williams, Mr. E. S. Wellons, Col. R. Fierre, Mr. H. Grosser, Mr. C. C. Hsu, Mr. J. H. Jessen, Dr. S. Kiang, Mr. and Mrs. Leow Tse Tsu, Miss Leong Kong Chu, Mr. W. Mascher, Mr. and Mrs. S. Kennedy, Mr. C. S. Sung, Mr. Tan Hung Chung, Miss S. Tao, Mr. J. W. Watts, Mr. Ch. H. Forster, Mr. A. B. Calder, Mr. and Mrs. W. Dickson, Mrs. G. L. Hitge, Miss L. Leitao, Dr. N. Resini, Col. and Mrs. L. A. Beltran, Mrs. R. Crow, Miss M. Crow, Mrs. C. S. Rawlings, Mr. G. Sney, Shepard, Mrs. A. N. Christie, Mrs. B. Fairboirn, Miss Fairboirn, Miss Fairboirn, Mrs. N. Findley, Mstr. Findley, Mr. S. Fein, Miss M. Hudson, Mr. Tty Yin Hsiad, Mr. Y. H. Kwok, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Murray, Mrs. M. G. Chaplin, Miss Chan Mei Yu, Mr. C. A. Geist, Mrs. T. Hart, Miss E. Rinell, Mr. Tsung Lien Chou, Mr. Woon Ming Ching, Mrs. Wang Show Chin, Mr. Cheng Yai Hwa, Miss K. B. Hackney, Miss Kwe Yuin Kiang, Mr. J. A. Pond, Miss Shn Shu Cheng, Mr. Hu Yun, Mrs. Li Sy Sung, Mr. J. Bent, Mr. Lee Kway Chain, Dr. and Mrs. G. Synek, Mr. Tien Yu Tsuan, Mrs. W. R. Carson, Mrs. K. Dierks, Mr. H. Kliene, Mr. Young Sue Hou, Mr. E. B. Dearing.

**I. C. Suiwo**

From River Ports. Aug. 7. Mrs. Harston, Miss Anderson, Miss G. Doong, Mrs. and Miss Mendes, Mr. and Mrs. Hwang, Mr. and Mrs. Young, Miss Lee, Mr. Sakai, Mrs. and Mstr. Woo, Mr. Lsuis, Mrs. Naid, Miss Main, Miss Berthurst, Miss Golorck, Mr. Hierholtzer.

**M.M. Aramis**

From Marseilles and Wayports. Aug. 7. Mr. and Mrs. Germain, Lieut. de Vaisseau Slaup, Mrs. Fredet, Rev. Father H. Nauvioles, Mr. Marum Hans, Rev. Father Honorious, Mrs. Ada Fuller, Miss Marie L. J. Guillien, Mr. Fredet, Mr. B. C. Lawrence, Mr. J. Sholl, Messieurs J. Thoer, T. Camus, Y. Rosmordiuc, M. Le Saout, B. Montfort, L. Leven, A. Lecomte, E. Mansillon, A. Titiere, P. Kerouedan, J. Tranquy, P. Bramoulle, D. Carlin, L. Guillet, F. Belice, Y. Senaut, A. Modee, E. Victor, A. Nachon, A. Le Goff, C. Adam, J. Revollo, Y. Le Garbouillec, J. Joseph, J. Richaud, J. Madec, R. Carre, M. Abalea, P. Buffet, J. Draper, Mr. A. Van Winterfeldt, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. MacMillan, Mr. Silwing P. C. Au, Rev. Father Berruti, Rev. Father L. Chito, Rev. Father J. Chiang, Rev. Father L. Ye, Mr. H. F. Ozorio, Mr. Deitch, Mr. N. Ovichinnikoff.

**K.M.A. Johanne Justesen**

From Chinwangtao. Aug. 7. Mr. Cassels, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Hawkins, Mr. Calcinas, Mr. Keogh, Mr. Hultman, Mr. Leverauts, Mr. Hurter, Capt. Wilkinson.

**K.M.A. Kaiping**

From Chinwangtao. Aug. 7. Mr. Hotimsky, Adjectant Chef-Mad Migeon, Miss Barnes, Miss Meeker, Mr. Reinhardt, Dr. Rall, Mr. G. H. May, Miss Ethe Legge, Mr. C. Kee, Miss Roots, Mr. C. F. D. Lowe, Miss Murray, Miss Baxter.

**K.M.A. Ingeren**

From Chinwangtao. Aug. 8. Mrs. Schulz, Miss Sutherland, Mr. Thelin, Mr. Bossu.

**C. P. Empress of Japan**

From Manila and Hongkong. Aug. 8. Hon. F. Buencanino, Mr. J. W. and Miss B. Dyer, Mr. F. Magsalin, Mr. T. Oppus, Mr. C. P. Remulo, Mr. J. S. Rustin, Mr. L. B. Yangco, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. MacDonald, Mr. L. R. Brauer, Mr. Chang Tze Shing, Miss Chang, Mr. Ching Hung Hiu, Mr. Chiu Ki Fan, Mr. Chow Lou, Mr. Chow, Mr. M. Cizek, Mr. W. J. Edwards, Mr. O. E. Fingalsen, Mr. W. C. Gomersall, Mr. Ha Ka Shee, Mr. Li Hin Wai, Mrs. R. Hendry, Mr. S. K. Hwang, Mrs. S. K. Hwang, Miss Hwang, Capt. P. M. Johnson, Mr. Kent, Mr. S. Lee, Mr. H. M. Luk, Mr. J. C. Lee, Mr. M. Wong, Mr. A. Leonis, Mr. C. E. Lillie, Mr. H. J. Lee, Mrs. Lee, Mr. A. Palm, Mrs. W. B. Pittman, Mr. S. Quan, Mr. Yip Man, Mr. R. E. Raschle, Mr. H. A. Reeks, Mr. Y. F. Shen, Mrs. Shen, Mr. C. Tang, Mrs. M. T. Thatcher, Mr. F. T. Young, Mr. K. H. Castello, Mr. D. M. Bronner, Miss Charlotte Gibson, Mr. F. W. Gettlieb, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin F. Hill, Mrs. M. Schneider, Miss A. Nr. Soyka, Miss Gladys Coblentz, Miss W. Rives, Miss M. Roche, Mr. Chan King Ching, Mr. C. B. Cheng, Mrs. Cheng, Mr. Chow Yuen Hong, Mr. R. G. Ferguson, Mr. W. Foo, Dr. Wan A. Kee, Mr. A. S. Hen, Mr. Lau Sam, Mr. Lau Chun Hon, Mr. Lau Mo Hon, Mrs. Lau Tin Feng, Mrs. Leung Koon Wan, Mr. C. S. Li, Mr. C. H. Liang, Mr. C. H. Liang Jr., Mr. Lien Gean Ho, Mstr. Lui Wai Fean, Mr. Lui Cheuk Fai, Mr. Mason Luk, Mr. Ng Chat, Mr. Pan Tak Sang, Mr. A. Rotwoell, Mr. Fr. Semela, Mr. Su Ching Chen, Miss G. Thomas, Mr. Tai Leong, Mr. P. K. Kloponooff, Mrs. C. C. Chiu, Mr. Chu Say Jen, Mstr. Che Kong, Mrs. Chan, Mr. S. S. Chiu, Mr. S. Chan Sze, Mr. Chung Fat, Mr. J. F. Cleary, Dr. Der Shun Yee, Mr. Feng Yue Chu, Mr. Ho Leung Cho, Mr. He Fung Wai, Mrs. Le Hon, Miss Y. L. Keung, Mrs. Keung Tam Sze, Mr. Law Bay, Mrs. C. C. Liang, Mr. C. F. Mau, Mr. Mok Huck Ming, Mr. Tong Fee Chow, Miss Clara Watt, Mr. Steve Watt, Mr. Wong Hon Sang, Mrs. K. C. Wu, Mstr. Wu, Mr. Yin Pang Fai, Mrs. and Miss Liu Yuet Ying.

**K.M.A. Sygna**

From Chinwangtao. Aug. 9. Mr. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. Marshal.

**K.M.A. Wilford**

From Chinwangtao. Aug. 9. Mr. C. V. W. Brook, Mr. R. A. Kreulen.

**R. D. President Polk**

From New York. Aug. 10. Mrs. S. M. Adams, Mstr. C. H. Adams, Mstr. J. L. Adams, L. Condr. J. B. Anderson, Lt. and Mrs. F. H. Bond, Miss Sara and Sue Bond, Mrs. A. W. Burdeen, Miss Theresa Burdeen, Mr. Y. S. Chin, Mr. and Mrs. S. Chow, Lt. G. E. Coffin, Lt. P. R. Droulhet, Mrs. H. S. Erdahl, Mstr. Richard H. Erdahl, Miss Leta B. Erdahl, Mrs. C. A. Frasier, Miss Barbara Frasier, Lt. and Mrs. T. L. Greene, Miss Mary Jo Greene, Mrs. E. H. Hawk, Miss Joan Hawk, Mstr. E. C. Hawk, Mrs. J. W. Head, Miss Maris Head, Mrs. H. E. Hill, Mr. F. H. Jeune, Lt. Comdr. L. E. Kelly, Mrs. Aubery Lane, Mr. Donald J. McClanahan, Lt. and Mrs. R. N. Norgaard, Miss E. Norgaard, Mr. Elias Pando, Mrs. Ramona M. de Pando, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Parker, Mrs. Gajindra Singh, Mrs. A. L. Tucker, Lt. and Mrs. Frank Virden, Mstr. Stanley Virden, Miss Cynthia Virden, Mrs. T. Weaver, Mrs. T. M. Young.

### OUTWARD

**S.S. Sever**

For Vladivostock.—Aug. 2.—Mr. Yao, Mr. A. B. Overland, Mr. E. J. Mather, Mr. and Mrs. Vinter, Mr. Chen Foo Chen, Mr. K. F. Mau, Miss A. Rogovskaya, Mrs. Martha Heh, Mrs. Wally Tang, Mr. and Mrs. A. N. Fedotovitch.

**C. N. Kwangtung**

For Southern Ports.—Aug. 4.—Mr. Chang Soong Yuan, Mr. Cheng Fook Yui, Mr. Chang Yu Siang, Mr. Kwok Chuhh Wo, Mr. Horn, Mrs. E. R. Carpenter, Mr. Jeacock, Mrs. P. S. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. W. Shuter, Miss Collins, Miss Chapman, Mr. Walker.

**R. D. President Jackson**

For Kobe.—Aug. 4.—Miss Davis Kester, Miss A. Porteous, Miss D. G. McKay, Miss M. Burdsall, Miss H. Long, Mr. V. S. Rothschild, Mr. Harold M. Wade, Mrs. Ruth Hall, Mrs. Peggy Major, Miss Y. Major, Miss Elizabeth L. Robinson, Miss Lucia Seydel, Miss Helen Marriner, Mrs. Lydia Moussett, Mrs. J. E. Lewis.

For Yokohama.—Mr. Vance Booker, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Pearson, Miss A. Eechenbanan, Mr. W. E. Herman, Mrs. R. W. Hadley, Mstr. Russell Hadley, Mstr. Bill Hadley, Mstr. Andy Hadley, Miss Susy Hadley, Miss Edna Benson, Miss Estella Holshot, Miss G. Sallie, Mr. A. Verleyson, Miss Bernice Tompkins, Mrs. M. S. Wilson.

For Victoria.—Miss Evelyn Carson, Miss R. J. Cromarty, Miss Mabel Warner, Miss Violet McKay, Miss Isabel Ralph, Miss Ethel M. Sherhart, Miss J. Laidlaw, Dr. and Mrs. R. O. Jolliffe, Miss Mary Jolliffe.

For Seattle.—Miss Grace Denny, Lt. R. R. Ross, Lt. and Mrs. W. J. Giles, Mstr. W. Giles, Mr. Pu Min-jen, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Drummond, Miss Esther King, Mrs. A. Rinsland, Mr. H. A. Wang, Mr. Martin Berkowitch, Mr. Harry W. Herx, Mr. John Farrior, Miss Agnes N. Coxe, Miss Jane Moninch, Miss Elizabeth Tarpley, Mrs. Mary Shaffner, Dr. and Mrs. Elam J. Anderson, Miss Tate Castleton, Miss Dorothy Gatton, Mrs. M. M. Jones, Miss E. Eva Steets, Mrs. Ambrose Fuller, Miss Sara Meader, Miss Bessie Coulton, Miss Jane F. Murray, Miss Kate Brodnax, Miss Claire Cuneo, Rev. Father F. A. Gordon, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Bannon, Miss Phyllis Bannon, Miss Lorette Gulden, Msgr. Ambrose Pinger, Mr. C. L. Lee.

**C. N. Tsinan**

For Hongkong and Amoy.—Aug. 5.—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Ambrose, Capt. Cook, Capt. Cook and 2 children, Mr. Sykes, Mrs. Cook, Mr. R. Sleap, Mrs. Sykes.

**R. D. President Jefferson**

For Hongkong.—Aug. 5.—Miss D. M. Rollinson, Miss F. L. Rollinson, Miss F. C. Surgeon, Mr. H. Lang Culley, Miss A. Bloom, Miss D. Cohen, Mrs. W. C. Keffer, Miss E. Walter, Miss H. Chaplin, Mrs. L. Lawman, Miss H. Denny, Mrs. Toland, Miss A. Toland, Mr. E. O. Draper, Mr. M. Simon, Mr. J. Lambert, Mr. H. Capelleoto, Mrs. A. D'Almeida, Mr. A. Rocco, Mrs. V. Rumianzeff, Miss Vera Rumianzeff, Mrs. B. C. Granger.

For Manila.—Mrs. L. J. Kreiger, Mrs. B. K. Lipsitz, Mr. Ellis Lipsitz, Miss M. D. Duffy, Dr. H. H. Martin, Miss K. C. O'Donnell, Miss Catherine Agnes Lyden, Mrs. William Gates, Miss K. Virginia Gates, Mrs. Roman S. Waldron, Mr. E. B. Conant, Mrs. Cutman A., Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Adams, Mrs. Kate S. Schenck, Mrs. Estelle M. Campbell, Mr. Lee F. Hesseltine, Mrs. Lee F. Hesseltine, Mrs. E. J. Baker, Mrs. John F. Wermuth, Mrs. E. B. Conant, Miss Mary A. Gordon, Miss Esther Denpsey, Miss Magdaline Weigelt, Miss Eunice Bowman, Miss M. Sarstains, Miss Helen G. Bryans, Mr. W. B. Winans, Miss Lillian Manteufel, Mr. Henry R. Foley, Mrs. Henry R. Foley, Miss Katherine Dennan, Miss Marie Seal.

**C. N. Kwangchow**

For Hongkong.—Aug. 6.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Engel, Mr. B. Heinzerling, Mr. S. T. Peng, Mr. Jadeson, Mr. Y. T. Sha, Mr. S. H. Liu.

For Foochow.—Mr. A. O. Rinden.

**N.Y.K. Chichibu Maru**

For Los Angeles and Wayports.—Aug. 6.—Miss Alta Armstrong, Mr. G. S. Rothchild, Miss Louisa Ford, Mrs. Blanche C. Ward, Mr. Shirley C. Ward, Miss R. Moulton, Miss L. M. McFurman, Mrs. L. B. Bagley, Miss F. M. Longley, Mr. and Mrs. Dewenter, Mr. and Mrs. J. Arruti and infant, Mrs. R. Culver, Miss B. Culver, Mrs. R. Denker, Miss H. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Hall, Mrs. J. Hughes, Miss J. Cuthbertson, Mr. B. Stetson, Mr. H. Baldwin, Miss W. Summers, Miss E. Spohr, Mr. W. C. Nevin, Mr. R. W. Cloud, Miss A. G. Tillett, Mr. J. C. McGlade, Miss N. R. McCandle, Dr. and Mrs. J. M. Gwinn, Mrs. R. W. Cloud, Miss H. R. Holton, Miss H. M. Bogne, Miss A. B. Tucker, Miss B. Summerwell, Miss G. Phelps, Miss L. Wirt, Mr. F. L. Daugherty, Miss R. J. Head, Mrs. M. H. Smith, Mrs. M. B. Hamphey, Miss P. Adolphson, Mrs. G. McCulskey, Miss P. L. Reavis, Miss D. Phillips, Mrs. H. Phillips, Mrs. L. D. Carter, Miss L. Ault, Mrs. M. W. Robertson, Miss M. Thorpe, Miss I. F. Adolphson, Miss M. Pinkerton, Mrs. M. F. Gary, Miss A. Corlett, Miss N. P. Katuhine, Mrs. S. M. Beekou and 4 children, Mr. F. W. Murphy, M. George Moorad.

**C. N. Kaying**

For Hongkong.—Aug. 7.—Mr. C. P. Chun, Mr. and Mrs. S. T. Chang, Mrs. Chun, Misses Chun, Mrs. Chun, Mrs. Chun, Mr. Jackson.

**C. N. Yochow**

For Northern Ports.—Aug. 7.—Mrs. A. H. Potte, Mstr. Potte, Mr. Y. C. M. Edge, Mrs. Ubles, Mrs. W. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. Burke, Mr. P. Mann, Mrs. A. Y. Lee, Mr. H. Kringle, Mr. E. Polverino, Mrs. Goode, Mr. H. A. W. Momber, Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Petilt, Mrs. A. Y. Moore, Mr. Y. S. Kwok, Mrs. Burke, Mr. Burke, Mr. G. F. Laing.

**M. M. mv. Jean Laborde**

For Marseilles and Wayports.—Aug. 7.—Lieut. and Mrs. L. Viviez, Doctor J. H. Raynal, Mr. and Mrs. G. Martinat, Mr. Lennep, Mrs. Thamin, Mr. Cessac, Mr. Frery, Miss S. S. A. Vitenson, Mr. J. Fombaron, Mr. Le Foll, Mr. Leroux, Mr. Zerbib, Mr. Canteiou, Mr. Chomono, Mr. Duffay, Mr. Marreo, Mr. Lourgant, Mr. Barcelo, Mr. Taillasson, Mr. Oleron, Mr. Le Perchec, Mr. Donnou, Mr. Gueguen, Mr. M. Mezuer, Mr. R. Springer, Mr. M. Ogradine, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. P. Stokhuysen, Mr. Kovalenko, Mr. Lyloc, and Mrs. H. L. Bernett, Mrs. Loloc, Miss Malie Pluy, Mr. J. E. Perkins, Mr. Van der Driesche, Miss Z. Law, Mr. I. Mark, Mr. G. Le Breuilly, Mr. D. Defenin, Mr. M. Flock, Mr. F. Leblond, Mr. A. Sannier, Mr. L. Carlotti, Mr. E. Heltz, Mr. A. Rauoy, Mr. A. Preal, Mr. R. Tavernier, Mr. J. Catinat, Mr. A. Guillet.

**C. N. Soochow**

For Hongkong.—Aug. 8.—Miss J. Smith, Miss Steel.

For Canton.—Miss A. Woo.

**C. N. Shengking**

For Northern Ports.—Aug. 8.—Miss V. Thompson, Mr. A. J. Daniels, Miss G. L. Cooper, Mr. M. Votaw, Miss L. Cherekova, Mr. F. W. Cook, Mrs. E. J. Davis, Major J. T. Ford, Mr. J. R. St. C. Ford, Miss G. A. Robinson, Miss B. Robinson, Mr. G. More, Dr. and Mrs. Birt, Mrs. Maly, Mrs. Hauvuy, Mrs. H. Swinburne, Miss K. Sharp, Miss G. Jones, Mr. U. S. Harkson, Sgt. Roe, Mr. P. Tecaric, Mr. E. Lang, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Rogge, Mr. E. Chiakin, Mrs. B. Fraser.

**C. P. Empress of Japan**

For Vancouver.—Aug. 8.—Mr. J. P. Anderson, Mrs. B. M. Bayles, Mr. and Mrs. R. E. Binns, Mr. L. H. Burnett, Mr. W. C. Crooks, Mr. S. De Vries, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Elder, Mr. and Mrs. Paul H. Eller, Mr. J. P. Ennis, Mr. L. L. Farnsworth, Prof. L. C. Goodrich, Mrs. L. C. Grimwade, Mr. H. King, Mrs. L. Laubach, Mr. James Howard Laubach, Jr., Miss Alice T. Laubach, Mrs. S. Lion, Lady Little, Mr. Alex. Massabni, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Mersereau, Miss R. M. Nash, Miss M. Paul, Mr. R. H. Paul, Miss J. Perry, Dr. and Mrs. W. S. H. Pott, Miss R. Quinn, Mr. H. G. Robinson, Miss M. Shipley, Mr. W. Small, Mrs. R. W. Sundelson, Mrs. M. T. B. Terry, Miss D. Terry, Bishop L. P. Tsen, Mr. and Mrs. L. W. Van Der Burg, Rev. J. Watson, Mr. W. A. Willingham, Miss M. Williams, Rev. G. A. Young.

**K.M.A. Johanne Justesen**

For Chinwangtao.—Aug. 8.—Mr. A. H. Whallon, Dr. Bergeas, Mr. C. Guillemin, Mr. G. G. C. Harper, Lt. K. Carter.

**I. C. Suiwo**

For Kiukiang.—Aug. 9.—Mr. and Mrs. Chang, Mr. Chang, Miss Logan, Miss Cook.

For Hankow.—Mr. Wong, Mr. Chang, Mr. Tong, Mr. Tse Way, Mr. and Mrs. Pan, Miss Wong, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Chia Hui, Miss B. and C. Wong, Mrs. Wong, Mstr. Pan, Miss King, Miss Lee, Mr. and Mrs. Wong, Mrs. Y. S. Sun.

**C. N. Sinkiang**

For Hongkong.—Aug. 10.—Miss Steel.

**C. N. Szechuen**

For Hongkong and Swatow.—Aug. 10.—Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Chan, Miss S. Y. Ling, Mrs. Shin, Mr. and Mrs. K. C. Ling.

## SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

| Day of month | Barometer 9 A.M. | Barometer Att'ed Therm | Wind Direction a.m. | Wind (1-12) | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry | Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet | Thermometer in Shade Max. | Thermometer in Shade Min. | Weather Conditions |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 30 | 29.72 | 83.8 | E | 2 | 86.5 | 81.5 | 92.6 | 77.4 | C. |
| ,, 31 | 29.84 | 84.7 | E S E | 2 | 86.0 | 83.3 | 95.6 | 80.1 | B. C. |
| Aug. 1 | 29.82 | 84.7 | E S E | 2 | 87.3 | 81.6 | 94.5 | 79.0 | B. C. |
| ,, 2 | 29.71 | 84.9 | E N E | 4 | 86.4 | 81.5 | 90.7 | 79.7 | B. C. |
| ,, 3 | 29.35 | 83.7 | N E | 7 | 78.3 | 77.9 | 82.0 | 77.2 | R. |
| ,, 4 | 29.41 | 82.0 | E S E | 5 | 79.7 | 78.3 | 85.5 | 76.6 | C. |
| ,, 5 | 29.69 | 83.3 | S E | 5 | 84.6 | 79.9 | 91.2 | 78.3 | C. |

EXPLANATION

B—blue sky F—fog H—hall M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds D—drizzle L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

## SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

| Date | Minimum Temperature 1937 | Minimum Temperature 1936 | Maximum Temperature 1937 | Maximum Temperature 1936 | Rainfall 1937 | Rainfall 1936 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 30 | 79.5F. | 79.5F. | 90.0F. | 94.5F. |